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REPORT

ON THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE MAINPURI DISTRICT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Published by Authority.



ALLAHABAD:

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No. 544N.

FROM

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE, Esq.,

Offg. Secy., Board of Revenue, N.-W. P.,

TO

B. COLVIN, Esq.,

Offg. Secy. to Government, N.-W. P.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 29TH JUNE, 1876.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit, for the orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, the final Settlement Report of the Mainpuri district.

2. The Mainpuri district is a level tract of country, occupying nearly the centre of the Doab formed by the Ganges and the Jumna. Its area is 1,697 square miles. Its principal streams are the Káli nadi, the Isán, the Arind or Rind, the Sengar, and the Sarsa, with the Jumna, which forms part of its southern boundary. The district is divided into three great natural soil regions, running parallel to each other in a direction coincident with that of the natural drainage. The *first*, the northern sand tract, extends from the north-eastern to the north-western corner of the district, and includes the northern half of pargana Kishni, the whole of parganas Bewar and Alipur Patti, a large part of pargana Bhongaon, the northern part of pargana Mainpuri, and the greater part of pargana Kurauli. The characteristics of this tract are preponderance of sand in the soil, scantiness of irrigation, and great susceptibility to fluctuations of season. In the western part, the sand ridges are more extensive and the soil is lighter. Towards the centre are found united clay, loam, *jhils*, and *úsar*, the characteristics of the *second* great division of the district, which comprises the northern part of Shikohábád, all of parganas Mustafábád, Ghiror, and Karhal, the greater part of pargana Mainpuri, the southern halves of parganas Kishni and Bhongaon, and the northern corner of pargana Barnahal. This central region, of which the distinguishing features are the prevalence of *úsar* plains, *jhils*, and marshes, and the wonderful fertility of the land under cultivation, is the garden of the district. From east to west it stretches in one uniform plain of high cultivation, luxuriant crops, and copious irrigation (the Arind runs down its centre, with the Cawnpore and Etáwah branches of the Eastern Ganges Canal on either side,) culminating in the Mustafábád pargana, in which every advantage, natural and artificial, are found combined in a remarkable manner. The soil of this tract is principally loam. As it nears the Etáwah district on the south, it merges into the *third* or southern region, of which the soil is neither pure sand nor pure loam, but a mixture of both in a proportion not found in either of the other two tracts, and which is distinguished from the northern region by its firmer and more fertile soil and greater uniformity of surface; and from the central division by a greater admixture of sand, a less extensive well-irrigation, less high class cultivation, and the absence of *úsar* plains and *jhils*. The northern part of this last tract is an expanse of uninterrupted and rich cultivation. As it runs to the south, the land becomes less fertile, and irrigation more scanty, till it terminates in the ravines of the Jumna, with a gritty soil, sparse cultivation, and hardly any irrigation.

3. The country is irrigated from its rivers and *jhils*, from wells, and from the Etáwah and Cawnpore branches of the upper Ganges Canal. The irrigation from the rivers is confined to the *khádir* and *terái* (the low-lying tracts) in their immediate neighbourhood. The district, and especially its central portion, abounds in *jhils*, which cover a large area in the rains

Few of these *jhils* are supplied from springs, and the rest, though in ordinary seasons they contain a fair depth of water all the year round, are useless for irrigation purposes in a year of drought. The area irrigated from *jhils*, tanks, and rivers is 37,743 acres, or 8.52 per cent. of the irrigated area. The branches of the Upper Ganges Canal water the centre of the district from north-west to south-east. The average irrigated area for the six years between 1866-67 and 1871-72, excluding 1868-69 (the year of drought,) was 54,016 acres. In 1868-69, 67,210 acres of *rabi*, and 31,979 of *kharif* land were watered from the canal. The average proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* irrigation during the other five years was 1 to 3.29. Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton record the area *habitually* watered by the canal at 102,060 acres (being one-sixth of the cultivated area,) of which 5,000 acres get their supply from escape water, which finds its way into the natural streams.

The area irrigable from *wells* at any time, and actually irrigated when necessary, and rather more than half of which is irrigated every year, is returned at 303,573 acres. Of 7,282 masonry wells in good repair, 6,463 with 15,203 runs (*laos*), are in constant use; while the *kutchas* wells in working order during the year of survey numbered 54,895, with 62,171 runs. There is about one run for every four acres *habitually* irrigated. The number of masonry wells has fallen since last settlement from 11,186 with 27,471 runs, to 6,463 with 15,203 runs. But the Settlement Officers state that "irrigation has not decreased; on the contrary, it has been largely extended: the tendency to replace 'pucka' wells as they fall out of repair by 'kutchas' ones, or to resort to canal-irrigation, is manifest." The new *zemindars* are disinclined, and the majority of the old proprietors cannot afford, to construct masonry wells, while cultivators had not, till recently, a sufficiently permanent interest in the land to encourage them to sink their savings in such enterprises.

4. The water-level in the central part of the district has been considerably raised by the canal, which has also very materially affected the permanence of *kutchas* wells. Water is reached at depths ranging in the central loam tracts from 10 to 30 feet, in the northern sand region from 12 to 25 feet, in the alluvial tract of the *Káli nadi* from a few inches to eight feet, and in the southern tract from 30 to 100 feet. The average rain-fall for the year during the period intervening between the 1st June, 1860, to 31st May, 1873, (13 years,) has been 32.1 inches; the yearly fall ranging from 10.8 in 1869, the year of drought, to 43.9 in the year preceding it.

5. The district is very well supplied with means of communication. The East Indian Railway passes through the centre of the *Shikohábád* pargana, within which it has two stations; from the principal one (that at the head-quarters of the pargana) first-class metalled roads run to Mainpuri, Etah, and Agra, while *kutchas* roads branch off to Etáwah, Mustafábád, and Batesar. The Grand Trunk Road traverses the district for some 35 miles, while the Agra branch of the same, diverging at Bhongaon, enters the Agra district about 42 miles from Bhongaon. There is also a metalled road from Kurauli, on the Grand Trunk Road, through Mainpuri to Etáwah, and another from Farukhábád to Etáwah; the last passing through the eastern part of the district. There are, in addition, many important *kutchas* roads running to towns and local marts.

6. The *kharif* and *rabi* crops are pretty evenly balanced. The former cover 299,850 acres (49.31 per cent. of the cultivated area,) the latter 282,376 acres (46.45 per cent.) while sugar-cane and vegetables take up the remaining 4.24 per cent. (or 25,765 acres.) "The *dofaski* area is returned at 7.39 per cent.; from this we must deduct 1.36, the area under vegetables, leaving 6.03 per cent. To render the return a more accurate measure of the actual crop distribution, this 6 per cent. should also be shown under *rabi*, as in the above statement it has been shown only under *kharif*." The proportion of *rabi* to *kharif* cultivation is governed by the facilities for irrigation. Pargana Karhal, traversed by the

Etáwah branch of the upper Ganges canal, has only 31 per cent. of *kharif* cultivation, against 56 per cent. in Bewar, which has no canal, and where well-irrigation is precarious. In Karhal again, the *dofasi* area (excluding vegetables) is 9, and in Bewar 4 per cent. In the swampy parganas (Ghiror, Mainpuri, and Karhal,) rice cultivation forms 7 per cent against barley, 1 per cent. in the dry parganas of Bewar and Shikohábád, with their more perfect drainage system. Sugar-cane is found in greatest quantities in Karhal and Ghiror, and cotton in Mustafábád and Shikohábád. *Joar* is chiefly grown in the loam parganas, Mustafábád, Ghiror, and Karhal; and *bajra* in the sandy parganas of Bewar, Alipur Patti, and Kurauli. Karhal has one per cent. of *bajra* to 27 per cent. of *joar*. In Bewar, *bajra* covers 26, and *joar* only 8 per cent. of the *kharif* area. From careful enquiries and experiments, Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton estimate that the outlying lands produce 11 or 12-sixteenths of the outturn of the home lands, (wheat $\frac{1}{2}$, barley $\frac{1}{3}$, *joar* $\frac{1}{4}$, *bajra* $\frac{1}{5}$), while the produce of unirrigated land is about one-half of that of irrigated land.

7. The census returns of 1872 gave the district a population of 765,783, of whom 94·65 per cent. were Hindus, 5·33 per cent. Muhammadans, and 0·2 per cent. Christians and others. The agricultural classes furnish 60·36 per cent. (462,270) of the population. The proportion of landowners (39,088) to agriculturists not landowners (423,182) is as 1 to 10·8. "The average number of cultivated acres per adult male agriculturist (including landowners and tenants) was 3·7, and the average number of persons dependent on each for support 1·8. In round numbers, therefore, each male agriculturist had nearly four acres to cultivate and two individuals, in addition to himself, to support."

The population per square mile of total area and of cultivation was 451 and 805 (i. e., 4 persons to every 3 acres of cultivation.) The average population of each township was 534. Five-tenths of the villages contain less than 200 inhabitants. Mainpuri has a population of 21,177, Shikohábád of 10,069, Bhongaon of 6,271, Karhal of 5,574, Kurauli of 4,071, and Sarsaganj (a great cattle mart) of 3,922. There is no other place in the district with a population up to 3,000.

Of the Hindús, the most numerous castes are—Thakurs (among whom the most important are the Chauháns) 60,155, Brahmans 67,072, Ahírs 128,585, Chamars 103,193, Káchis 72,898, and Lodhas 53,658. The Thakurs have long been the dominant caste. They still hold 44 per cent. of the villages in the district, and their villages are generally the largest. The Brahmans are growing in importance. They now hold 18·12 per cent. of the villages in the district, against 14·03 at last settlement. The Ahírs own about one-eighth of the total area of the district. In pargana Shikohábád they form one-fourth of the population; in six parganas they outnumber every other caste; in three they are one of the principal castes; in pargana Alipur Patti alone they are poorly represented.

The *Káchi* and *Lodhas*, who are excellent cultivators, though indifferent proprietors, furnish a very considerable percentage of the population in the worst (i. e., least fertile) parganas of the district. This fact must be borne in mind in comparing the rent-rates of those parganas with those of the more favoured parts of the district. In Mustafábád, however, the pargana in which the great agricultural advantages—natural and artificial—of the fertile central region culminate, there is a very large proportion of Lodha cultivators. The Chamars, who are more equally distributed throughout the district than any other caste, cultivate extensively, as well as form the bulk of the labouring and lower artizan classes. Kayaths, though they furnish only 1·2 per cent. of the population, own nearly 12 per cent. of the villages in the district. The kanungos and patwáris are mostly of this caste, and it is probable that the Kayath zemindárs have been the principal objectors to the assessments made in parganas Bhongaon, Shikohábád, and Bewar.

Mainpuri is the most Hindu of all the regulation districts in these provinces. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population is only 5·33; they number 40,943,

of whom rather more than one-half are Shaikhs and 27 per cent. Pathans. They are principally found in parganas Mustafábád and Shikohábád. They held at the last settlement 4, and now hold only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the landed property in the district. The present proprietors are more or less embarrassed.

8. The parganas which now constitute the Mainpuri district were originally parts of the districts of Etáwah and Farukhábád, which were ceded with other territory to the East India Company by the Nawáb Wazir of Oudh in 1801. Between that time and Mr. Edmonstone's settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833 in 1840, there have been five settlements, but only three general assessments. The first settlement was made in 1802-03 (1210 Fasli) for three years. The assessments in the district as now constituted amounted to ten lakhs of rupees, a sum considerably in excess of the *jumma* formerly realized by the native government. They were based (1,) on the accounts given in by Alimás Ali Khán at the cession; (2,) the schedules of *malguzari* receipts of the three preceding years furnished by the *chaudhris*, *kanungos*, and *talúqdars*; and (3,) the statement of *kham* proceeds received from those amins who had been deputed during the preceding year to collect statistics. It was found impossible to collect the full revenue, owing to the depression and anarchy which prevailed consequent on a severe famine, and the depredations of the Marhattas. Large remissions had to be made, excepting in the large talúqas.

The second triennial settlement (1213-1215) was only a continuation of the first, and at the same *jummas*. When the zemindars refused to engage, the estates were advertised and offers invited. The Government demand averaged nearly ten lakhs, and though heavy balances accrued, the revenue appears to have been collected with less difficulty than during the preceding settlement. The third was a quadrennial settlement (1216-1219 Fasli,) made by Messrs. Valpy and Batson. Mr. Valpy fixed his *jummas* at 90 per cent. of the actual assets on *kham* proceeds, leaving to the zemindar "a residue of 10 per cent. to defray expenses of cultivation and village expenses and for his own support from the produce of the soil." "I own," he wrote, "that I consider this residue a base and sorry pittance, but a larger could not have been granted without causing a considerable defalcation of the revenues of the former settlement even in these parganas, and an infinitely larger one in others of this district, and it is to be inferred from the tenor of the regulation for the Lower Provinces that Government considered that quota sufficient in Bengal and Behar." He pointed out that the *rabi crops* were liable to injury from hail, and that in such cases liberal remissions would have to be made. Mr. Batson appears to have assessed on the average of the estimates of the cultivated area, and of the average produce of the three years of the expired settlement obtained from—(1,) the *tahsildars* and *kanungos*, (2,) the zemindars, and (3,) the *patwáris*. "I added" (he reported to the Board) "the three estimates of any one estate together, and having calculated the amount, I divided the gross produce by three, which gave the average of the three *dowls*, which average I have in many instances stated as the gross, on which I have marked the account settlement, being unable to obtain a better or more correct gross from the clue of contradictions and falsehoods which I attempted to unravel to no purpose, and finding myself baffled after tedious investigations, and involved in a maze of doubt, I from necessity had recourse to the average of the *dowls*, as the only fair alternative which I could have recourse to in such cases, when I could not succeed by taking the average of any adjoining estate as a standard." Mr. Batson believed that his estimates were in general 30 to 40 per cent. under the "true resources," and proposed that if the Board considered his assessments too low, progressive *jummas* should be imposed. He, similarly with Mr. Valpy, assessed the *jumma* at 90 per cent. of the assets, ascertained by the method above described. The new assessment was Rs. 1,10,000 in excess of that which preceded it. The enhancement fell principally on parganas Shikohábád Mustafábád, Ghiror, and talúqa Muhamadpur Lobhaua. The settlement did not work well, and one-eighth of the district was held under direct management.

But the fourth settlement (1220 to 1224 Fasli) added Rs. 86,000 to the Government demand. Heavy balances accrued in 1221 and 1222 Fasli, and the revenue had to be reduced considerably in a large number of the zemindari villages in Shikohábád and Mustafábád. In the latter year (1815 A.D.) the large taluqa of Muhammadpur Labhaua, consisting of 170 villages in parganas Shikohábád, Ghiror, and Sakit, was sold for arrears of revenue, and bought by Government for Rs. 10,950. It was settled the following year at an increase of Rs. 11,484 with the zemindárs as farmers. The revised assessments remained in force till 1839-40.

9. Mr. Edmonstone's settlement followed close on the fearful famine of 1837-38, the effects of which appear to have been more lasting and disastrous than he had calculated. The net result of his settlement was an addition of Rs. 43,000 to the former jumma. He granted reduction to heavily-assessed estates, and enhanced with moderation where the demand was capable of enhancement. The revenue assessed in 1840 stood at Rs. 12,45,000.

The settlement broke down, and Government ordered its revision in 1844. The causes of its failure are thus described by Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton :—"The exceptionally favourable rains of the two years (1838-39 and 1839-40) during which Mr. Edmonstone was engaged in assessment, gave to the country an appearance of recovery which it had not really attained, and led him to over-estimate its resources. A large proportion of the land which had been thrown out of cultivation after the famine had, on account of the seasonable rains of 1839-40, been again brought under the plough. Not only did he assess these lands, but he also called upon the unploughed waste to pay its quota of revenue. Mr. Edmonstone's anticipations were not realized. Two or three seasons of light and untimely rains followed ; the cultivation, instead of spreading, decreased ; the condition of the peasantry deteriorated, and in consequence many of the zemindars found themselves unable to meet the Government demand. The debts which they were obliged to contract during the famine year still hung over them ; the money-lenders began to press for payment, refused further advances, and the result was a very general state of impecuniosity and absence of capital which culminated in 1844, when a revision of Mr. Edmonstone's assessments was sanctioned by Government."

10. This revision, which was effected by the Collectors of the district (Messrs. Unwin, Dick, and Cocks), under the orders of the Commissioner (Mr. Robinson,) resulted in a reduction of the jumma from Rs. 12,45,000 (in 1840) to Rs. 10,45,000 (in 1845-46,) rising gradually to Rs. 11,40,000 in 1850-51. These measures restored the district to prosperity. In 1850-51, the area under the plough was 9 per cent. in excess of the cultivated areas of 1836-37, the year preceding the famine, and the Government revenue was realized without a single farm or sale. "Thus, then, in the year when the revised assessments reached their maximum, we find the district in a higher state of prosperity, its administration more easy, its public revenues more punctually paid, than at any period since the cession in 1801." Neither the anarchy consequent on the mutiny of 1857-58, nor the famine of 1860, appear to have inflicted other than a temporary check on the advance of the district to recovery. The spread of the *baisurai* weed in 23 villages in Mustafábád and Shikohábád necessitated a reduction of Rs. 5,351 in the Government jumma, which together with reductions on account of the appropriation of land for the Etáwah and Cawnpore branches of the Upper Ganges Canal, and their distributaries, and for roads and other public projects, brought the jumma of 1850-51 (Rs. 11,40,000) down to Rs. 11,21,289, at which amount it stood when it was succeeded by the revised assessment made by Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton, which stands at Rs. 12,76,430.

1. For the sufficient reasons given at pages 47 and 48 of their report, Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton have eliminated from their transfers during the last settlement. for statistics culturable and unculturable land. During the

31 years that the late settlement was in force, 228,578 acres (37·60 per cent.) have passed out of the hands of the original proprietors, 78,397 acres have reverted to the former owners, while 60,713 acres have been "the subject of sale, or mortgage, repeated more than once." Of the 1,433 villages of the district, 471 have remained in the sole possession of the old proprietors, while 284 have passed entirely out of their hands, and parts of the remaining 678 villages. During the first eleven years of the past settlement, 76,774 acres, bearing a jumma of Rs. 1,38,457, were sold at public auction; about one-half of the above property being sold for arrears of revenue. Many of the estates were bought in by Government. No other purchaser being found, 17,158 acres have been restored to the original proprietors. In other cases strangers were admitted to proprietary possession, on condition of paying up outstanding arrears. During the next seven years (that is, during the period intervening between the year in which the full revised assessment effected in 1844-45 came into force, and the year of the mutiny) 10,872 acres, with a jumma of Rs. 20,863, were publicly sold. Of the above area the zemindars have recovered 2,197 acres. The compulsory alienations during the thirteen years which have elapsed since the mutiny (up to 1869-70) included 26,246 acres, assessed at Rs. 52,623, and were in almost all cases in execution of decrees of court. The average *annual* alienations by public and private sale and by mortgage during the three periods mentioned above have been as follow:—

Period.	PUBLIC SALE.		PRIVATE SALE.		MORTGAGE.	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I.—(1840-1850) ...	6,979	12,587	2,777	5,357	3,923	7,088
II.—(1851-1857) ...	1,553	2,980	3,902	8,426	3,723	7,376
III.—(1858-1869-70) ...	2,019	4,048	4,621	8,320	5,125	9,275

The average annual alienations by private sale and mortgage have risen from 6,700 cultivated acres in the first period to 9,746 in the third, while the average annual compulsory alienations for those two periods are represented by 6,979 and 2,019 acres. There can be no doubt that the money-lending classes are more anxious now than they were formerly to invest their capital in land, while land is also regarded as a more valuable security. The banker is not only ready to advance money freely on the security of landed property, but he often hopes to become in due time the absolute proprietor of the estate on which he has at present only a lien.

12. The figures given at page 50 of the report prove how greatly the value of land has risen during the term of Mr. Edmonstone's settlement. Taking voluntary and compulsory alienations together, the average price per acre has risen from Rs. 4-11-5 in the first, to Rs. 11-0-11 in the third period, viz., 134 per cent.. The rise in the second and third periods on the selling value of the land in the first period was as follows:—

Period.					(a)	(b)	(c)
					Public sale.	Private sale.	Mortgage.
					Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
II.	...	...	...	...	2 1 7	0 10 5	0 13 4
III.	...	...	...	...	5 3 3	6 13 4	4 5 9

the average price in the first period being (a) Rs. 3-6-0, (b) Rs. 6-7-4, and (c) Rs. 5-10-8. It is not improbable that during late years speculators have been

waiting for the declaration of the revised assessment before investing their money in land. It will be interesting to watch the alienations of land by public and private sale and mortgage during the decade succeeding 1870-72, the Government demand having risen about 13·8 per cent.

13. The last settlement expired, according to Act VIII. of 1846, on the 1st July, 1870. But it virtually remained in force until the revised assessment for the different parganas were declared during 1870 and 1872. Settlement operations commenced in December, 1866, and were concluded in 1873. They were declared to be closed by Government Notification in January, 1875. The district was surveyed between 1866-67 and 1870-71. Inspection for assessment was carried on from 1868-69 to 1870-71. The revised assessments of parganas Kuraoli, Mainpuri, Ghiror, Alipur Patti, and Bewar were declared in 1870, and of Mustafábád, Shikohábád, Karhal, Barnahal, Kishni Nabiganj, and Bhongaon in 1872.

14. The field measurement of the district was commenced in December, 1866, in pargana Ghiror. At first both *patwáris* and *amíns* were employed, the latter where the *patwári* could not do the work. The employment of the former class as surveyors made the survey more expensive, and also delayed it, but the work turned out by them is stated to have been more reliable and accurate than that done by the professional *amíns*. The native surveyors were supervised by a strong staff of *girdawars*, *munsarims*, and *sudder munsarims*. Messrs. Wright and McConaghey took infinite personal pains to secure accurate measurements and maps, and the Senior Member can state, from examination and testing of the maps in the field, that the Mainpuri shajras are both most admirably drawn and remarkably correct. At pages 57 *et seq.* of the report, are Mr. McConaghey's instructions to his subordinates, as also a full and clear description of his *modus operandi*. Care was taken to ensure the preparation of the *khatiaunis* simultaneously with that of the field maps and *khasras*, and they were tested at the same time with the latter. The maps and *khasras* were tested not only in the field, but they were compared by a special establishment after the field season was over, plot by plot, and the calculations of the field areas were carefully checked. Mr. McConaghey's measurements and maps may vie with those of the Cadastral Revenue Survey in accuracy and neatness of execution.

15. The cost of the survey cannot be calculated with perfect accuracy, as the establishment employed on it had often other work to do. In three parganas the surveying *amíns* were paid by Government, while in the other eight the measurement was either effected through the *patwáris* who received no extra pay, or by substitutes paid by the *patwáris*. The estimated actual cost of the survey of the whole district is put down at Rs. 88,731. Mr. McConaghey drew up in 1874 an excellent memorandum on the cost of the survey which is incorporated with this report (pages 61 *et seq.*) to which the Senior Member would refer the Lieutenant-Governor for detailed information on the subject. In his estimate of the cost of survey Mr. McConaghey has included the cost of preparing the rough records as well.

16. The destruction in the mutiny of many of the Revenue Survey's village plans and statistics renders it impossible to ascertain the area of the district as now constituted from the Revenue Survey records. The total area at last settlement is taken from the No. IV. statements, and is less by 17,461 acres (or 1·63 per cent.) than the total area of the late survey (1,086,253 acres). The discrepancy is in some measure accounted for by the fact that in parganas Mainpuri, Karhal, and Mustafábád the *khasra amíns* omitted to measure large tracts of *úsar*. The revenue-free area has fallen from 7,591 to 1,436 acres, the barren waste from 426,633 to 347,600 acres, and the area of the land lately

thrown out of cultivation from 83,005 to 12,968, while the old waste, under which head groves now extending over 18,818 acres and separately recorded, were formerly included, stands at 96,905 against 37,783 acres at last settlement.

17. The cultivated area has increased, Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton consider, by at least 20 per cent. The increase shown in the returns is $(608,526 - 513,780 =) 94,746$ acres, or 18·44 per cent. Increased cultivation. But Mr. Edmonstone's cultivation returns were supposed by the revising officers in 1843-44-45 to have been above the mark. He included within the cultivated area and assessed much land that was really waste. At the same time it must be borne in mind that Mr. Edmonstone's settlement followed the great famine of 1837-38 by a very short interval, and the area under the plough could hardly have been brought up to its former standard.

18. Irrigation has increased since the last settlement by $(443,376 - 379,925 =) 63,451$ acres, or 16·7 per cent., while the proportion of irrigated Increase in irrigation. to total cultivated area has remained much the same. It is supposed, however, that Mr. Edmonstone's estimate of irrigation was somewhat excessive, and that it may be safely assumed that irrigation has extended in the same proportion with cultivation.

19. The population of the area which formed part of the district at the last settlement, and is still included in it, and which may be taken at Increase in population. 997,525 acres, being rather more than 90 per cent. of the present total area (1,086,253 acres,) was 705,170 at the imperial census of 1872. At each of the four preceding enumerations it stood as follows :—

Year.	Population.
1848	479,599
1850	566,085
1853	634,087
1865	641,100

The first census returns can be accepted only as a rough approximation. The results of careful enquiries in the villages in each pargana as to the number of persons per house were applied to the whole district, throughout which the houses in every township and hamlet had been counted.

The second census, taken by Mr. Raikes in 1850, was the first that could be relied on. Since that time the population has increased by 24 per cent. But looking to the fact that all the district officers of the time unite in declaring that immediately after the famine of 1837-38, which had devastated the district, the population increased with singular rapidity both from immigration and births up to 1850, the population of the district may be estimated to have increased 30 per cent. since last settlement.

20. In comparing the past and present prices of agricultural produce in the district, Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton have taken the Rise in prices of agricultural produce. Bazar prices. four main *rabi* and *khari* staples, wheat, barley, joar, bajra. The bazar prices quoted are those of the Agra bazar from 1815 to 1839, the great famine year, and for wheat of the Muttra bazar from 1840 to 1856 (*i. e.*, between the great famine and the mutiny,) of the Agra bazar from 1859 to 1871. Market rates are not available for Mainpuri for the whole period reviewed. Excluding the returns for the famine years 1818-19, 1825-26, 1837-38, 1860-61, and 1868-69, and the years next following the famine years and the mutiny years 1857-58 and 1859, wheat rose from 31·39 seers in the first period (1818-1836) to 20·45 seers in the 3rd period (1839-71), barley from 44·26 to 29·76 seers, joar from 38·31 to 27·61 seers, and bajra from 36·89 to 25·07 seers. From 1818 up to the year of the last settlement,

which was only two years after the great famine, the price of wheat remained nearly stationary; as also for the first 16 years. Since the mutiny (1859 to 1871), its average price has risen from 32·4 seers to 20·45 seers. During the past mutiny period the market prices of the four selected grains show an increase over those current previous to last settlement by the following percentages :—

Wheat	...	...	...	... 53 per cent.
Barley	...	...	...	... 49 "
Joar ...	...	...	...	... 39 "
Bajra	...	...	...	... 47 "

or the whole taken together 47 per cent."

21. The district harvest prices of the four main staples from 1840 to 1871 are given in the report. Excluding the famine years, the average harvest prices have been—

			1840-54.	1859-71.
Wheat	...	...	... 35·95	25·26
Barley	...	...	... 51·62	35·01
Joar	...	...	... 49·54	33·57
Bajra	...	...	... 46·80	32·05

the percentages of increase being—

Wheat	...	...	...	... 42 per cent.
Barley	...	...	...	... 47 "
Joar	...	...	...	... 47 "
Bajra	...	...	...	... 46 "

or on the whole, 45 per cent.

The rise in harvest prices has not been so great as in bazar prices, being 42 against 58 per cent. since 1859, a fact which the Settlement Officers account for by showing that while bazar prices must always be governed by the ordinary laws of supply and demand, all the community being purchasers, the fixation of harvest price is in the hands of the grain-grower and the grain merchant, of which two parties the latter is the stronger, and it is for his interest to keep down the harvest price. Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton very properly point out that the cultivator does not reap anything like the full benefit of the rise in the market value of agricultural produce, and that he cannot fairly be called on to pay a rent enhanced in exact proportion to such rise. As a matter of fact, the rise in the value of produce has in some districts hardly affected the rent-rates.

22. There are 2·15 plough-cattle to each plough and one plough to every 7·8 acres of cultivation. The excess of the average plough area over the average tenant holding is accounted for by the fact that nearly all the rent-free-holders and many of the sir-holders also have no ploughs, and make use freely of the tenants' ploughs. The Chamar cultivators are frequently allowed the use of their neighbour's ploughs, giving labour in return at harvest time in weeding and at the wells and lifts. Other tenants not strictly of the agricultural classes, who cultivate in a small way, either hire ploughs and cattle, or obtain the use of them for service rendered to the owners.

23. A full account of the several soils found in the district, and of the mode in which the soil areas and soil rent-rates were determined, is given at page 74 *et seq.* of the report. It is sufficient here to say that all possible pains have evidently been taken to obtain correct soil areas and to ascertain the true prevailing rent-rates, on which the assessments must be based.

Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton have done wisely in taking "solely as their guide the common daily transactions between landlords and tenants, exclusive of all exceptional terms and bargains, and on putting aside all conjectures connected with

the possible effect of a future rise in prices, &c." "We simply took" they write, "rents as they stood; our rates were therefore at the time strictly representative of the fair letting value of land."

It would be dangerous to adopt implicitly as a guide to fair rates leases current in a tract of country where the majority of the proprietors were powerful and grasping men with large estates resolutely determined to exact the last farthing, and where the great mass of the tenantry were not in the enjoyment of occupancy rights, and were consequently at the mercy of their landlords. In a district like Mainpuri, however, owned for the most part by petty yeomen, and with 74 per cent. of the tenantry possessed of occupancy rights, no such one-sided transactions were possible, and therefore the danger of being misled into rating at too high a figure was not to be anticipated. In fact, the difference in social position between the cultivator and his landlord being generally very slight, rates have been undoubtedly maintained at figures lower than those current in other parts of the country where the policy respecting rents has not been so conservative and where the cultivators are less influential.

24. The *śr* lands are mostly in the hands of Thakur, Brahman, and Ahir proprietors. The *śr* holdings amount to 28,582 acres (or 14·6 per cent.) out of 605,121 acres of cultivated area (excluding gardens exempted from assessment, and cultivated gardens and fallow at time of attestation of *khatiaunis*). The Thakurs hold 50·89; Ahirs, 21·44; Brahmans, 16·06; Lodhas, 2·37; Káyaths, 2·68; Musalmáns, 2·65; Mahájans and Baniyas, 1·52 per cent. of the cultivated land. The Kayath, Mahájan, Baniya, and Márwári proprietors hold but little *śr* in comparison with the extent of their proprietary possessions. The average size of their holdings is 5·3 acres. Lands held rent-free from the zemindars amount to 17,025 acres in the hands of 17,926 persons, of whom nearly one-half are Brahmans, the rest either village servants (chiefly *Dhánuks*) and religious mendicants. Of lands held by tenants, 74 per cent. are held by tenants with rights of occupancy and 26 per cent. by tenants-at-will. The average area of the holdings of the two classes is, of the first 4,578, and of the last 4,544 acres. The preponderance of occupancy tenants over tenants-at-will is, Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton remark, "a peculiar feature of the district worthy of special notice, showing the singular fixity of the cultivating tenure, and the tenacity with which the agriculturist in Mainpuri has clung to his land. This permanency of tenure has naturally kept the range of rents low in comparison with other districts, hence the well-to-do, sturdy, and yeoman-like character of the people, and their prudence and economy in the management of their land, which more than compensate for any lightness in the revenue." It must be noted, however, that the preponderance of occupancy tenants is by no means confined to Mainpuri. For instance, occupancy tenants hold 71 per cent. of the area in Etawáb, 66 per cent. in Farukhabad, and 61 per cent. in Sháhjahánpur, and 61 per cent. in Etah. The Settlement Officers point out that in many villages *pahikaski*, or non-resident tenants, hold large areas, and that they have been enumerated separately for each village in which they cultivate, so that in every such case the cultivator occurs two and some times three times in the returns; and that if the repetitions be excluded, the average tenant holding would show a little under six acres. With this average, "it may be said (to quote from the report) that the sub-division of land has almost reached its extreme limit. We find (Chaplat's Agricultural Chemistry) that in France, where on a small farm the whole family of the peasant proprietor help by weeding with their own hands, by collecting and distributing manure; where the father acts with the greatest care and at the most favourable seasons, leaving no corner unproductive; four or five acres suffice for the maintenance of a family. This is about the average holding of a Káchhi in Mainpuri, and the style and quality of the Káchhi's cultivation is, moreover, very similar to that of the thrifty French peasant. The land may be more fertile in France, and its produce is certainly more valuable, but expenses of food and clothing are heavier there than here."

25. The average rent-rates on (1,) occupancy tenants and (2,) tenants-at-will holdings are Rs. 3-13-7 and Rs. 3-13-0 per acre respectively. These figures are brought out by an analysis of the rental for every acre of cultivation in the hands of non-proprietary cultivators throughout five parganas selected as characteristic parganas, *vis:—*

Alipur Patti.

Mustafábád.

Béwar.

Shikohábád.

Kishni.

(The results of the analysis are given in detail in the tabular statement showing the rent-rates and rents paid by numbers of cultivators of the several castes and classes recorded at page 89 of the report.) The area to which the statistics relate is 258,194 acres, of which 176,018 are held on occupancy tenure and 82,176 by tenants-at-will, an area affording a "sufficiently broad basis for any general conclusions." The Káchhis pay the highest rates of all, and more for the land they hold in occupancy tenure than in non-occupancy tenure.

"In the first place they generally hold land of good quality; secondly, they take more out of it than others, and therefore can afford more to their landlords;" their farming is more economical, as they utilize the labour of their wives and children when many other castes must hire; thirdly, they do not resist a demand made on them for increased rent when they see fairly the way to meet it. It is also easily explained why the Káchhis pay higher rates on their occupancy lands, the reason being that their hereditary fields more often lie near and around the village site than their newly-acquired ones, which are mostly in the *har*. The Lodhas are second only to the Káchhis in agricultural skill. They pay an all-round rate of Rs. 4-1-6 per acre, or 7 per cent. above the average rate. They are "distinguished rather by general excellence in the raising of ordinary field crops than, as the Káchhis are, by special aptitude for the culture of garden produce: sugar-cane is their speciality. Like the Káchhis, too, they use the labour of their families and thus economize. On the other hand the Lodha is not nearly so tractable as the Káchhi: he is addicted to combination, and will often resist every reasonable demand by his zemindar for raising his rent." The presence of so large a number of Káchhis and Lodhas in Bhongaon, Alipur Patti, and Mustafábád must have influenced very materially the rent-rates in those parganas. On the other hand, where Ahír and Thakur, and in a lesser degree Brahman cultivators are found to preponderate, the rent-rates, *ceteris paribus*, will be below the average. The Ahírs, like the Thakurs, are unthrifty and wanting in industry. The Brahmans are protected from exaction by their social position. They have also to depend on hired labour. The Thakur tenant is frequently related to the landlord. He is an unskilled cultivator, and often does not till his own fields. He is not easily coerced, and landlords are reluctant to enter on a struggle with a determined body of men.

26. Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton have explained at page 91 of their report the principle on which the increase in revenue which is due to the canal in each pargana has been calculated.

Increase of revenue due to Canal irrigation.

First, the lands which, but for the canal, would have remained dry, are eliminated from the canal-irrigated area, and on the eliminated area a rate equal to the difference between the general irrigation and dry rent-rates has been applied. The additional rental due to canal-irrigation is then deduced, and half that rental is taken to be the revenue due to canal-irrigation. The net increase of the new on the old jumma is Rs. 1,46,313. Calculated on the principle above described, the increase of revenue due to canals is Rs. 27,972, or 19.12 per cent. of the net increase. The Settlement Officers are right when they say that they have dealt as liberally with the canal as they could. The difference between irrigated and dry rates has been estimated at sums ranging from Rs. 1-13-4 to Rs. 3-6-3. It has been assumed by agreement between the Irrigation Department and the Board to be on an average Rs. 2 per acre. The follow-

ing remarks by the Settlement Officers may be quoted *in extenso*:—"We have allowed it (the Canal) full credit for the area which it can command. In deciding upon the proportion of the total canal-irrigated area, which but for the canal must have remained dry, we have always gone somewhat above the percentages of unirrigated land returned at last settlement; and in fixing upon the rent-rate to be applied to this area, we have given the canal a decided advantage, inasmuch as the general irrigated rate from which it is derived is itself deduced from rents paid not only on the *har* irrigated areas, but also on the *gauhán* and *manjha* lands. A very insignificant portion of these latter would have remained dry under any circumstances; independently altogether of the canal they would have been irrigated. If therefore we had wished to mete out nothing but the strictest justice to the canal, we would have excluded the *gauhán* and *manjha* areas and rent altogether. On the other hand, however, there can be little doubt that the canal stimulates cultivation, and that it must have operated to extend the cultivated area in the district to some extent at any rate. If then the advantage thus indirectly brought about in a partial extension of the cultivated area be set off against the too liberal estimate we have just made, our conclusion, embodied in the figures above given, may be allowed to be fair."

27. In Chapter VII. Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton have described the mode in which the settlement records were prepared, the classes of dispute which came before them in framing the record of proprietary and cultivating rights, and the village administration paper. It is to be regretted that the attestation of the *khatiaunis* did not include the verification of the rents paid by cultivators.

Preparation of settlement records; adjustment of rents.

In five of the parganas the rent-rolls enhanced by mutual agreement of tenants and landlords were attested by Pandit Kedarnath, Deputy Collector, by whom also cases of enhancement or abatement of rent were decided.

In the remaining parganas, and in 106 villages of Pandit Kedarnath's five parganas, a "different system at once more rapid and at the same time affording the zemindars ample opportunities for raising their rentals to a fair standard, was adopted. Owing to the ascertained discrepancy between the recorded and actual rentals, the actual rentals were carefully inquired into and recorded. These rentals formed the basis of enhancements of rents. Before this work was started proclamations had been issued through the *tahsildars* certifying that amicable adjustments of rents would be attested by the settlement officials on applications being made on plain paper, and intimating that failing all efforts to come to terms, regular suits should be instituted in the settlement courts within a certain term, which subsequently was extended from time to time. When the work of attestation commenced, the new assessments had not been declared in the six parganas, so that although the attesting officers were open to entertain applications, ignorance of what these new jummas were to be prevented many of the zemindars coming forward to register new rent arrangements with their tenantry or to claim enhancements. Early in 1872 the new revenues were declared in four of the six parganas (*Bhongaon*, *Kishni*, *Karhal*, *Barnahal*), by the end of March the revised assessments had been declared in *Shikohábád* and *Mustafábád*, and in April, 1872, enhancements of rents, both by agreement and by decree of our courts were going on in real earnest." Up to the close of the settlement the total enhancements of rents amounted to Rs. 2,11,000, of which Rs. 98,000 were the result of decrees and Rs. 1,13,000 of mutual agreement. The rental of land held by tenants was recorded in the pre-settlement jummandis at Rs. 16,66,375, and after assessment at Rs. 18,66,691 (see page 82 of the report). The difference between these two amounts is Rs. 2,00,316. The enhancement recorded at page 101 of the report is Rs. 2,11,000, and includes the enhancements made by Pandit Kedarnath in the *biswadári* villages in the Mainpuri *talúqa* and in other villages after Mr. Smeaton, by whom the records from which the figures at page 82 are taken were filed early in 1873, had left the district.

The estimated rental at assumed rates amounts to Rs. 26,30,930. The jumma at half of the estimated assets would be Rs. 13,15,465. The declared jumma is Rs. 12,76,430. Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton suppose the gross income of the zemindars of the district adding in the sayer proceeds and making some allowance for concealment of assets to be at present Rs. 24,00,000, of which amount the declared jumma is about 53 per cent.

28. All the records, with the exception of khatiaunis, which as records are of use only as furnishing the ground-work of the jummaabandi, were faired, and the original fair copies lodged in the Collector's record office, as well as the original field map and a copy traced on vellum showing the Settlement Officer's *soil circles*. Fair tracings of the field map on vellum were also made over to the patwáris and tahsílís. Copies of the records specified in Board's Circular No. 14 of 1872 were made in the Persian character and lodged in the several tahsílís, while Nagri counterparts of the same were given to the patwáris, who assisted in the preparation of the Hindi copies. Such of the *original* rough records, the preservation of which was required by the orders issued by the Board, were bound up in separate volumes and deposited in tin-lined almirahs. Pargana maps, on the scale of two miles to the inch, showing all the physical features of the country, have been compiled from maps reduced by pantagraph from the field maps. All these maps have already been photozincographed in the Calcutta Survey Office.

29. There were 60,664 cases instituted during the settlement. Of these 60,643 were disposed of by the Settlement Courts. The remainder, all partition cases, were transferred to the Collector. Of the cases decided, 1,191 related to boundaries, 15,945 were under the Settlement Regulation VII. of 1822, 6,600 rent suits or applications, 711 were partition cases, and 35,807 came under the head of miscellaneous. All the appeals (389) were disposed of by the Settlement Officer.

30. The four common land tenures, zemindari, pattidari, imperfect pattidari, and bhaiáchára, are found in the district. In the bhaiáchára estates, and especially in those of the Jumna tract, the land is frequently mortgaged four or five feet deep. The difficulty of framing an accurate record of the rights was enormously increased by the minute sub-divisions which at each successive alienation had taken place; for frequently plots were not specified with sufficient distinctness, areas did not tally, or the name of one plot had been the same as that of another. When in the course of drawing up record of a raviny bhaiáchára village a dispute arose about a separate plot, the enquiry often occupied more time than would have been spent in framing the whole records of rights of an ordinary pattidari village. The *tauzi* tenures described at pages 103 and 104 of the report is peculiar to the Mainpuri district, and even there is found in only two villages. The allotment of land from each of the conventional soils (as the lands in the inner, middle, and outer zones are sometimes styled) hardly represents the real comparative value of the *gaukán*, *manjha*, and *barha* lands, for their relative value (estimated on prevailing rates) are not correctly shown by 10, 8, and 6.

31. The arrangements made for patwáris' circles by the Settlement Officers must be very considerably modified under the provisions of the North-Western Provinces Revenue Act, under which every village or circle of villages pays for its own patwári, 10 to 20 per cent. only of the cess going to the common fund. But care will be taken to make no more changes than the nature of the case requires. It may be necessary to raise the cess which has been generally imposed at 4 per cent. on the jumma, to provide for the salaries of the supervising kanúngos, to defray part of the charges of the Director of Agriculture and Commerce and his establishment, and to meet other contingent charges.

32. The case of the Rája of Mainpuri has formed the subject of a separate correspondence between the Government and the Board. The Board on the ground that the larger proportion of the villages with which the Rája was connected had been

settled with the inferior proprietors (biswadars,) and that a considerable portion of the Rájá's income was derived from his *malikana* (or talúkdari allowance) proposed to Government that his *malikana* should not be reduced. The Government sanctioned the Board's proposals, which are to have effect only during the present Rájá's life-time.

33. The soil-rates used by Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton are given in the appendix to this review. They amount to fifty-one, and range from Rs. 12-4-8 per acre on first class home circle land in the central *píra* tract of pargana Shikohabad, to Re. 0-14-1 per acre on dry uneven *bhúr*. In the following paragraphs the results of the application of the assumed soil-rates, and the old and revised jumma, are given together, with a short summary of the description of soils and physical features of the pargana.

34. *Pargana Karauli*.—The Kali skirts the pargana on the north, and is accompanied by a tract of high and almost unirrigated *bhúr*. There are 10,402 acres of *bhúr*, 6,001 of *dúmat*, and 3,575 of *piliya* land in the pargana. There is some canal-irrigation, but irrigation is chiefly from wells. The jumma in the last year of the expired settlement was Rs. 32,715. The revised jumma is Rs. 41,770 calculated on an estimated rental of Rs. 84,080. No reduction of the jummas have been made on appeal. Prior to assessment the recorded rental was Rs. 67,369, and the corrected rental Rs. 76,625. After the completion of rent enhancements subsequent to assessment, the *jummabandis* exhibited a recorded rental of Rs. 79,429, which on valuing the nominally-rented area at the average paid by occupancy-tenants becomes Rs. 101,053, or Rs. 16,974 in excess of Mr. McConaghey's estimated assets.

35. *Pargana Mainpuri* consists of two divisions:—1. The *dúmat*; (2) the *bhúr* tract. The *bhúr* village (44) belong to the "northern sand tract," the *dúmat* (41) to the great central loam tract. There is a large area of *úsar* in the *dúmat* villages. Of a cultivated area of 50,301 acres, 15,722 are irrigated from wells, 11,662 from the Ganges Canal, and 10,076 from other sources. The deduced rental amounted to Rs. 1,86,428. The old jumma was Rs. 86,253, the new is Rs. 93,070.

The settlement *jummabandis* Rs. 1,76,067 corrected for nominally rented land come up to Rs. 2,02,811; being Rs. 16,383 in excess of the estimated assets. Mr. McConaghey reports that he treated the biswadari village with extra leniency owing to the heavy *malikana* (Rs. 6,272 on a *jumma* of Rs. 24,090) which the mukaddam zemindars pay to the Rájá of Mainpuri.

36. *Pargana Ghior* is part of the great central loam tract of the district. There is some good land on the banks of the Arind and *Isan*. There is but little *bhúr* (about one per cent. of the cultivated area.) The principal soils are loam and clay. The pargana abounds in *úsar* plains. It is irrigated (12,454 acres) by the Cawnpore and Etáwah branches of the Ganges Canal, by wells (21,685 acres), and from other sources 2,695 acres. The jumma has been raised from Rs. 85,563 to Rs. 91,840 on an estimated rental of Rs. 1,83,918. The rent-roll has been enhanced to Rs. 1,76,233, or with corrections for the nominally rented lands to Rs. 1,94,992, being Rs. 11,074 in excess of the estimated assets.

37. *Pargana Karhal* "is not traversed by rivers or streams of any magnitude, but its net-work of natural drainage lines forms great reservoirs from which several streams of some importance take their rise. The surface of the country is very uniform throughout. Lakes, jhils, and swampy marshes abound, and during the rainy season immense sheets of water extending often for miles meet the eye. The principal arable soils are loam and clay. The Etáwah branch of the Ganges Canal runs through the pargana, which is intersected in every direction by rájbahas and minor irrigation channels. The *revised* jumma is Rs. 84,710 against Rs. 75,774 the *old*. The estimated rental was Rs. 170,418. Mr. McConaghey is unable to state the extent of enhance-

NOTE.—The cesses are excluded invariably from the jummas noted in these paragraphs.

ment of the rental by private arrangement, and decrees of court after the settlement had closed. There had however been a rise of Rs. 19,539, *not* Rs. 7,015 as stated by Mr. McConaghey in para. 170 of his report in the recorded, and Rs. 8,821 in the corrected rental.

38. *Pargana Barnahal*.—The prevailing and characteristic soil is the light but rich yellow loam common to the central and southern divisions of Shikohabad, naturally but little inferior in productive power to real loam or *démat*. There is but little *úsar* and few *jhils* and swamps. There can be but little canal-irrigation, as the water from the Lower Ganges Canal cannot be brought across the Sengar. Irrigation is principally from wells. The *kutch*a wells are good and durable, and are constructed at a small cost. "The estimated assets resulting from the application of assumed soil rates amounted to Rs. 1,79,969. The land revenue finally fixed on Rs. 89,310, the old jumma having been Rs. 81,980. Since the declaration of the revised demand the zemindars have raised their rental (corrected for nominally rented lands) to Rs. 1,55,768." The zemindars, Mr. McConaghey writes, "have therefore within two years from the new jummas coming into effect more than recouped themselves for the increase in revenue exacted from them." But still the rental was far below Mr. McConaghey's estimate on which the jumma was calculated. He states explicitly however that his estimated assets were here as elsewhere the result of a lengthened enquiry into soil-rates and of a minute inspection, village by village and *hár* by *hár*. The Government demand was 57 per cent. of the settlement jumma bandis. The Senior Member has heard no complaints of the Barnahal assessment.

39. *Pargana Alipur Patti*.—This is the smallest pargana in the district. It is distinctly marked out into four natural sub-divisions—(1,) the Káli nadi *tarái*; (2,) a narrow strip running between that *tarái* and the uplands; (3,) the uplands abounding in bad *bhúr* and sand-hills; (4,) the tract south of the uplands, consisting of light loam (*piliya*) shading gradually into firm loam and clay. Irrigation is common in the fourth, and very precarious in the third sub-division. Mr. McConaghey's assumed rates gave a rental of Rs. 44,216, on which he assessed a jumma of Rs. 21,890, being an increase of Rs. 3,195 on the jumma it succeeded. The recorded rental for 1275 was Rs. 34,510. The last corrected rental is Rs. 45,670, more than double the Government demand. But the full rental can be taken only in good years in the *bhúr* tract. The pargana, in common with all those which border on the Káli nadi, has been very seriously injured by that river. This matter has been made the subject of a special report to Government, and need not be noticed in this place. It is at present under the consideration of Government. It will be sufficient to say that either the jumma must be reduced, or annual remission made until the *tarái* lands of the Káli nadi villages are drained.

40. *Pargana Bawar* is described by Mr. McConaghey as the worst in the district. It contains a large percentage of wretched sandy soil covered with *káns* grass, and almost entirely devoid of irrigation. The natural soils throughout the pargana are *bhúr*, *tikuriya*, and *piliya*. The first is the most prevalent, and is often barely fit for cultivation. The old jumma was Rs. 19,307. The revised jumma is Rs. 24,940. The assumed rental at average rates came up to Rs. 55,957. "Adhering rigidly (Mr. McConaghey writes) to the principle of the half estimated assets, I should have exacted a revenue of Rs. 27,980 from the parganas. Giving due weight, however, to the precarious character of the resources in the majority of estates, and to the heavy enhancement which many of the proprietors would be called on to pay at full half assets, I considered it good policy to go below the jummas which my rates warranted in those cases where moderation seemed both advisable and necessary." The rent-roll recorded in the jumma bandis after the completion of rent enhancements, corrected for nominally rented, come to Rs. 56,800, of which sum the revised revenue is only about 44 per cent. But as in pargana Alipur Patti the full rental of the *bhúr* villages can be realized by the zemindars only in very good years, and even then only when the prices of grain are not

as low as they are at the present time. Mr. McConaghey has been wisely lenient. A heavier assessment could not have been paid year by year. And owing to damage done by the Káli nadi to the *tarái* lands of very many of the villages in pargana Bewar, it will not be possible to collect even Mr. McConaghey's moderate assessment until some remedial measures have been carried out.

41. *Pargana Kishni*.—In this pargana also *káns* is found. It is divided into two tracts, one nearly all pure *bhúr*—the other real *dúmat*, interspersed with immense plains and fine jhils, and having every possible facility for irrigation. Mr. McConaghey has raised the jumma from Rs. 69,194 to Rs. 77,730 on an assumed rental of Rs. 1,57,960.

The present assessment is 57 per cent. of the last corrected rental recorded by Mr. McConaghey. Few enhancement suits were filed after assessments were declared. The Senior Member has examined the rent-rates which appear to be sufficiently moderate even in the *bhúr* tracts. They range from Re. 0-14-1 per acre on the bad *bhúr* to Rs. 8-2-6 on the best irrigated home lands of the *dúmat* villages. The *bhúr* rate is moderate, no doubt, but villages which have a large proportion of dry sandy soil cannot always pay even a moderate revenue. After all, the jumma on the bad *bhúr* area comes to only about Rs. 900.

42. *Pargana Mustafabad*.—This is a very rich and large pargana. "The prevailing soil is loam, good everywhere, but of surpassing fertility in the villages east of Mustafabad, where the most luxuriant crops are produced. Clay is confined to the low-lands, and though *bhúr* does exist, it is only in isolated tracts of comparatively small area * * *." In the loam villages, which formed the bulk of the pargana, the facility in digging *kutchá* wells are great. Both the Cawnpore and Etáwah branches of the Ganges Canal pass through Mustafabad, but water from these sources is not so much used as in Karhal. The *baisurai* weed is found largely in the south-western portion of the pargana, but it does not affect materially crops (as barley and wheat) with roots extending only a few inches below the surface.

The estimated rental assets were Rs. 6,13,180. The old jumma was Rs. 2,55,376, and the revised assessment is Rs. 2,92,880 (or within Rs. 13,710 of half of the estimated assets). The corrected rental prior to assessment was Rs. 4,74,837, and after it Rs. 5,05,098, of which sum the revised jumma represents 57 per cent. But Mr. McConaghey explains that since the close of the settlement, the rent courts of the district have been busily engaged in enhancing rents, and many private arrangements must also have taken place, adding thereby very considerably to the zemindars' profits.

43. *Pargana Shikohabad*.—On account of the very varying character of the soil, and different local peculiarities, Mr. McConaghey found it necessary to divide this pargana into five distinct tracts—

I.—The Sengar tracts on the extreme north-east, 19 villages. A high sand-ridge following the course of the river (Sengar) occupies the centre of the tract, while the country to the north and south of it is level, with loam and *úsar* as the principal soils. The well capabilities, except on the sand-ridge, are good.

II.—North *dúmat* and *úsar* tract, 49 villages ; sub-soil firm and stable, water 15 to 30 feet from the surface, and the supply plentiful.

III.—Consisting of fertile and thickly populated villages. The soil is the finest loam or *píra*, more friable and easily worked than *dúmat*, and capable of producing all kinds of crops in perfection ; water 25 to 45 feet from the surface, but near enough to ensure perfect irrigation ; sub-soil firm. Cultivators of industrious castes — Kirars, Lodhas, and Káchis—abound.

IV.—The tract south of the central *píra* tract down to the ravines of the Jumna. The soil gradually becomes light sandy and less productive ; the produce deteriorates visibly both in quantity and quality, and the facilities for irrigation are less.

V.—The Jumna or ravine tract (*karkha*.)

The Jumma was raised by Mr. McConaghey from Rs. 2,51,484 to Rs. 2,78,560. His estimated assets was Rs. 5,85,405. The settlement jumma bandis corrected for nominally rented land give a rental of Rs. 4,72,295, of which the revised jumma is 59 per cent. But further enhancements have been obtained, Mr. McConaghey states, by private arrangements and by decrees of court, since these jumma bandis were compiled. The Senior Member has no doubt that the zemindars could enhance (if they have not done so already) up to double the Government demand.

44. *Pargana Bhongaon*.—This pargana was assessed and inspected by Mr. Donald Smeaton, by whom it is described in the following terms:—“Pargana Bhongaon may be said to have no characteristics peculiarly its own. It might well be described as made up of stray pieces of the adjacent parganas. It is the meeting place of all surrounding varieties of soil. Every class of soil, every quality of cultivation, every caste of cultivator, every kind of tenure, all the varieties of irrigation are found within it. * * * Perhaps the most convenient and the shortest way of describing the natural soil division will be by supposing a section taken of the pargana. Commencing from a point on the Káli nadi bordering on the Etah district, we find a belt of *bhúr* country sloping down to the alluvial land, and forming a channel for the drainage of the remoter tracts. Passing through this belt the soil, still *bhúr*, sensibly improves, and when at length beyond the influence of the nadi drainage, becomes a fine friable *dúmat* not inferior to any in the district. But the *dúmat* again begins to grow lighter as it runs southwards; and at the town of Bhongaon, where it is fairly within the area of the Isan drainage, it has again changed to *bhúr*, and grows worse and worse till it culminates in the sterile sandy undulations that mark the course of the stream. Crossing the Isan near the centre of the pargana, quite a different state of things appears. Instead of the numerous small sterile *bhúr* villages on the northern bank, these now stretch away miles and miles of *úsar* plain and *dúmat* soil; the villages suddenly expand to enormous areas, often thousands of acres. This character is maintained up to the canal and on its further side, and is only interrupted by the Arind nadi on the southern border. The interruption is slight, resulting only in a long narrow strip of inferior *bhúrish* soil. The *úsar* and *dúmat* again resume and continue up the Kishni and Karhal boundary. Even this very rough sketch of the physical geography of the pargana will serve to bring into prominence one noteworthy fact, that the further the soil recedes from the influence of the nadis, the more excellent its quality becomes; the moment, so to speak, the nadis begin to draw, the soil commences to degenerate, till it ends in rolling sandy heights and hollows, or sterile ridges. If the same line be taken and the facilities for well-irrigation be examined at each interval, they too will be found to vary in a remarkable degree; for just in proportion as the soil deteriorates, the difficulties and expense of well-irrigation increase.”

A pargana of this description was a difficult one to assess, and Mr. Smeaton had no previous experience in assessment. But he is a most careful and able workman, and his assessments were superintended by Mr. McConaghey, who had settled all the rest of the district, and who indeed was answerable for the propriety of the assessment. Mr. Smeaton assessed on 18 soil-rates, ranging from Rs. 1-5-0 per acre on the worst (as a class) dry *bhúr* to Rs. 9-4-0 on first class home lands. It does not appear from Mr. Smeaton's own account of the method adopted by him to obtain his village assumed rates, that he attempted to estimate what rents would ensure as far as possible to Government its average share of half-assets over the whole period of thirty years. He was bound to assess on existing (prevailing) rates, and not on conjectural rates. He did take prevailing rates as his guide. His soil-rates are moderate on the better classes of land, but he might, the Senior Member considers, have gone below Rs. 1-5-1 for the poorer *bhúr*, the area of which is not less than one-tenth of the whole cultivated area. But throughout his operations Mr. Smeaton had Mr. McConaghey at hand to guide him, and he could not have had a more competent adviser. Mr. Smeaton raised

the jumma of pargana Bhongaon from Rs. 1,44,949 to Rs. 1,79,730, on an estimated rental of Rs. 3,70,232. The corrected rental, excluding *siwdi* items, according to the settlement jumma bandis finally lodged, was Rs. 3,23,702.

What the *siwdi* items were Mr. Smeaton does not mention. Probably they were inconsiderable. The revised jumma is $55\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the settlement jumma bandi rental, exclusive of *siwdi*. The Senior Member believes that the rental is quite capable of enhancement up to double the Government jumma. A good deal of land in the pargana is in the hands of enterprising Kayasths, who had done their best to bring about a reduction of the jumma, and their example, it may be expected, has been followed by others. At the same time the Senior Member thinks that in the *bhūr* tracts the Government demand must press heavily in indifferent years, and the Government must be prepared to make remissions. It would entail much greater loss on Government were the Settlement Officer to assess at jummas which could be paid every year of a long term of settlement.

45. The revised jummas of the several parganas took effect from the following years :—

Ghiror	} 1871-72.
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Karauli	...	...	...	...
Alipur Patti	...	...	...	...
Bewar	...	...	...	...
Barnáhal	} 1872-73.
Karhal	...	...	...	...
Kishni	...	...	...	...
Bhongoan	...	...	...	...
Mustafabad	...	...	...	...
Shikohabad	

The parganas which were first assessed, were the most leniently treated, but not too much so, the Senior Member considers. "I confess (Mr. McConaghey writes in his report on the Karauli assessment) that I have followed more in the footsteps of Mr. Cocks than in those of Mr. Edmonstone, and if I have erred at all, it has been on the side of leniency. The general inferiority of the pargana, its large area of dry and sandy soil, the disastrous effects produced on it by the famine of 1837-38, and the wonderful though temporary change which the drought of 1868-69 caused, all acted as strong deterrents against a heavy assessment."

46. The revised assessments have added Rs. 1,55,141 to the land revenue of the district, the old jumma being Rs. 11,21,289, and the new Rs. 12,76,430. The increment of jumma for each pargana is as follows :—

	Rs.			
Mustafabad	37,504
Bhongoan	34,781
Shikohabad	27,076
Karauli	9,055
Karhal	8,936
Kishni	8,536
Barnáhal	7,330
Mainpuri	6,817
Ghiror	6,278
Bewar	5,663
Alipur Patti	3,195

47. The declared jumma for the whole district (Rs. 12,76,430) is Rs. 39,035 under what the jumma would have been had it been calculated at exactly half the assumed rental (Rs. 26,30,930). In their pargana reports Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton have completely justified, in the Senior Member's opinion, their action in

going below half the estimated rental, which is not always realizable. It is not possible for the whole rent to be realized in even indifferent years. The incidence of the revenue on the cultivated area has risen from Rs. 1-13-5 to Rs. 2-1-6 per acre. Rs. 1-13-5 represents the incidence of the old jumma in the last year of the expired settlement. At its commencement the jumma fell at Rs. 2-6-9 per acre of cultivation. The Government demand on account of land revenue was then estimated at two-thirds of the rental.

Including cesses the Government demand is now Rs. 14,04,073, against Rs. 11,74,674, the total demand of the last year of the expired settlement. The total expenditure on the revised settlement has been, from beginning to end (the Settlement Officers state,) Rs. 3,90,961-6-5, of which sum Rs. 88,731 was the cost of the survey, the balance of assessment and preparation of records. "The actual increased revenue, with cesses realized up to the end of 1281 F. (30th June, 1874) was, in round numbers Rs. 5,30,000, or Rs. 1,39,000 in excess of the total cost of the settlement: so that within one year from the virtual close of settlement operations (that is, from December, 1866, to June, 1874,) Government had recouped itself for the whole outlay on the revision of the settlement of the district, and had been a considerable gainer besides" (page 81 of the report).

In conclusion, the Senior Member wishes to bring to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the excellent service done by Mr. McConaghey and Mr. Donald Smeaton. Both these gentlemen have spared no pains in carrying the settlement through all its stages. Beginning with the field survey of the district, and going on to the classification and demarcation of soils, the inspection of villages, the assessment, of each mahal, the disposal of judicial work, and the preparation of full and correct records, every part of the business has been conducted by them with uniform diligence and success. They have been ably and efficiently assisted by Pandit Kadarnath, Ali Muhammad, and Debi Din, Settlement Deputy Collectors. The first named is an officer of rare merit; the commendation bestowed on him by Messrs. McConaghey and Donald Smeaton has been fully earned.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary, Board of Revenue, N. W. P.

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THE MAINPURI SETTLEMENT REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Boundaries—General physical features—Present revenue subdivisions—Rivers and streams—Jhils and marshes—Great soil divisions—Sources of irrigation—Canals—Wells—Decrease in the number of masonry wells since last settlement—Water level affected by the canal—Variation of water level in different seasons—Average depths to the water level in different parts of the district—Rainfall—Health—Character of the drinking water—Jungle groves and trees—Communications—The civil station—Chief towns and villages—Principal crops and produce.

MAINPURI is a district in the Doab lying between $78^{\circ}27'45''$ and $79^{\circ}28'30''$ east longitude, and $26^{\circ}52'30''$ and $27^{\circ}30'$ north latitude, with a total area of 1,697 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Etah district, on the east by Farukhabad, on the south by Etawah and Agra, and on the west by Agra and Muttra. The Kali Nadi separates it from Etah and Farukhabad on the north and the north-east, and the Jumna skirts it on the south.

Between these two rivers, and with courses parallel to theirs, flow in a south-easterly direction the four streams which traverse the district from boundary to boundary,—namely, the *Isan*, the *Arind*, the *Sengar*, and the *Sarsa*. The whole district slopes very gently from north-west to south-east in the direction of its rivers and streams; and the face of the country is extremely level, the highest point only exceeding the lowest by 139 feet (see Dodsworth's levels). The average height above the sea level taken at Karachi is 517 feet, varying from 553 feet in the north-west to 480 feet in the south-east corner. A line of levels taken across the district from the Jumna to the Kali Nadi and perpendicular to them elicits the fact that the different watersheds at their intersections with this line are almost exactly the same height above the sea level. These levels also show that the Jumna has by far the deepest bed; next to it, but at a long interval, comes that of the Kali Nadi, and then the Sengar. Calculating in straight lines from their points of entry to their points of exit, the average fall of the rivers (excluding the Jumna) is 1.5 feet per mile, and the average slope of the surface of the country from north-west to south-east is 1.2 feet per mile.

The district as now constituted is composed of eleven parganas, grouped into five tahsils:—

Tahsils.	Parganas.	Head-quarters of Tahsildars.
1. MAINPURI,	1. Mainpuri, 2. Ghior, 3. Kuraoli,	Mainpuri City.
2. BHONGAON,	4. Bhongaon, 5. Bessar, 6. Kishni Nabiganj, 7. Alipur Patti,	Town of Bhongaon.
3. KARHAL,	8. Karhal, 9. Barnahal,	Town of Karhal.
4. SHIKOHABAD,	10. Shikohabad,	Town of Shikohabad.
5. MUSTAFABAD,	11. Mustafabad,	Mustafabad.

The Kali Nadi.—The Kali Nadi is perennial, and even during the spring and summer months is only fordable at certain places. It is not navigable, but might easily be rendered so for boats of light draught. It is permanently bridged at Madanpur on the Farukhabad road, just beyond the limits of this district: elsewhere it is crossed by ferries or bridges-of-boats, which last are removed during the rains. The river bed shifts but little, and runs through a belt of low alluvial soil of varying breadth, confined on both sides by high sand bluffs which rise abruptly out of it. Sometimes the river preserves a middle course between these sand ranges, but oftener keeps close to one of them, throwing the whole of the khadir to the other side. The whole of this alluvial belt is not now subject to periodical inundations, but it forms a decidedly marked physical feature always easily recognizable. Irrigation from the river is confined entirely to the khadir area, which in most seasons, from its inherent moisture, requires very little artificial watering. This khadir is in its glory in bad seasons when the rains have been very light; when the rainfall has been above average it becomes too much saturated, *reh* is thrown to the surface, and the seed germinates but sparsely. In 1868-69, a very dry year, the rabi crops were most luxuriant, and were irrigated either from the river or from small kucha wells worked by hand: whilst in 1870, a year of unusual rain, the crops were blighted and inferior. Water is found quite close to the surface all over the khadir, and in many places is only a few inches distant.

The Isan.—This in the rains is a very considerable stream and is not fordable; but during the remainder of the year the volume of running water is small, and in seasons like 1868-69 it dries up completely. It is permanently bridged in four places: twice close to the station, once on the Ghiror and Kuraoli road at Madhan, and once on the Farukhabad and Etawah road at Kusmara. During the first part of its course and to within four miles of its junction with the Kaknadiya it runs through a loam and usar country, has a comparatively shallow bed, often spreads out widely when in flood, and has a considerable belt of irregular tarai land on each side. Beyond this point the characteristics of the stream and the aspect of the country bordering on it change completely: the bed becomes deeper, the stream flows more rapidly, and the area it floods is more confined. Usar almost disappears, high banks of white and drifting sand are found, and the soil for a long distance on either side is light and mixed with bhur. The tarai or alluvial belt is not only more limited, but the deposit has a greater element of sand in it, and is in consequence not so highly prized; except close to Mainpuri and some large villages on its banks, where a near market makes it valuable for growing melons and hot-weather vegetables. The area which the Isan irrigates is insignificant.

The Arind or Rind.—This stream traverses the centre of the district from the extreme north-west to the extreme south-east corner, and a straight line from its point of entry to its point of exit is almost the longest which could be drawn on the district map. It ordinarily dries up soon after the rains, and throughout the first half of its course its bed even is very often cultivated with rabi crops. The practice of throwing escape water from the canal into it has of late years forced the cultivators to abandon this custom to a great extent, but the benefit which the adjoining lands derive from the water more than compensates for the small area thus rendered unfit for cultivation. The Arind throughout its course in this district presents a striking contrast to the Kali Nadi and Isan. It has a singularly winding course, following every slight depression in the surface of the country, and sometimes returning on itself. In the Ghiror pargana, for instance, we found by actual measurement its course to be within a fraction of three times as long as a straight line between the two extreme points. The stream is, therefore, even in the height of the rains a sluggish one; its bed is shallow, and the surrounding country little above its level; hence its floods spread and form a broad sheet of lazily moving water which on subsiding fertilizes the country over which it has passed with a rich alluvial deposit far different from the frequently sandy

and gritty deposit of the Isan. Moreover, the whole of the country traversed by the Arind is exceptionally free from sandy soil. It flows through that part of the district in which usar, loam, and clay are the constituent soils, and the bhur ranges of the Isan and Kali Nadi are nowhere met with along its banks. Near its point of departure from the district in the Kishni pargana a manifest change comes over this stream: its bed becomes deeper and straighter, its current more rapid, its deposit less fertile, and the area inundated by it is narrowed; thus preparing for the development of sand-hills, and even ravines, which are found further on.

The Sengar.—This is a much more important stream than that just described, and is the natural drainage outlet of the whole of the broad tract of country extending from its north watershed close to the bank of the Rind to its south watershed bordering on the Sarsa. Like the Isan, it is never dry except in years of extreme drought, and its volume is increased during the dry seasons by escape water from the canal. For the first half of its course there are two distinct branches—the Sengar proper and the Senhar. These unite near the confines of pargana Mustafabad, and from their union the joint stream develops a new character. In pargana Mustafabad the two tributaries bear a close resemblance to the Rind in the country through which they pass and in the general excellence of their tarais; but beyond their junction poor soil and sand-hills begin to appear along the banks, the stream increases in rapidity, its bed becomes deeper, and small ravines shoot out at right angles from it, which further on in the Etawah district almost rival those of the Jumna in depth and wildness.

The Sarsa.—This stream commences in the Aligarh district, traverses the parganas of Jalesar and Firozabad, enters the Mainpuri district at the south-west corner of pargana Mustafabad, and passes through the centre of pargana Shikohabad, close to the town of the same name and parallel to the line of railway. It receives a considerable portion of the drainage of parganas Jalesar and Firozabad, but in its course through this district its volume is but little increased on account of its drainage area being very narrow. It runs through a tract of almost continuous cultivation in which the prevailing soil is light yellow loam, a medium between pure loam and sand. There is scarcely any usar near its banks, and sand-hills are only met with in the vicinity of the town of Shikohabad. Little water remains in its bed after the cessation of the rains, the supply being barely sufficient to irrigate the tarai or low-lying lands on each side of the stream. This tarai belt is more fertile and also more extensive than that of the Sengar. The soil is naturally excellent and contains considerable inherent moisture. It consequently requires but little artificial irrigation, and the spring crops grown on it are usually heavy and luxuriant. There are two masonry bridges over the stream, one on each of the roads leading to the railway stations of Shikohabad and Bhadan.

The Jumna.—The Jumna forms the south-western boundary of the district, and separates pargana Shikohabad from Bah Panahat, one of the subdivisions of the Agra district. It is unnecessary in a report like the present to enter into a detailed description of this well-known river, second only to the Ganges in importance, but a short notice of one or two of its most striking peculiarities will not be out of place. Its ravines extend inland for some miles and are exceptionally wild and rugged. They either border on the river, or are separated from it by fertile slopes of rich alluvial soil termed “kachars.” In the former case the banks are very lofty, and rise perpendicularly from the water's edge often to the height of 80 or 100 feet, leaving barely room for a narrow and broken footpath between their base and the water, whilst in the latter case the incline is gradual and sand beds frequently occur. These ravines are almost entirely devoid of cultivation, but they afford excellent pasturage for cattle, which are kept in large numbers by the lawless and turbulent tribe of Phatak Ahirs who settled there centuries ago. In addition to the kachars above mentioned, there is a belt of splendid alluvial land winding through the ravines and confined to the large estates of Puncha, Orawar, and Orawar Mandua. It is called the “bhagna,” and its name, peculiar conformation, and local traditions all point to its having been, at

some very remote period, the bed of the Jumna. It joins the river at both ends, is about the same breadth as the new bed with its "kachars," and is similarly bounded on both sides by precipitous ravines. Some years ago a cultivator whilst sinking a well found the remains of a boat in a fair state of preservation imbedded in this bhagna many feet below the surface; a strong proof of the correctness of the commonly accepted theory of the origin of this peculiar physical feature. On account of the stubborn character of the soil through which it now flows, the changes in the river's course are neither so great nor so frequent as in the Muttra district further north, and increments or decrements from alluvion or diluvion are consequently of much less importance.

The Aganga, an insignificant and unimportant stream, which takes its rise in a tank near the town of Shikohabad, runs through that pargana and the south corner of Barnahal, and falls into the Sengar a few hundred yards beyond the Etawah border. For the first half of its course it is merely the connecting link between a number of rain jhils and marshes, and it is often difficult to follow its exact line; but towards its junction with the Sengar its bed is deep and well defined, and sand-hills and even small ravines are developed along its banks. It ceases flowing immediately after the rains, and is consequently useless for irrigation purposes. Like the other and more pretentious streams, it has also got its narrow belt of tarai land, which is very fair indeed, except at its approach to the Sengar, when the soil becomes sandy and denuded. A large portion of its bed is under cultivation during the rabi season.

The Kaknadiya, a tributary of the Isan, which it strongly resembles in every respect. It takes its rise in pargana Sakit, zila Etah, and falls into the Isan three miles north-west of the city of Mainpuri.

The Rasemar Nala, an offshoot from the Kaknadiya connecting it with the Rasemar jhil.

The Nadiya.—This is simply the largest and most important of the many torrents which carry off to the Jumna from the ravines and the country immediately above them the superfluous water not absorbed by the soil after any heavy rainfall. It rises rapidly and flows violently for a few hours, and then as suddenly ceases.

The Purra and Ahnadiya tributaries of the Rind, and the *Ojhiani Nala*, a tributary of the Sengar, take their rise in the swamps and marshes of pargana Karhal, but they do not assume distinct beds until they pass into the Etawah district, where they gradually become streams of some importance.

Although the district—particularly in its central portion—is thickly studded over with jhils and marshes, still few of them are of such extent as to be properly called lakes. The principal of them are :—

Pargana Kuraoli.—Panwa, Rasemar, Isai, Barkhera, Sarsa, and Basora.

Pargana Mainpuri.—Kankan, Karimganj, Manona, Thorwa, Kichauli, Dharmangadpur, and Barauli.

Pargana Ghior.—Pachawar, Nagla Punnu, Faizpur, Bidona, Bigrai, Kairanli, and Gangsi.

Pargana Karhal.—Harer, Sauj, Kondar Deokali, Trimrah, Bhanti, Sarh, Rurwa, Bansak, Ona, Harwai, Kirthua, Gambhira, Aimanpur, and Kurra.

Pargana Barnahal.—Chandikra, Keshopur, Pairar, Saj Hajipur, and Nataoli.

Pargana Mustafabad.—Kusiyari, Hatwant, Utrara, Kanakaua, Paindhat, Dewa, Sarel, Uresar, and Kailai.

Pargana Shikohabad.—Saurakh, Baijua, Rudeni, and Ukhread.

Pargana Kishni.—Saman, Basait, Jot, Pharenji Chirawar, and Maholi Shamsherganj.

Pargana Bhongaon.—Bhanwat, Airwa, Asauli, Kinawur, Rui, Manchana, Chitain, Dalipur Nareni, Paundri, and Patna Tilua.

Pargana Bawar.—Paraunkha.

These jhils spread over considerable tracts of country during the rains, and in ordinary seasons contain a fair depth of water all the year round. Few of them, however, are supplied from springs: hence in times of excessive drought they either dry up entirely or become mere ponds. They cannot, therefore, be depended on when most needed.

The relative position and distribution of the great soil divisions in this district are dependent on the system of natural drainage which has just been described. The way in which both the quality and locality of the soils conform to the variations in this system is striking; their uniformity being found to follow uniformity in the direction and configuration of the streams: and their variations being explainable by local deflections of these from their regular courses, by changes in their volume of water and the formation of their beds. It will be remembered that up to within four miles of its junction with the Kaknadiya the Isan flows in a shallow bed and with a sluggish current. On its junction with this small tributary its whole aspect changes. It now cuts a deep and narrow channel for itself, and flows rapidly with a considerable accession of volume. The Arind maintains the same features throughout its whole course—a slow, shallow, winding stream. The Sengar, like the Isan, moves lazily in an ill-defined channel till it unites with its tributary, the Sanhar, when, with greatly increased velocity, the united current flows on in a deeply cut bed confined by steep banks. The Sarsa varies but little either in form or volume in its course throughout the district.

Bearing these facts in mind, the description about to be given will be readily understood.

The district may be said to divide itself into three great natural soil regions running parallel to each other in a direction coincident with that of the natural drainage. They may be called the northern sand tract, the great central loam tract, and the southern mixed tract.

The great northern sand-tract, starting from the eastern corner of the district, runs between the Isan and the Kali Nadi up to the point of junction of the former with the Kaknadiya, and then taking in a strip of country on the right bank of that stream, it continues on between the Kaknadiya and the Kali Nadi till it terminates on the north-west corner of the district. It thus includes the northern half of Kishni, the whole of Bawar, large part of Bhongaon, the whole of Alipur Patti, the greater part of Kuraoli, and the whole of the northern half of Mainpuri. The characteristics of this tract are the preponderance of sand in the soil, scantiness of irrigation, and great susceptibility to fluctuations of season. But it is not uniform either in appearance or quality throughout. Within it, in fact, are to be found the extremes of drifting sand on the one hand and clay on the other. The drifting sand runs in two belts along the margins of the Kali Nadi and the Isan, and is taken up by the Kaknadiya past the point where it bifurcates from the latter, and continued along its banks. These sand ridges gradually subside as they recede from the streams, and open out into level plains which contain the watershed. These plains unite and form one homogeneous belt, which increases in breadth and improves in quality and consistency the greater the distance that divides the streams. Thus in the centre and western parts of Bawar and the portion of Bhongaon immediately to the south, where the rivers approach each other more nearly than elsewhere, the sand ridges are extensive, and the intervening

level plain is limited in area and light in soil. On the other hand, in the country lying between the towns of Bhongaon and Kuraoli, at the eastern extremity of which the Isan takes a sudden sweep southwards, the distance between the two streams is doubled: the level zone between the sand ridges widens out, and in its centre, where it is traversed by the Grand Trunk Road, are found united clay, loam, jhils and usar, the characteristics of the second great division of the district.

This analysis thus shows how direct an influence is exerted by a natural drainage system upon the soil of the country within its reach.

The second or great central loam tract may be described as the whole region between the Isan and Kaknadyia on the north, and the Sarsa on the south. These boundaries are not strictly accurate; for, on the one hand, this tract does not assume its normal appearance till the Isan has been crossed and its broad sandy fringe passed, nor does it maintain its characteristic uniformity up to the Sarsa, for at a short distance on the north of that stream the mixed features of the great southern tract begin to appear. But subject to these exceptions, and for the purpose of general description, the boundaries given are sufficiently accurate. The distinguishing features of this tract are the great prevalence of usar plains, jhils and marshes, and the wonderful fertility of the land under cultivation. The Arind runs down its centre with the Cawnpore and Etawah branches of the Eastern Ganges Canal on either side. It includes all the southern halves of Kishni and Bhongaon, the whole of Karhal, the northern corner of Barnahal, the whole of Ghiror, the greater part of Mainpuri, the southern corner of Kuraoli, the whole of Mustafabad, and a broad belt to the north of Shikohabad. This central region may justly be called the garden of the district. From east to west it stretches in one uniform plain of high cultivation, luxuriant crops and copious irrigation, culminating in the Mustafabad pargana, in which every advantage, natural and artificial, are found combined in a remarkable manner. In this great tract too, as in the northern, we find variations caused by changes in the form and volume of the streams. The Sengar during the first half of its course runs in two branches—the Sengar proper and the Senhar. So long as these run separately, neither has much volume or great velocity, and their channels are not very deeply defined. During this initial course the loam retains its character. But on the confines of the Mustafabad pargana the branches unite and form a deep and rapid stream. From this point the circumjacent region changes its appearance. The firm loam yields to light soil, which, breaking out here and there into sand-hills, eats into the surrounding country, widening as it goes until, on nearing the Etawah boundary, the gradually narrowing tongue of loam and usar disappear, merging into the third or great southern region.

This third soil division is the southern mixed tract. It may be described as bounded by the Sarsa on the north and the Jumna on the south. The soil of this tract is neither pure sand nor pure loam: it is a mixture of both in a proportion not found in either of the other two tracts. This southern division is distinguished from the northern by its firmer and more fertile soil and greater uniformity of surface. It is again marked off from the central tract by a greater admixture of sand, a less extensive well irrigation, less high class cultivation, and the absence of usar plains, jhils or marshes. When the Sarsa is approached from the north, near has almost entirely disappeared, and an expanse of uninterrupted and rich cultivation presents itself. Two miles south of the Sarsa the land becomes less fertile, jhils of any size are rare, and usar is unknown. Irrigation grows scanty, and the water level sinks rapidly, until, bordering on the ravines of the Jumna, it is found at from 80 to 100 feet below the surface. It will thus be seen that after passing the Sarsa the soil becomes considerably lighter, irrigation more and more difficult and precarious, until the ravines of the Jumna are reached, when the face of the country entirely changes from a level plain to heights and hollows, the soil becomes gritty and less workable, cultivation sparse and irrigation almost impossible.

The sources of irrigation are wells, canals, jhils, tanks, and rivers. As may have been gathered from previous remarks, the supply from jhils, tanks, and rivers is comparatively scanty: the returns only showing 37,743 acres, or 8.52 per cent. of the total irrigated area habitually watered from them. The great bulk of the district irrigation is therefore from wells and canals.

As yet the only channels of canal water supply are the Cawnpore and Etawah branches of the Upper Ganges Canal, which run in a parallel line right down the centre of the district from north-west to south-east. The Lower Ganges Canal, which is in course of construction, will bring within its influence the whole of the northern part of the district lying between the Isan and the Kali Nadi: but since it will not be opened for some years to come, we are not concerned with it in our remarks.

The statistics of actual yearly irrigation from 1866-67 to 1872-73, according to the latest returns received from the Canal Department, are as follows:—

Year.				Rabi area.	Kharif area.	Total area.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1866-67, ...	...	...	...	44,156	7,455	51,611
1867-68, ...	...	...	...	45,299	9,043	54,342
1868-69, ...	...	...	...	67,310	31,979	99,189
1869-70, ...	...	...	...	39,123	17,810	56,933
1870-71, ...	...	...	...	45,100	14,999	60,099
1871-72, ...	...	...	...	33,501	13,596	47,097

Excluding the year of drought, 1868-69, the average area irrigated yearly has been 54,016 acres; 41,436 acres being rabi and 12,580 kharif.

The area which we have recorded as habitually irrigated from the canal is 102,060 acres, or one-sixth of the whole cultivated area. But about 5,000 of these get their supply from escape water which finds its way into the streams. The extent to which canal irrigation was carried on in the year 1868-69 reached the extreme limit we have just given.

All the rest of the irrigation in the district is from wells, which are, after all, the main stand-by. The area irrigable from them at any time and actually irrigated when necessary amounts to 303,573 acres, of which rather more than half is watered every year. Wells are primarily divided into two great classes—"pucka" and "kucha," or masonry and earthen. The masonry includes four kinds:—

- (1.) Those built of bricks and mortar.
- (2.) Those made of kankar and mortar.
- (3.) Those constructed of bricks and earthen plaster.
- (4.) Those of kankar and earthen plaster.

"Kucha" or earthen wells are of five sorts:—

- (1.) Those lined with sun-baked bricks.
- (2.) Those lined with wooden cylinders.
- (3.) Those lined with "budhjars," or cylindrical frames of interwoven twigs.
- (4.) Those supported by "birhas" or coils of interwoven stalks, principally of arhar and cotton.
- (5.) "Nanga" wells, or those without any support whatever.

This latter kind of well can only be dug in the best sub-soils, firm and uniform throughout, where they last sometimes for upwards of twenty years.

The appliances used in the other descriptions of kucha wells are necessary to prevent the falling in of the sides from the pressure of the loose sub-soil which is often met with at or below the water level.

Other things being equal, a kucha well lined with sun-baked bricks or a wooden cylinder is better and last longer than a "budhjar" well; whilst a "budhjar" well is in turn more permanent than a "birha" one.

For masonry wells the first and essential condition is that a firm layer of sub-soil should exist for the cylinder to rest on without fear of its farther sinking. Unless this stratum is reached the well is a failure. The true spring is always found beneath this hard soil, which is called "mota" or "gharra," and which varies in thickness in different places, but is never too deep when reached to render it impossible to be pierced. Through the opening made in this layer by a spear or iron stake the spring water confined by it rushes up from below in a continuous jet. This keeps the well full even when constantly worked. In such wells it matters little what different soil strata intervene. Once the cylinder is firmly deposited on the "mota," it can easily defy all pressure from without.

But what is a matter of minor importance in the case of a "pucka" well may be most destructive to a "kucha" well. What we have to consider in the latter is—

- (1.) The existence or absence of a constant supply;
- (2.) The facility or difficulty of getting at this supply; and
- (3.) The means of maintaining communication with the source of the supply.

As just observed, a masonry well is considered a failure unless the spring is reached; but in many kucha wells where the "mota" is distant and the subsoil hard, it is impossible to keep the sides from collapsing before the spring is tapped.

The owner of the well is therefore obliged to content himself with the supply from percolation, which is of course much less constant and abundant than from the spring. A percolation well often contains enough water to keep a pair of bullocks busy at its run; but many of them (particularly in the great northern sand tract) get exhausted so quickly, and are besides so fragile, that resort to dhenklis worked by hand is rendered necessary. Fortunately in this part of the country water is close enough to the surface to admit of dhenkli irrigation.

The masonry wells in good repair throughout the district number 7,282. Of these, 6,463, with 15,203 laos or runs, are in constant use. The kucha wells in working order during the years of survey were 54,895, with 62,171 laos. The runs or laos are therefore 77,374 in all, or about one for every four acres habitually irrigated.

From a number of measurements made during the inspection of Pargana Kuraoli in 1868-69, the average area actually irrigated during that year by each description of well was found to be—

			Acres.
Pucka well, taking all kinds of soil ...	...	Per lao	4.9259
Kucha well supplied from the spring, the soil irrigated being dumat.	}	"	8.8439
Kucha well supplied from percolation, where soil irrigated is bhar.		"	2.6765
Kucha wells taken all round, ...	...	"	3.1321
Dhenkli wells, ...	...	Per dhenkli	1.1389

This pargana contains a large area of thirsty sandy soil, and besides, the season in which these measurements were taken was an exceptionally dry one.

If statistics, former and present, can be relied on—and we can see no reason to doubt their accuracy—there has been a considerable falling off in the number of masonry wells within the past thirty years. This decrease is not confined to tracts which have been brought within the influence of the canal, but is almost universal throughout the district.

Decrease in the number of masonry wells since last settlement.

At last settlement, over the district as then constituted, containing an area of 1,280,923 acres, there were 11,186 “puoka” wells in use, with 27,471 laos. In 1848-49, over the same area, the wells had decreased to 9,170, and the runs to 23,590. At present, over an area of 1,086,253 acres, there are 7,282 masonry wells in good repair, 6,463 of which, with 15,203 laos, are used for irrigation.

Irrigation has not decreased, on the contrary it has been largely extended; nevertheless, the tendency to replace “puoka” wells, as they fall out of repair, by “kucha” ones, or to resort to canal irrigation instead, is manifest.

The reluctance to invest capital largely in wells is therefore an established fact: why it is so is difficult to determine.

New masonry wells must be constructed either at the expense of the proprietors or the cultivators. The new zemindars whom our laws have created and who now hold so much of the land are, as a rule, disinclined to sink money in such improvements. They transfer the responsibility to cultivators, and their sole object seems to be to take as much out of the land as they can, and to spend as little on it as possible; whilst the majority of the old proprietors are unable to set aside large sums out of their incomes for such improvements.

The cultivators on the other hand, on whose shoulders the responsibility has to a great extent been laid, had not till recently sufficient permanent interest in the land to encourage them to sink their savings in the construction of masonry wells, and they accordingly preferred the easier and less costly method. Before revenue and judicial sales were permitted, the hereditary tillers of the soil were seldom compelled to relinquish their paternal acres. Their general circumstances may have been, and undoubtedly were, worse than they are now. In seasons of drought and famine they suffered frightfully; but in seasons of plenty they had every inducement to invest their savings in improving their property and laying up a provision to meet future calamity.

A masonry well was then, next to their land, the most valuable possession they had. It gave its return in increased produce, and could not be touched by the rapacity of the underlings of the Government.

Over the central portion of the district the canal has raised the water level considerably, and has affected the durability of kucha wells near its channels most materially. By the sandy strata nearer the surface being saturated, it is now impossible in many instances to sink a common kucha well down to the real spring below the layer of “mota,” where formerly there was no difficulty.

Water level affected by the canal.

In those parts of the district where the canal had not penetrated the inhabitants sometimes complained that the spring level had receded; but on making inquiries and comparing facts as ascertained with those recorded at last settlement such complaints turned out to be groundless.

That the water level varies much in different seasons is certain. During the drought of 1868-69 hundreds of wells were measured and their depths to the water recorded. On examining these same wells two or three years afterwards, when the drought had passed away, differences of sometimes 10 to 12 feet were discovered.

Variation of water level

The depth to the water level in wells throughout the high lands of the great northern sand tract varies from 12 to 25 feet; in the alluvial tract of the Kali Nadi water is often got within a few inches of the surface, and rarely at a greater depth than 8 feet.

Average depths to water level.

In the great central loam tract the water level varies from 10 to 30 feet from the surface; whilst throughout the southern mixed tract it ranges from 30 feet on the north to 100 feet on the south bordering on the ravines. The depth of water in wells depends altogether on the character of the well, and varies therefore from "har" to "har."

The marginal table from the Government records gives the average rainfall since 1860 as 32.1 inches over the whole district. The heaviest fall was in 1867-68,

Rainfall.			Inches.
From 1st June, 1860, to 31st May, 1861, ...			17.9
Ditto, 1861, ditto, 1862, ...			41.3
Ditto, 1862, ditto, 1863, ...			37.1
Ditto, 1863, ditto, 1864, ...			30.8
Ditto, 1864, ditto, 1865, ...			30.2
Ditto, 1865, ditto, 1866, ...			23.9
Ditto, 1866, ditto, 1867, ...			33.2
Ditto, 1867, ditto, 1868, ...			43.9
Ditto, 1868, ditto, 1869, ...			10.8
Ditto, 1869, ditto, 1870, ...			31.6
Ditto, 1870, ditto, 1871, ...			42.6
Ditto, 1871, ditto, 1872, ...			41.6
Ditto, 1872, ditto, 1873, ...			32.7
Average of 13 years, ...			32.1

when it reached 43.9 inches, whilst in the succeeding year 1868-69 the minimum fall of 10.8 inches is recorded.

Premonitory showers occur early in June, but the regular rains do not usually set in till the end of that month, from which time they continue till late in September. Only in very exceptional years like 1867 and 1869 have they been known

to extend over into October.

During December and January the Mahawat or Christmas showers, so beneficial to the young crops, generally come on, although this year has been conspicuous for their almost total absence. For a considerable portion of these months the sky is dull and cloudy, and fogs are of frequent occurrence. The weather is also chilly and often damp. The temperature is lower than at any other time of the year, and the frost at nights and in the early mornings is often severe enough to materially injure the arhar and tobacco crops.

During the remaining months slight showers fall at intervals; and in March and April hailstorms are not unfrequent, and always very destructive. They sweep in belts across the country, devastate the standing crops in their course, and level them to the ground; causing thereby incalculable damage to the villages over which they pass. It has been noticed that they often take almost the same line year after year.

The general health of the district is very fair. Towards the end of the rains, however, and for some time after their cessation, low fever is very common indeed, and in October and November, 1870, almost half the population were prostrated by it. The visitations of cholera are neither so frequent nor so virulent as in many of the other Doab districts, but small-pox carries off its average number of victims yearly.

The drinking water is remarkably sweet and good in all parts of the district except in the south-west portion of pargana Mustafabad, where it is brackish and unwholesome.

Character of the drinking water.

The only remains of the dense forests, which, at a not very remote period of the district's history, occupied a large proportion of its area, are a few inconsiderable patches of dhak jungle. The growth of these jungles was not encouraged during the first half of the present century by the district officers on account of the safe harbour which they afforded for outlaws, dacoits, and escaped criminals; and in some instances the Magistrate, as a matter of State policy, was compelled to have them cut down. Those that still remain are being gradually encroached upon by cultivation, except where some local superstition interferes.

Jungle groves and trees.

Notwithstanding the absence of forests and jungle tracts of any size, Mainpuri is a well-wooded district; and large groves of trees, especially the mango and the shisham, are everywhere met with.

The luxuriance of the mango in Mainpuri is remarkable, and contrasts strikingly with its stunted and scanty growth in the trans-Jumna portions of the neighbouring districts of Agra and Muttra. Not much care, however, is taken in grafting from celebrated stocks.

The shisham grows to perfection also, and large quantities of its wood, deservedly celebrated, are exported annually.

The babul or "acacia," a hardy tree of spontaneous growth, requiring little nursing or care, is found scattered over the vast usar plains which occupy nearly half of the district area; in fact this is often the only tree which comes to perfection in these tracts. Its growth has been considerably stimulated of late years by the introduction of canal-water and by the increasing demand for its wood; and it is not uncommon to come across dense thickets of it in places where the surface of the usar receives more than its average share of moisture. Its strong close wood is very useful in carpentry and building; and both as fire-wood and charcoal furnishes the principal wood fuel in use. Its bark, being a powerful astringent, is used for tanning, and its gum and flowers (when dried) are articles of commerce.

There are many other trees, such as the nim, the gular, the pipal, and the tamarind, which are indigenous to the Mainpuri district, but as they are equally common throughout the Doab, it is unnecessary to specify them in further detail.

The district is now thoroughly opened up for traffic, and its external as well as internal means of communication are good. The East Indian Communications. Railway has two stations within its limits, the principal of which, Shikohabad, is connected by three first class metalled roads with Mainpuri, Etah, and Agra. Kucha roads also branch off from this station to Etawah,* Mustafabad, and Batesar on the Jumna. The Grand Trunk Road divides at Bhongaon into the Agra and Dehli lines, the latter of which passes through the city and sudder station. Mainpuri itself is also in direct communication with Etawah by means of a metalled road branching off from the Dehli line at the town of Kuraoli. The Farukhabad and Etawah road, which crosses the Grand Trunk Road at Bewar, is the principal line of traffic for the eastern portion of the district.

In addition to the metalled roads just mentioned there are several important kucha roads, most of which are in very fair order. One runs from Ghiror to Pharha through Jastrana and Mustafabad; another from Ghiror to Kuraoli; and a third from Kishni, through Sanj and Karhal, to the great cattle mart of Sarsaganj, which is also connected with Shikohabad, Etawah, Mainpuri, Araon, and the river Jumna.

The positions of the remaining and comparatively unimportant roads can be seen by reference to the district map.

The station of Mainpuri is situated close to the river Isan, and has the reputation of being a very healthy place for Europeans. It is two miles distant from the city, but this, in a sanitary point of view, is a great advantage. It is now purely a civil station, not having been used as a cantonment since 1859-60. The principal public buildings are the jail, the Judge's and Collector's kutcherries, the church, the opium godowns, the police lines, and the reading rooms. There are two well-kept public gardens and numerous roads and drives. The station and its vicinity are well wooded, and the avenue of shisham trees on the Farukhabad road is perhaps unequalled in the whole of Northern India.

Civil station.

* Part of the Etawah and Shikohabad has just been metalled.

Although the district is very densely populated, still on account of the agricultural pursuits of the bulk of the inhabitants very few large towns exist. The average population per site is small, five-sevenths of the villages containing less than 200 inhabitants. Mainpuri is the only place with a population of over 20,000, and in only three other towns does the number of souls exceed 5,000. The names of the principal towns and villages, with their populations, are given below ranged under their respective parganas :—

<i>Pargana Mainpuri.</i>			
<i>Name of Village.</i>			<i>Population.</i>
Mainpuri,	...	...	... 21,177
Jeonti,	...	...	... 1,264
Madhan,	...	...	... 1,018
<i>Pargana Ghiror.</i>			
Akbarpur Auncha,	...	...	... 2,167
Kosma,	...	...	... 1,408
Ghiror Khas,	...	...	... 1,317
Darba,	...	...	... 1,201
Oi, ...	...	...	... 1,105
Shahjahanpur,	...	...	... 1,054
<i>Pargana Kuraoli.</i>			
Kuraoli,	...	...	... 4,071
Sujrai,	...	...	... 1,416
<i>Pargana Karhal.</i>			
Karhal Khas,	...	...	... 5,574
<i>Pargana Barnahal.</i>			
Deoli,...	...	...	... 1,500
Barnahal,	...	...	... 1,356
<i>Pargana Alipur Patti.</i>			
Alipur Patti,	...	...	... 1,510
Ali Khera,	...	...	... 1,412
Chhachha,	...	...	... 1,189
<i>Pargana Bhongaon.</i>			
Bhongaon,	...	...	... 6,271
Allahabad,	...	...	... 1,881
Sultanganj,	...	...	... 1,830
Kinawar,	...	...	... 1,353
Kusmara,	...	...	... 1,173
Airva,	...	...	... 1,064
<i>Pargana Bewar.</i>			
Bewar Khas,	...	...	... 2,760
<i>Pargana Kishni Nabiganj.</i>			
Maholi Shamsherganj	...	...	... 1,369
Nabiganj,	...	...	... 1,257
<i>Pargana Mustafabad.</i>			
Jasrana,	...	...	... 2,628
Padham,	...	...	... 2,618
Phariya,	...	...	... 2,216
Uresar,	...	...	... 1,980
Baragaon,	...	...	... 1,718
Mustafabad Khas,...	...	...	... 1,711
Eka, ...	...	...	... 1,691
Katena Harsa,	...	...	... 1,677
Khergarh,	...	...	... 1,631
Pendhat,	...	...	... 1,433
Rampur,	...	...	... 1,270
Kusiari,	...	...	... 1,236
Baltigarh,	...	...	... 1,096
Bajhera Buzurg,	...	...	... 1,056
Kelai,...	...	...	... 1,036
Kaurara Buzurg,...	...	...	... 1,003

Pargana Shikohabad.

<i>Name of Village.</i>					<i>Population.</i>
Shikohabad,	...	...	...	...	10,069
Sarsaganj,	...	...	...	...	3,922
Jahmai,	...	...	...	...	1,432
Bharaul,	...	...	...	...	1,345
Muhammadpur Labhaua,	...	...	...	...	1,259
Madanpur,	...	...	...	...	1,199
Azamabad Araon,	...	...	...	...	1,194
Naushera,	...	...	...	...	1,171
Sarhupur,	...	...	...	...	1,166
Oráwar Khás,	...	...	...	...	1,127
Kesri,	...	...	...	...	1,093
Bindará,	...	...	...	...	1,004

The following statement taken from the khasras prepared in the field exhibits the distribution of the different crops and the percentages of Principal crops and produce. the cultivated area occupied by each :—

Description of crops.							Acres.	Percentage.
<i>Kharif.</i>								
Cotton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,901	8.05
Indian-corn,	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,056	2.64
Rice,	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,461	3.03
Joar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,497	19.81
Bajra,	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,028	12.17
Indigo,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,369	.88
Hemp,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,288	.38
Moth,	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,761	1.44
Miscellaneous,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,489	.91
Total,							2,99,850	49.31
<i>Rabi.</i>								
Wheat,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,488	17.84
Barley,	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,443	9.94
Gram,	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,428	1.72
Gujai,	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,730	3.58
Bejhar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,488	10.93
Opium,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,473	.41
Miscellaneous,	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,326	2.03
Total,							2,82,376	46.45
Vegetables, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,242	1.36
Cane,	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,523	2.88
Total,							6,07,991	100.00

The dofalsi area is returned as 7.39 ; from this we must deduct 1.36, the area under vegetables, leaving 6.03 per cent. To render the return a more accurate measure of the actual crop distribution, this 6 per cent. should also be shown under rabi, as in

the above statement it has been sown only under kharif. With this correction, in round figures, the proportions under the various crops stand as follows :—

<i>Kharif.</i>					
Joar, ...	...	...	...	...	20
Bajra, ...	...	...	...	...	12
Cotton, ...	...	...	...	...	8
Indian-corn, ...	...	...	...	...	2½
Rice, ...	...	...	...	...	3
Indigo, ...	...	...	...	...	1
Hemp, ...	...	...	...	...	½
Moth, ...	...	...	...	...	1½
Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	...	1
					— 49½
<i>Rabi.</i>					
Wheat, ...	...	...	...	...	19½
Barley, ...	...	...	...	...	11
Gram, ...	...	...	...	...	2
Gujai, ...	...	...	...	...	4
Bejhar, ...	...	...	...	...	13
Opium, ...	...	...	...	...	½
Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	...	2
					— 52
Cane, ...	...	...	...	...	3
					— 3
Vegetables, ...	...	...	...	...	1½
					— 1½
					106

This return is fairly correct except as regards indigo and perhaps Indian-corn, both which crops had been removed and replaced by spring crops before the field operations commenced. The returns of last settlement are abnormal, as the survey was conducted during the famine of 1837-38: hence the institution of comparison with them would be misleading. The pargana crop statistics are given elsewhere. An analysis of them shows that the proportion in which the two principal kharif crops, bajra and joar, are grown, is a sure index to the character and capabilities of the natural soil; bajra indicating the prevalence of sand, and joar of loam. For instance, in Mustafabad, Ghiror and Karhal, where bhúr is almost unknown and where loam prevails, the proportions are—

				Joar.	Bajra.
Mustafabad, ...	...	...	...	27	4
Ghiror, ...	...	...	...	21	2
Karhal, ...	...	...	...	14	1

Whereas in the sandy parganas of Bewar, Alipur Patti, and Kuraoli the proportions are—

				Joar.	Bajra.
Bewar, ...	...	...	...	8	26
Alipur Patti, ...	...	...	...	14	22
Kuraoli, ...	...	...	...	13	15

Similarly the proportion of the area under rabi and kharif is governed by the facilities for irrigation. Thus in Karhal, where canal irrigation is almost universal, the kharif crops only occupy 31 per cent. of the area, while in Bewar, where there is no canal and where well irrigation is precarious, the kharif percentage rises to 56. The dofasli area in Karhal, excluding vegetables, is 9 per cent., whilst in Bewar it is only 4. The other parganas occupy intermediate proportions between these two extremes.

Again in the swampy parganas of Ghiror, Mainpuri, and Karhal rice is returned as occupying 7 per cent. of the plough area, whereas in the dry parganas of Bewar and Shikohabad, in which the drainage system is much more perfect, that crop barely occupies one per cent. of the cultivation. Mustafabad and Shikohabad still retain in the district that pre-eminence in cotton culture for which they were always noted, whilst cane continues, as at the last settlement, to be produced most extensively in Karhal and Ghiror.

The following estimate of the average produce of the chief crops based on numerous enquiries and experiments extending over the period of settlement operations is believed to be, considering the difficulty of the subject, as nearly as possible accurate.

Wheat—

Gauhan,	...	1,600 lbs. per acre,	...	} Irrigated.
Manjha,	...	1,400 " "	...	
Barha,	...	1,100 " "	...	

Barley—

Irrigated gauhan,	...	1,600 " "	...	} The produce of unirrigated lands is about half that of irrigated.
" manjha,	...	1,400 " "	...	
" barha,	...	1,200 " "	...	

Joar—

Home lands	...	800 " "	
Outlying lands	...	550 " "	

Bajra—

Home lands	...	600 " "	
Outlying lands	...	420 " "	

Cotton.—92 lbs. per acre (cleaned cotton).

Sugar-cane.—The produce varies from 20 maunds to 30 maunds of *gur* per acre. A kucha bigha (5 to the acre) of best cane is known to yield a gaun or 6 maunds, whilst 5 maunds is considered to be a fair average outturn.

CHAPTER II.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

POPULATION STATISTICS—The Chauhans—The Kinars—The Bais—The Rathors—The Tomars and the Gauris—The Dhakaras—The Tanks—The Badaurias—The Bachals—The Raghubansis—The Bagujars—The Gahlots—The Jadons—The Kachwahs—Unspecified Rajputs—The Brahmans—The Ahirs—The Kachhis—The Lodhas—The Chamars—Other Hindu castes including the Kayaths—The Muhammadans—RELIGION—EDUCATION—FEMALE INFANTICIDE—POLICE.

The total population by the census of 1872 was 765,783; of whom 724,663, or 94·65 per cent., were Hindus; 40,965, or 5·33 per cent., Muhammadans; and 155, or 0·02 per cent., Christians and others.

39,088 were returned as landowners, 423,182 as agriculturists not landowners, and 303,513 as non-agriculturists. The landowners and agriculturists together numbered 462,270, or 60·36 per cent. of the whole population. Of these 163,442 were males of 15 years and upwards. The average number of cultivated acres per adult male agriculturist (including landowners and tenants) was 3·7, and the average number of persons dependent on each for support 1·8. In round numbers, therefore, each male agriculturist had nearly four acres to cultivate and two individuals in addition to himself to support.

The enclosures amounted to 91,696, and the houses to 150,888, of which 4,844 were of the better sort, i. e., built by skilled labour; the number of inhabitants per house being 5·07.

The average population of each township was 534, and of each inhabited site 204.

The population per square mile of total area was 451, and per square mile of cultivation 805.

In every pargana, except the less favoured one of Bepar, the number of persons exceed 700 the square mile of cultivation. The district is therefore fully populated, containing as it does four souls to every three acres under the plough.

The six principal castes of the Hindu population are :—

Thakurs.	Chamars.
Brahmans.	Kachhis.
Ahirs.	Lodhas.

The Thakurs or Rajputs number in all 60,155, or 8·30 per cent. of the whole Hindu population. They have been for ages the dominant caste, and still own about half* of the district.

* 44 per cent. of the total number of villages, and their villages generally the largest.

The Chauhans are much the most important branch of the Thakur tribe, and number 26,854, or 44·64 per cent. of the whole. They are most numerous in the parganas of Mainpuri, Ghoror, and Mustafabad; in the southern or largest portions of Bhongaon and Kishni; and in the north-east half of Pargana Karhal. In the remaining five pargans they are but poorly

represented. Thus they still occupy the central and most fertile zone of the district in

Percentage of Villages.		which they settled centuries ago. The marginal table exhibits their possessions in the	
Mustafabad, ...	36.21	Mainpuri, ...	54.8
Ghiror, ...	23.52	Kuraoli, ...	23.58
Karhal, ...	18.98	Shikohabad, ...	2.92
Kishni, ...	49.73	Barnahal, ...	10.98
Bhongaon, no details.		Alipur, ...	22.89
		Bewar, ...	8.90

different parganae, and shows how tenaciously they have endeavoured to retain their ancient position as proprietors in the district.

These Chauhaans came originally from Sambhar and Nimrana and settled in the Central Duab about the end of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century, where they founded the several principalities of Mainpuri, Pratapner, Rajor, Rapri, Chandwar, and Sakit. Of these six families only two are found in any strength in this district, the Mainpuri and the Pratapner, the former far outnumbering the latter.

The Pratapner branch are met with principally in Mustafabad and the north-east of Ghiror, possessing only a few scattered villages in Karhal and Barnahal. The representative of the family in Mustafabad and Ghiror is Raja Hira Singh of Eka, the head of a house now rapidly falling to decay. In Karhal, Kunwar Risal Singh of Karra Jarawan, and in Barnahal the Thakurs of Sanupur and Dhakpura, are the local chiefs.

The Mainpuri family are generally represented to be the lineal descendants of Pratap Rudra, who, according to Sir H. Elliott, was a son of Raja Sangat, the great-grandson of Chahir Deo, the brother of Pirthi Raj, the last Chauhan king of Dehli, who was conquered in 1193 A.D. by Muhammad Shahab-ud-din Ghori.

It is almost certain, however, that the real founder of this important branch of the Chauhaans was one Deo Brahm, a less distinguished cadet of the same house.

Shortly after the defeat of Pirthi Raj and the fall of the Chauhan dynasty, Deo Brahm, accompanied by a numerous following of kinsmen and retainers, left his original seat at Nimrana and came to a place about a mile to the east of Bhongaon, where he settled and founded a village. The village was subsequently enlarged and protected by a fort erected by Pratap Rudra, the fourth in descent from Deo Brahm, after whom it to the present day bears the name of Pratappur.

In the Makhzan-i-Afghani of Niamut-ullah frequent mention is made of this Pratap Rudra or Rai Pratap, who during the reigns of Sultans Muhammad Ala-ud-din and Bahlol Lodi appears to have played a very prominent part in the history of the empire. On the deposition of Ala-ud-din and the accession of Bahlol Lodi to the throne, he held the towns of Bhongaon, Pattiali and Kampil, and the surrounding country in almost independent sovereignty, yielding only a nominal obedience to the imperial power at Dehli. When Bahlol had established himself firmly as Emperor, and was in a position to make a tour through his dominions, we find him halting at Bhongaon and confirming Rai Pratap, "Chief of the zemindars of those parts," as Governor of that district.

During the prolonged warfare which subsequently raged between Sultan Bahlol and the Sharkhi monarch of Jaunpur, it may be noticed that Rai Pratap and Kutb Khan, the Afghan governor of the adjoining district of Rapri, always acted in concert, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. On one occasion they were by their joint influence able to bring about an amicable arrangement between the two monarchs, resulting in a temporary peace and a redistribution of territories, whilst on another occasion, most presumably on account of the assassination of Narsingh Deo, son of Rai Pratap, they organized a conspiracy against Sultan Bahlol, and compelled him to retreat towards Dehli, leaving the Jaunpur king in possession of the Central and Lower Duab.

This Rai Pratap being their most distinguished chieftain, it is but natural that his descendants should claim him as the founder of their house, and should also endeavour to identify him with the other Pratap Rudra, son of Raja Sangat.

Jagat Man, the eighth in descent from Pratap Rudra, transferred his seat from Pratappur to Mahabatpur or Jagatnagar, which now forms the western suburb of the town of Bhongaon.

He took up arms against the aboriginal Chirars, who, having taken advantage of the distressed state of the country, had, by their lawless habits, become a great cause of anxiety to the Muhammadan Government of the time, and, as one tradition goes, fell suddenly on them whilst congregated together with their wives and families at a great religious fair near Jamaura, and slaughtered them without distinction of age or sex. Another tradition is that Jagat Man, aided by the Bhongaon Kayaths, invited the chiefs of the Chirars to a feast, and taking them at an unfair advantage while stupefied from drink and unarmed, massacred them in cold blood, filling up the measure of his treachery by butchering the pregnant women and the children. In any case it is certain that this Chauhan family took the leading part in the subjugation of these aborigines, and for this signal service rendered were held high in favour by the Government, while at the same time they had annexed the extensive possessions of the Chirars, and thus considerably increased their influence.

Owing to subsequent trouble with these Chirars, and probably in dread of the jealousy which his rising power might excite in the Amils, Jagat Man deemed it prudent to retire from Jagatpur to the extensive khera of Asauli, which he had wrested from the Chirars, and there built a fort and established himself. Not long afterwards, however, he transferred his head-quarters to Mainpuri, where, assuming for the first time the title of Raja, he laid the foundations of the present fort, where the head of the family has ever since resided. As time wore on and the power of the family became consolidated, a city arose under its protection whither flocked Brahmans from Muttra, Saksena Kayaths, Saraugis, and members of many other guilds and castes. No historical facts worthy of notice are recorded of the family till the time of Dalip Singh, the fifth in descent from Jagat Man, who in an encounter with Bhuri Khan, an officer of the Farukhabad Nawab, was defeated, taken prisoner, and slain. His widows, on hearing of his disaster and death, committed sati, which act of self-sacrifice is commemorated to the present day by yearly rites performed in a monumental building erected to perpetuate the memory of the dead. Jaswant Singh, successor to Dalip Singh, seems to have revived the prestige of the family, for we find him in 1749 A.D. busy in extending the city and founding Muhkamganj, now the most populous and commercial quarter of the town. The name "Muhkamganj" was given in honour of his childless brother Muhkam Singh. With Sultan Singh, Jaswant Singh's successor, the direct line of descent was broken, for he died childless, and a collateral relative, Dalel Singh, was summoned from Angotha, in the Mainpuri pargana, to assume the headship of the clan. He was the reigning Raja at the accession of British rule, and dying in 1829, was succeeded by Raja Ganga Singh. During the lifetime of Raja Ganga Singh a complete change came over the fortunes of the house. A protracted inquiry during the progress of settlement operations made by Mr. Edmonstone resulted in the Raja being stripped of the management of upwards of 200 villages which had from old time been regarded as part of the territorial possessions of the family. The compensation given him in recognition of his talukadari rights was a fixed percentage on the assets of each village. In 1849, on the death of Ganga Singh, Nirpat Singh succeeded to the headship of the clan. After a brief tenure of two years he also died. A dispute arose respecting the right of succession, which was eventually decided in favour of Tej Singh, to the exclusion of his uncle Bhawani Singh, who appealed to the Privy Council from the order of exclusion. Whilst the appeal was pending the mutiny broke out. Tej Singh rebelled, the Raj was confiscated by Government and ultimately bestowed on Bhawani Singh, whose son, Raja Ram Pratap Singh, is the present incumbent.

The Kirars number 7,490 in all and hold 35 villages in the Shikohabad and 3 in the Mustafabad parganas, to which they are altogether confined.

The Kirars.

They claim to be a branch of the Jadon Thakurs. They say

their great ancestor, Kunwar Pal, about 500 years ago invaded the country and took a strong city then called Kirarwa, where they settled and from which they derive their distinctive name. Sada Sukh, Kirar, the present zemindar of Karera, i. e., Kirarwa, puts in a pedigree beginning with Vasudeva, in which Kunwar Pal, *alias* Karoli Pal, figures as a direct descendant of Krishna, and two of his near descendants, Chatur Pal and Pura Pal, are stated to have settled—the first at Ukhrend, the second at Chaturauli—about 1445 *sambat*. This is the only date introduced throughout. As Kirarwa is only a contraction for Kirar-ganw, it is clear that it derived its name from the people, not the people from it; and Wilson, in his *Glossary*, describes the Kirars, though with a query at the end of the sentence, as a low tribe, whose occupation it is to sell grass and exercise horses, and identifies them with the *Kirats* (barbarians), the *Cirrhads* of the ancients. There can be little doubt that Kirar and *Kira* are really the same word, but the description which Wilson gives is much too unfavourable a one for the people answering to the name in this district; and he appears to have overlooked for the moment a passage in *Manu*, x., 43, 44, where the Kirats are included in a list of Kshatriya castes (so far confirming the local tradition) which have become degraded in consequence of neglecting their proper religious duties.

शनकेस्तु क्रियालोपादिमाः क्षत्रियजातयः ।

वृषलत्वं गताः लेपके ब्राह्मणदृष्टेनेनच ॥ किराताः ॥

The Kirats of whom Wilson was thinking are no doubt those mentioned in the *Rudra Purana*, with the Nishads, Bhils, Pulindas, &c., as descendants of the dwarf who was supernaturally born of King Vena, and was the embodiment of his sins.*

The Libhaua family is the most influential of the clan. In the Mustafabad pargana report is given an account of the rapid rise and decline of Bhagwant Singh, its founder.

The Bais follow with a population of 4,398. There are two distinct colonies of the clan, offshoots from the same stock, but settled in different parts of the district, the one in and around Pargana Bewar, which almost entirely belongs to them : and the other in the south of Barnahal and the north-east of Shikohabad. The Bewar colony owns 44 villages in Bewar itself, 4 in Kishni, and a few in Bhongaon. The Barnahal colony owns 16 villages in Barnahal itself and 15 in Shikohabad.

These Rajputs are of the Tilokchandi branch, and appear to have come from Baiswara in Oudh, the ancient capital of which was Dundia Khera, the seat of the famous Salivahan, from whom they claim descent. It is not known accurately when they settled in Bewar, but according to Sir H. Elliot, as far back as 1391-92 A.D., they in concert with the Rathors created such disturbances here and in the neighbourhood of Farrukhabad that it was thought necessary to send out large bodies of imperial troops to quell them.

Deoli, their chief seat in Barnahal, is mentioned in the *Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi* as being a very strong place "in the possession of the infidels," and as having been attacked and destroyed in 1420 A.D. by Sultan Khizr Khan, in his march from Kol to Etawah.

The most influential of the Bewar colony is Tali Singh of Rampur. Ganga Singh of Deoli, whose property was confiscated by Government for rebellion in 1857, is the acknowledged head of the Barnahal family.

Of the 2,548 Rathors, the principal body is located in Karauli and in the bordering villages of Mainpuri and Bhongaon, where their possessions chiefly lie, and where they formerly (including a few villages now in the Eta district) owned a *chaurasi*. They settled here after their expulsion from Kanauj on the defeat of the celebrated Jai Chand by Muhammad Ghori. Raja

* This note on the Kirats was supplied me by Mr. Growse.

Lachhman Singh is the head of the clan in this district, but he acknowledges that the house of Rampur in Eta, the Raja of which is descended in a direct line from Jai Chand, is more ancient than his own. The ancestral title of the Kuraoli family was that of Chaudhari, but the Governor-General, in 1868, conferred on Lachhman Singh the title of Raja in recognition of his signal loyalty during the mutiny, as a reward for the great effort he had made for the suppression of female infanticide, and for the interest he had always taken in the progress of native education. His property is not very large and his income is limited : still he is looked up to as one of the most influential native chiefs in the district.

Next in order, numerically considered, come the Tomar and Gaur tribes of Raj-
 The Tomars and the puts. They however, unlike the clan just described, seem not
 Gaura. to have colonized any considerable tract, nor do they take any prominent place in the history of the district. The Tomars number 2,160, and the Gaura 2,469.

The Dhakras are found chiefly in Shikohabad, Barnahal, Mustafabad, and Kishni.
 Their total population is 1,879. Their possessions in the three
 The Dhakras. last named parganas are but small, consisting only of about six villages. In the north-east of Karhal they own 18 biswas of the small village of Nasirpur, and this insignificant estate is the only remnant of what tradition tells us was once a large property spreading over the south-east of the old pargana of Sauj. Indeed in our own time the Dhakras laid claim to this territory. In Shikohabad they have still a settlement of 9 villages, of which Bhadan is by far the largest and most important, being the residence of the local chief, Thakur Arjun Singh. The Dhakras seem to have come from Ajmir early in the 16th century. They gained a firm footing in that line of country now traversed by the East Indian Railway from Etawah to Barhan in Jalesar. We find them notorious in the beginning of the 18th century for their lawless depredations, and we learn from the letters of Izad Bakhsh that in the neighbourhood of Agra they gave the imperial officers much trouble, and rendered the communications between that city and Etawah insecure. Their chief stronghold then was Balampur in the Chandwar pargana, whence they issued in bands and harassed the country far and wide up to the very walls of Agra. Their lawless conduct brought about its own punishment : for before the close of the century we find that they had greatly diminished in numbers, and that their possessions had dwindled down to a few scattered villages.

The Tanks are a small but compact colony, 1,596 in all. They originally settled in
 a cluster of 12½ villages, called the "Sarhe Barah Gaon,"
 The Tanks. around Kosma in the Ghiror pargana, which up to the present day remains the chief seat of the clan. They now possess 16½ villages grouped round Kosma, most of them forming part of their original settlement. They say they are Jaduvansis, and claim kinship with the Jadava princes of Jesalmer and Kuraoli. In former times they were noted for their predatory habits, and even now the characters of the heads of the clan are not above suspicion. During the reign of Akbar the Kosma men, headed by the two sons of their late chief, attacked and plundered some imperial stores passing through the district, and as a punishment for this daring robbery, one of the brothers was carried off to the capital and there compelled to embrace the Muhammadan faith. This accounts for the singular division even now existing of the Kosma family and property into two sections, "Kosma Musalmin" and "Kosma Hinud." It is a curious fact that Jafir Khan, the head of the Muhammadan section, is, equally with Gulab Singh, the head of the Hindu branch, looked up to by the whole Tank community, and his joint headship fully recognised by every member in all matters affecting the internal economy of the clan. The customs of the Muhammadan brotherhood still partake greatly of a Hindu character. At the ceremonies attendant on births, marriages, deaths, and at panchayats amongst the Hindu brotherhood, Jafir Khan is always summoned and takes a prominent part.

The Badaurias, 1,345 in all, are chiefly met with in Shikohabad, whither they seem to have migrated from the Bhadawar country across the Jumna. The Raja of Bhadawar, who resides at Nangaon, on the other side of the river, is the only representative of the clan who owns property in this district. He holds the muafi villages of Kalyanpur and Bhartar opposite Batesar.

The Bachals, a small body of 872, are scattered over Bhongaon and Bewar. Their property is insignificant.

The Raghubansis, with a population of 338, are found mostly in the pargana of Ghiror, where they hold part of the large village of Kalhor and portions of a few neighbouring estates.

The Bargujars, who number 872, are confined to the southern part of Shikohabad, where they own four villages, of which the most important is Mai on the Jumna.

The Gahlots are few in number, 584 in all, and scattered here and there throughout the parganas of Kishni, Shikohabad, Mustafabad, and Barnahal.

The Jadons only show a population of 458, but their possessions are considerable : the chief proprietors being the Raja of Awa and his kinsmen.

The Kachwahas are but a small item of the population, numbering only 508. Their principal family is settled at Deopura, close to the town of Mainpuri. They allege that they, in consequence of a marriage into the Raja of Mainpuri's family, came from beyond the Chambal and established themselves there. They now hold $2\frac{1}{2}$ villages in the same pargana. Other members of the tribe own shares in the villages of Jagatpur and Katka in the north-west corner of Alipur Patti.

The other Rajput clans found in the district are small in number and of little importance with the one exception of the Raja of Tirwa, zila Farukhabad, a Baghela Thakur, who owns property in every pargana in the district save Ghiror, Karhal, Kuraoli, and Mustafabad.

Numerically the Brahmans exceed the Thakurs, there being 67,072 of the former against 60,155 of the latter. They have, however, never taken such a prominent part in the district history, nor are their possessions, although considerable, nearly equal to those of the Rajputs. Still their importance is yearly increasing, as they have in the list of proprietary castes risen from the third place at last settlement to the second at the present settlement, changing position with the Ahirs.

They now hold 18·12 per cent. of the villages in the district as against 14·03 at last settlement. The Kanaujias are by far the most numerous subdivision. At the census of 1872, of the specified Brahmans 51,192 were returned as being of that tribe. Chaudhari Jai Chand of Bishangarh, in Farukhabad, is the largest landholder of this class, and indeed, although a non-resident, one of the most influential zemindars in the Mainpuri district. He still owns many villages, but the property has much diminished since the days of his father, Udai Chand, the great and often successful rival of the Mainpuri Raja. 14,603 Brahmans were returned at the census as unspecified, thus preventing us from giving any complete analysis of the other subdivisions, the most important of which however are (1) Sanadhs, (2) Lahrias, (3) Gaurs, (4) Mathurias, (5) Sarasvats, (6) Marwaris, (7) Gantams, (8) Jotishis, and (9) Gujaratis. Of these the chief hereditary landowners are the Sanadhs in Barnahal and the Lahrias in Karhal.

The Sanadhs are the descendants of the old Chaudharis of Deoli. They have always owned considerable property in the pargana, and are yearly acquiring more. The Lahrias of Karhal, who now acknowledge Chaudhari Raghubar Singh of Karhal as their chief, are also the hereditary zemindars of tappa Karhal, and still hold about half of the villages of the pargana as it is now constituted. The Sanadhs are also influential in Bhongaon, where they own a number of villages.

The Ahirs are the prevalent caste in this district. Including Ghosis, they number 128,585, or 16·8 per cent. of the whole population. They all belong to the Nandbans division of the eighty-four "gots," of which the following sixteen only, according to Mr. Growse, are represented in the district :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Phatak. | 9. Ravat. |
| 2. Nigana. | 10. Lehngaya. |
| 3. Jiwariya or Jawariya. | 11. Angari. |
| 4. Dhumar. | 12. Bhargudi. |
| 5. Dunr. | 13. Badosiya. |
| 6. Kamariya. | 14. Malgoraya. |
| 7. Karaiya. | 15. Gaiindua or Gudua. |
| 8. Sondeli. | 16. Ghosi. |

Among these 16 "gots" or subdivisions the Phataks rank highest. They trace their descent from the time of the Rana Katira of Chitaur, respecting whom numerous traditions are current in this and the Muttra district. The story of their origin and of the name by which they are designated is thus given by Mr. Growse at page 78, Vol. I., of the Census Report of 1865 :—"There was a Raja of Chitaur, of the Sissodia line of Rajputs, commonly designated the Katira Rana. His capital was attacked by the king of Delhi, and of the twelve gates (*phatak*) of the city, there was one, and one only, that held out to the end. When the invaders had retired, the Raja, to commemorate the signal bravery shown by the guard of the twelfth gate, issued a decree that they and their descendants should ever thereafter be distinguished by the name of Phatak. They profess to be actually descended from this Rana* by a *dola* marriage with the daughter of Digpal, Raja of Mahaban, an Ahir, and they are accordingly reckoned among the Ahirs. From this marriage two sons were born, Bijay Singh and Hansraj; the former abandoned his native district, and with a disorderly band of followers roamed the country till he came to Samohan, then in the hands of the Mewatis, whom he dispossessed, and there established himself about the year 1106 *sambat*. The lands in the occupation of their descendants are still called the Samohan Chaurasi. The family of Hansraj, the second son, settled at Khat Khera, in the vicinity of Dehli."

Spreading from Samohan the Phataks gradually established themselves along the banks of the Jumna, and from their strongholds in these inaccessible regions invaded the territory to the north, whence driving out the aborigines, they appropriated to themselves nearly all that portion of the Shikohabad pargana lying between the Sarsa and the Jumna. The lawless pursuits which drove the early Phataks to take refuge in the ravines of the Jumna are still followed by their descendants, who, although they cannot now rob and plunder in their ancient fashion with impunity, still are a source of great anxiety to the district authorities, and are thorough recusants in paying the land revenue. About the middle of the century their career of crime and violence received a sudden check by the execution of Kansai, one of their principal robber leaders. This villain conspired with his brother Kalyan and others to murder Mr. Unwin, the Magistrate of Mainpuri, in revenge for the energetic measures of repression he had adopted. Having learnt that their intended victim was about to pay an official visit to their part of the country, the two brothers resolved to waylay him on the high road and cut him to pieces. It happened, however, that Mr. Unwin gave up his *doli* to an officer, Captain Alcocks, who was hastening back to rejoin his regiment before the expiry of his leave, and who started at the same time Mr. Unwin had intended.

* According to the most trustworthy traditions it was Rana Katira's son, Kanh Kunwar who married Digpal's daughter.

Kansaia and his brother in ambush waited for the arrival of the *doti* between Bharaul and Ghiror, when fancying the traveller was the Magistrate of Mainpuri, they rushed out and despatched the unfortunate substitute before they perceived that he was the wrong man. At the trial, Kalyan, Kansaia's brother, turned king's evidence, and Kansaia was convicted. His execution has exerted a salutary influence on the rest of his brotherhood.

Strange to say, during the mutiny, under the influence of Rahim-ud-din Khan, Tahsildar of Mustafabad, the Phataks remained for the most part loyal to the Government, and aided the Bharaul Ahirs in resisting the rebel Raja Tej Singh. They still persist in the crime of female infanticide, a practice which they have inherited from their Thakur ancestors.

The Phataks are not numerous anywhere in the district except south of the Sarsa. They, along with the other fifteen "gota" of their tribe, hold nearly one-third of the Shikohabad pargana, where the Ahir population is one-fourth of the whole, by far outnumbering any other caste. Of the remaining ten parganas, the Ahirs are numerically superior in six; in three they are one of the principal classes; only in one, Alipur Patti, are they poorly represented. They own above one-fifth of Mustafabad and fully one-eighth of Barnahal. In the remaining eight parganas their possessions are comparatively small, but their property over the whole district amounts to one-eighth of the total area.

The chief Ahir families in the district are those of Bharaul, Gurha, Grawar, and Harganpur in Shikohabad; Kondar, Pilakhtar, and Paindhat in Mustafabad; Kailaspur in Barnahal, and Gopalpur and Balampur in Kuraoli.

The Kachhis (72,898) compose 9.52 per cent. of the total population. Mainpuri and Farrukhabad* are the two districts in the North-Western Provinces which contain them in largest numbers, and in these two districts horticulture is carried on to a greater extent than elsewhere.

They claim to be descended from Kachhwaha Thakurs by slave-girls, and there is no reason for doubting this account of their origin, as most of the lower castes are now admitted to have sprung from the union of the males of the Aryan conquerors with the females of the aborigines.

The following statement will show their distribution throughout the different parganas :—

Pargana.	Number.	Percentage to total population.
Mainpuri,...	9,132	11
Kuraoli, ...	8,634	10½
Ghiror, ...	4,225	10½
Bhongaon, ...	15,304	11
Alipur Patti, ...	2,208	14½
Bewar, ...	2,361	13
Kishni Nabiganj, ...	8,311	17
Karhal, ...	4,073	9
Barnahal, ...	5,784	13
Mustafabad, ...	9,023	6
Shikohabad, ...	8,843	5
	72,898	9.52

They own a few villages in Mainpuri, Bhongaon, and Kishni Nabiganj; but over the whole district their possessions only amount to one-fifth per cent. of the total number of estates. Like the Lodhas and others of low caste they are not nearly as successful in the management of land as they are in its cultivation.

* 78,337.

The Lodhas number 53,658 in all, and are distributed over the different parganas as follows :—

Pargana.						Number.	Percentage to total population.
Mainpuri,	...	...	...	...	...	4,716	5.6
Kuraoli,	...	...	...	...	...	3,203	9.4
Ghiror,	...	...	...	...	...	642	1.1
Bhongaon,	...	...	...	...	...	11,541	9.7
Alipur Patti,	...	...	...	...	...	3,901	25.6
Bewar,	...	...	...	...	...	632	3.5
Kishni,	...	...	...	...	...	543	1.1
Karhal,	...	...	...	...	...	402	0.9
Barnahal,	...	...	...	...	...	890	2.1
Mustafabad,	...	...	...	...	...	12,934	12.8
Shikohabad,	...	...	...	...	...	7,254	5.0
						53,658	7.0

They own villages in Mustafabad, Bhongaon, Kishni, Shikohabad, Barnahal, and Mainpuri, but in the two first named parganas their possessions are largest.

During the period of settlement they have lost property by sale and mortgage more than any other of the principal castes. In 1840 their property amounted to 2.38 per cent. of the whole ; now it has been reduced to 1.34 per cent.

The ancestors were also in all probability the offspring of Aryan fathers and aboriginal mothers.

The Chamars (103,193) form 13.4 per cent. of the total population, and are very equally* distributed over the district. From them the bulk of the laboring and lower artizan classes are drawn, such as coolies bricklayers, masons, and shoemakers. They also cultivate extensively, as will be shown

Pargana.						Number.	Percentage to total population.	further on. They own as mukáddams under the Rájá only five <i>biswas</i> in a village of the Mainpuri pargana. They had some possessions in Kishni and Bhongaon at last settlement, which since have passed away from them.
* Mainpuri,	...	...	...	...	...	10,752	12.9
Kuraoli,	...	...	...	...	...	3,935	11.6
Ghiror,	...	...	...	...	...	8,291	13.9
Bhongaon,	...	...	...	...	...	15,212	12.8
Alipur Patti,	...	...	...	...	...	1,888	12.4
Bewar,	...	...	...	...	...	2,641	14.6
Kishni,	...	...	...	...	...	7,317	15.1
Karhal,	...	...	...	...	...	6,898	14.9
Barnahal,	...	...	...	...	...	5,798	13.6
Mustafabad,	...	...	...	...	...	20,801	13.4
Shikohabad,	...	...	...	...	...	19,660	13.7
						103,193	13.4	

They are a very old caste, and are said on the authority of the Padma Varaha and Brahma Vaivorta Puranas to be descended from a mallah or boatman and a Chandel woman (Sir H. Elliott).

In addition to the six principal Hindu castes treated above, the following are also fairly represented in the Mainpuri District :—

Gararias,	...	...	28,107	Dhobis,	...	...	11,811
Kahars,	...	...	25,273	Kumbhars,	...	...	10,659
Mahájans,	...	...	17,446	Kayaths,	...	...	9,524
Koris,	...	...	17,160	Bhangis,	...	...	8,848
Barbers,	...	...	15,717	Bhurjis,	...	...	5,306
Barhais,	...	...	15,533	Sonars,	...	...	4,592
Banias,	...	...	15,059	Darzis,	...	...	3,952
Dhanuks,	...	...	13,591	Lohars,	...	...	3,643
Telis,	...	...	12,127				

of these the Kayaths alone are worthy of special mention. Numerically they constitute only a little over one per cent. of the whole population, but as proprietors they own nearly 12 per cent. of the villages comprising the district. They cannot be looked

on in the light of colonists, since they have never occupied any particular tract or tracts of country ; but must be considered as the descendants of single adventurers who were attracted to the towns which were then the seats of local Governments, and where their talents as scribes and tractability as subordinates procured for them ready employment.

As time progressed these men and their descendants encroached on the rights of the hereditary zemindars, and became in their turn landed proprietors.

The bulk of the kanúngos and patwáris of this district are drawn from this class. The principal families are those of Bhongaon, Madanpur, Shikohabad, Ghiror, Kuraoli, and Bewar.

Of all the regulation districts of the North-Western Provinces, Mainpuri has the smallest intermixture of the Muhammadan element in its population, the percentage of persons of that faith being only 5·33 of the whole. Their distribution according to the census of 1872 was—

Shaiks,	...	...	...	...	20,851
Saiyads,	...	...	...	...	2,589
Mughals,	...	...	...	...	387
Pathans,	...	...	...	...	11,195
Without distinction,	...	...	...	...	5,921
					<hr/>
Total,					... 40,943
					<hr/>

The pargana of Shikohabad and Mustafabad contain about one-half of the Musalmáns in the district, and it is in these two parganas that their possessions are greatest.

In Shikohabad the principal families are the Shaikhs of Asua and Sarai-Bhartara, and the Saiyads and Shaiks of the town of Shikohabad and its suburb Rukanpur. In Mustafabad the Pathans of Padham and the Malkáns of Kondra are the leading houses. In the other parganas the converted Tanks of Kosma in Ghiror and the Saiyads of Sikandarpur in Mainpuri, are alone worthy of mention.

The Muhammadan possessions throughout the district have fallen from 4 per cent. in 1840 to 2½ per cent. now, and all the present proprietors of this class are more or less embarrassed.

The Hindu population, properly called, is divided into three main sects, which Religion. regard Vishnu, *Shiva*, and the *Sakti*, or female energy, respectively as the highest form of the Supreme Being.

As was to be expected from the neighbourhood of Muttra, the Vaishnava creed has taken firm root in this district. It is not certain that the Vaishnava sect is numerically the principal ; but the higher classes of the people, including nearly the whole of the Brahmans, are its votaries.

The Ahírs, who form such a very important part of the community, are reckoned, like other Hindus of no special denomination, as Vaishnavas. But few of them have joined any of the modern schools, or Sampradayas, to which the term Vaishnava is now more commonly restricted. As they claim descent from Nanda, who was Krishna's foster-father, this, the latest incarnation of Vishnu, is naturally the one which most claims their devotion. Of the Kayaths also and Thákurs, only a few families belong to the reformed Vaishnavas, but each Sampradaya has some representatives in Mainpuri. They differ but slightly among themselves, except in the sectarial marks on their foreheads, "or tilaks" and in the number of beads in the rosaries that they wear. They all acknowledge only one object of worship—Vishnu. The great end and object of all religion

and life is the attainment of "moksha" or salvation, which is only to be attained by a union with Vishnu through *faith*. Flesh and strong drink, and the destruction of any form of animal life, are strictly forbidden.

The *Saiva* sect includes some of the Brahmans and nearly all the Thakur population. Siva, the third of the Hindu Trinity, is their principal object of worship; but along with him the other gods and goddesses of the Hindu Pantheon. Their rites and observances are much more lax than those of the Vaishnavas. They may, moreover, drink liquor and eat flesh, and the destruction of life is venial. The forehead mark of this sect is a set of three concentric curved lines from temple to temple, with a small round dot in the centre, of sandal wood colour.

The *Sakta* is the creed of many of the Kayaths of this district. The object of devotion is Devi or Durga, an incarnation of Parvati, the wife of Siva. This is the most lax and least worthy of all the three creeds. Excessive drinking is encouraged, flesh may be eaten unreservedly, and destruction of life is not forbidden. The forehead marks of the sect are a small semi-circular line between the eyebrows and a dot in the middle.

Another body of religionists, the Jainis, or as they are more commonly called Saraojis, are important, as consisting mostly of the wealthier class of grain-dealers and brokers. They are followers of Parasnath and his twelve disciples, and, like their great teacher, deny the divine authority of the Vedas and the propriety of caste divisions. They have two large temples in the city of Mainpuri; one of ancient foundation, the other recently erected at great cost by the Lohiyas.

The members of monastic orders who are to be found in Mainpuri are principally Saivites.

Brahmoism has made but little progress in Mainpuri. As yet there is not a Samaj in the district. The nearest is at Etawah.

The Native Christian community is confined to the village of Deopura, in which the American Mission is located. The Muhammadans, as already seen, form a very small part of the population. They are mostly Sunnis.

Up to 1845 the North-Western Provinces Government had taken no part in the promotion of national education. In that year, as attention had been drawn to the depressed state of general culture, enquiries were instituted throughout the provinces, and it was determined that some systematic efforts should be made for its encouragement. The first step was to ascertain what the people were doing for themselves, how many of the young obtained any instruction at all, and of what sort the instruction was. Bengal had taken the lead, and was already ten years ahead of the North-West.

Mr. Raikes reported in 1848 on the state of education in Mainpuri. We find from his summary that there were 152 indigenous schools in the district, which then, however, included six parganas since transferred to Etah. In these 152 schools 1,149 boys received instruction of some sort. The total population of a school-going age was estimated at 53,317, so that in that year the percentage of boys under instruction to the total of those fit for instruction was 2.15, and each school on the average only showed an attendance of seven boys. Of the 152 schools, 86 were purely Persian, taught principally by Muhammadans; and 66 were purely Hindi, taught principally by Brahmans and Kayaths. The Muhammadan youths under instruction only numbered 153, the rest, 956, were Hindus, and all, except 79, of the highest castes. The cultivating, artizan, and menial classes may be said to have had no instruction at all; as out of the 79 boys just mentioned, 42 were Ahirs and Kirars, and only 37 came from the working masses. One English school, which had been founded only four years before, existed in the city of Mainpuri itself, supported by private contributions and taught by American Missionaries.

The kind of instruction given shows clearly the classes for whom it was intended. For in some of the Persian schools the Kuran and Arabic Grammar were taught, while the Hindi schools were chiefly devoted to Sanskrit.

The greatest indifference was shown by the people themselves. The Raja of Mainpuri and most of his family were quite illiterate. The landholders and aristocracy, notably the Thakurs, as a rule, looked coldly on all efforts to advance general culture among the people. It was only when a smattering of book knowledge afforded some prospect of a livelihood that a few individuals of the middle classes struggled to master the veriest elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Mr. Thomason's policy was to utilise these indigenous schools, and the inducement under which he thought the people would aid him was the hope of their being able to understand the records of their rights and interests in land, which had then just been concluded with the settlement of the district by Mr. Edmonstone. "There is thus," wrote Mr. Thomason, "a direct and powerful inducement to the mind of almost every individual to acquire so much reading, writing, arithmetic and mensuration as may suffice for the protection of his rights."

And again, enunciating the principle on which he intended to proceed.—"The Government does not intend to establish schools of its own, but it intends to help the people in establishing schools for themselves."

Accordingly Ramsaran Das' Series, consisting of elementary books on the subjects above named, with the forms of patwaris' papers, were forwarded to the tahsildars of the district, with instructions for their diffusion. The personal influence of the District Officers was strongly insisted on, but all interference which the people would dislike was strictly prohibited.

In 1846 Mr. Thomason submitted a scheme for the further promotion of education, in which he contemplated the endowment of a school in every village of a certain size; Government giving up its revenue from the land which constituted the endowment, on assurance that the zemindars had appropriated the land for the purpose of maintaining a schoolmaster. This plan was deemed most consonant with the feelings and customs of the people, the schoolmaster becoming, like the patwari, a village servant elected by the community.

The Court of Directors, however, disapproved of the principle of remunerating the teachers by endowments of land. Accordingly, in 1848, Mr. Thomason submitted an alternative scheme in which money payments were substituted. In each tahsil there was to be one Government school serving as a model to the indigenous schools around. There were to be three pargana visitors and one zila visitor. Rewards to the most diligent and successful teachers of the village schools were to be distributed: the bestowal of rewards on any village teachers giving the Inspectors the right to visit and inspect the school.

This scheme was sanctioned by the Court of Directors in 1849, and in eight districts of the provinces operations were commenced. Of these favoured eight Mainpuri was one, and from 1850 may be dated the commencement of the still existing educational system. Twenty-five years have since elapsed and many important changes in matters of detail have taken place; but although Mr. Thomason's system has been considerably modified and extended, the general principles on which he proceeded are still fully recognized.

In 1854 the one per cent. school cess, since amalgamated in the 5 per cent. local funds cess, was ordered to be levied. In 1861 we find the village circle school (halka-bandi) system at work in Mainpuri in common with the rest of the Provinces, and in 1871 a local educational committee appointed. In 1872, the Director of Public Instructions reports that the "committees are beginning to play an important part in

the business of popular education," and that there is "no want of harmony between them and the educational officers."

In 1873-74 there were—

54 indigenous schools,	with an attendance of	843 boys.
116 halkabandi	ditto	ditto 3,563 ditto.
5 tahsili	ditto	ditto 345 ditto.
The zila	ditto	ditto 121 ditto.
37 girls' schools	ditto	781 girls.

A jail school.

The boarding-house in the Mainpuri City with 26 boarders who attended the zila school.

The American Mission school, with an attendance of 165 boys.

And its one unaided and 10 aided female schools, with an attendance of ... 194 girls.

9 aided female schools established by Raja Lachhman Singh, with an attendance of ... 182 ditto,

2 Anglo-vernacular aided schools, one at Kuraoli established and supported by Raja Lachhman Singh, and one at Shikohabad, with an attendance of ... 126 boys.

The indigenous schools we find, from the remarks of the Director, were receiving special attention from the committee. Efforts were being made to induce them to accept Government aid, and thus allow of the introduction of regular supervision and improved instruction.

The public schools bear unmistakeable evidence to the increased desire for liberal culture. The conflict "everywhere observable between the old and new systems is still to be found in Mainpuri;" but the Secretary to the local committee tells us "the unpopularity of the Government system has not acted much as a bar to education. We have more applications for schools than we can meet."

The results accomplished in a quarter of a century are thus seen to be highly satisfactory; for adopting the population and percentage statistics given by Mr. Raikes, and assuming the 152 indigenous schools to have been fairly distributed over the district as it then was, the following comparison may be taken as a fair representation of the progress made:—In the Mainpuri proper (i. e., as now constituted) of 1845 there were 128 indigenous schools, with 896 pupils, to a population of about 500,000 souls. In the Mainpuri of 1874 there are, to a total population of close on 770,000 souls, 236 schools, with an attendance of 6,320 boys and girls.

From the earliest years of British rule the crime of infanticide was known to the District Officers to be common in Mainpuri amongst the Chauhan Thakurs and Phatak Ahirs. No *systematic* measures for its repression seem to have been adopted till 1844, although from time to time spasmodic but ineffectual efforts were made to discourage the practice. It was not till 1842-43 that the crying necessity for executive interference was recognized by the Magistrate, Mr. Unwin, who in this as in other departments of the local administration has left his mark on the district. He framed a set of rules the intent of which is embodied in the following paragraph of a letter from Mr. Raikes, the Magistrate of Mainpuri, dated 31st May, 1848, to the Commissioner of the Agra Division:—

"In Chauhan and Phatak villages the watchmen are ordered to give information of the birth of a female child forthwith at the police-station. A barkandaz goes to the house and sees the child. The thanadar informs the Magistrate; on which an order is passed, that after one month the health of the new-born child should be reported. The watchmen are further bound to give information if any illness attack the child; when a superior police officer (either thanadar, mubarrir, or jamadar) at

"once goes to the village, sees the child, and sends a report to the Magistrate. In suspicious cases the body of the child is sent for and submitted to the Civil Surgeon."

These took effect from the beginning of 1844, and remained in force till they were supplanted by the new rules under Act VIII. of 1870.

In Mr. Raikes' own words—"not a female child was to be found amongst the Chauhans in this district in 1843." During the four years following the issue of Mr. Unwin's repressive rules, the thana registers of the district showed the following numbers of female children born and kept alive:—

1844,	...	...	...	156	female children.
1845,	...	...	...	77	ditto.
1846,	...	...	...	222	ditto.
1847,	...	...	...	299	ditto.

In 1848 Mr. Raikes, after reviewing these results, and allowing that something had been accomplished, expressed it as his opinion that very much still remained to be done "before the crying evil could be effectually put down." He showed that there were two insuperable difficulties met with in working the rules. These were—*first*, that even where strong suspicion, indeed certainty, existed that a female child had suffered a violent death, it was generally "impossible to convict the parents of the crime of child murder," and *second*, "that when the death of a female child was proved to have resulted from the neglect of its parents, there was no law under which such neglect could be punished." Mr. Raikes then suggested that "if an Act were passed making father and mother liable to imprisonment with labour on proof of grossly neglecting the health of their children, and by such neglect causing their death, that the crime of female infanticide must receive a considerable check." This suggestion, however, was not favourably received, and the Legislature were not moved to pass an Act of the nature advocated.

In the end of 1851 Mr. Raikes again writing to the Commissioner, reports on the effect of Mr. Unwin's rules, and shows that up to the date of his letter (17th November, 1851) there were 1,716 Chauhan female children alive, of whom 1,488 were of six years and under. In the same letter Mr. Raikes expresses his deliberate opinion that "the time had arrived for the extinction of this unnatural crime of child murder in the very surest and best manner, by the agency of the people themselves." Acting on this conviction, he had on the 12th of the same month held the now celebrated Chauhan convention at Saman, where a set of resolutions aimed at the curtailment of what was then supposed to be the main cause of the crime—the extravagant expenditure attendant on marriage ceremonies, were passed. The limitation of dowers demandable on behalf of the bridegrooms to sums not exceeding Rs. 500, the prevention of crowded processions, repression of the insolence of Brahmans and Bhats and other masters of marriage ceremonies, were the three ends contemplated by the resolutions.

The Commissioner of the Division, concurring in the opinion of the Magistrate that only through the agency of the people themselves could female infanticide be effectually repressed, recorded his satisfaction with the results of the Saman conference, and issued orders for the assemblage of all the Rajput chiefs of his Division.

Accordingly on the 5th December an assembly was convened in Mainpuri, at which the Rajput chiefs of the surrounding districts of Agra, Etawah, Farukhabad, and Pattiali, along with those of Mainpuri, attended; the Commissioner presiding. The resolutions passed at the Saman convention were read out, and after some discussion 366 signatures were attached: those who had formerly given in their adherence at Saman ratifying it. At the head of the list stood the names of the Chauhan Rajas of Mainpuri and Pratapner and of the Rathor Raja of Rampur.

This mode of dealing however, although plausible enough, proved ineffectual. No sensible general reduction was brought about in the scale of marriage expenses for

reasons which we find Mr. Gubbins in 1853 expounding in a memorandum on the practice of female infanticide among the Rajputs of the Agra District. Mr. Gubbins demonstrated that from the very nature, hitherto misapprehended, of the expenses attendant on Thakur marriages, any attempt to curtail their extravagance through the people themselves must fail. He showed that the real cost to a Thakur of the marriage of his daughter lay not so much in the feasts and processions, the pomp and circumstance attendant on it, but in the *price he paid for his son-in-law*. In his own words, "a Thakur girl may be equally married at a moderate charge; but no set of rules or law can prevent a Thakur father from pretending to a son-in-law of superior blood; so it seems impossible to fix by rules the sum which he shall expend upon his daughter's wedding. It depends in truth on himself, not on those who accept payment. If he will aspire to high rank or position, he must pay for it; if he will be content with equal blood (and there is no reason why he should not), he needs no protection." Hence, in Mr. Gubbins' opinion, a sumptuary law, laying down fixed and moderate scales of marriage expenditure, would be nugatory. The real motive for extravagance, and therefore the hidden cause of infanticide, lay entirely beyond the reach of any such law. A Thakur's ambition to make an illustrious alliance could only be gratified by purchasing a son-in-law of nobler blood than his own, the nobler the lineage, the larger the sum. So long as this costly ambition remained rooted in the Thakur's soul, the scale of expenditure could not be controlled. The habit of contracting equal marriages must be naturalized to him, directly by advice and encouragement, and indirectly by the enactment of heavy pains and penalties to follow on the destruction of daughters.

For these reasons Mr. Gubbins did not anticipate any great results from the Mainpuri conference. He admitted that the general object of the resolutions passed was excellent; but, as he said, "so long as Thakur fathers will seek higher-born sons-in-law they must and will pay for them." Finally he expressed a hope that when once reliable statistics have been collected of the state of the female infant population among the Rajputs a legislative enactment might be passed based on the information thus obtained. Mr. Gubbins was right. For, from a census taken in the end of 1865, by Mr. Bazett Colvin, Magistrate of the district, under orders from Government, we find the Chauhan and Phatak infant population as follows:—

Sex.					Chauhans.	Phataks.
Boys,	...	...	...	...	2,065	599
Girls,	...	...	...	...	1,469	423

Proving, so far as figures go, that Mr. Raikes' indirect efforts to encourage the preservation of female infants by enlisting the people in the cause had not succeeded. The disparity between the boys and girls throughout the district was so striking that Mr. Colvin at once set about a village analysis, which brought to light the startling fact that in six important Chauhan villages not a girl under six years of age was alive; and, what was still more appalling, that not even within the memory of any one living in the village had a daughter ever been seen! Mr. Colvin selected Narainpur, the seat of one of the younger branches of the Mainpuri family, and, with the sanction of Government, quartered upon it a force of additional police, at a monthly cost of Rs. 36; judging that from the social importance of this village his measures would serve as a salutary warning to the whole district.

A marked improvement set in from 1866, as will be seen from the following figures taken from Mr. Lane's report:—

				Girls.	Boys.
1866,...	...	...	...	1,656	2,025
1867,...	...	...	...	1,856	2,019
1868,...	...	...	...	2,019	2,414
1869,...	...	...	...	1,707	2,000

It is to be noted that the great falling off in 1869 is attributed by Mr. Lane to the frightful ravages of small-pox, which swept away so many of the child population during the early part of that year.

Thus, then, the persuasive measures towards a reduction in the scale of marriage expenses failed, partly from the causes specified by Mr. Gubbins, and greatly, of course, from the fact that the resolutions agreed on by the Mainpuri Chauhans, being purely local, could have no effect on the Rajputana States, whence husbands were sought by the Chauhans for their daughters.

The repressive measures initiated by Mr. Unwin continued in force until 1871, when the Chauhan and Phatak tribes were proclaimed throughout the district and brought under the more stringent rules issued by Government, in accordance with the provisions of Act VIII. of 1870. This law was the fulfilment of a desire long cherished by Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor, who from the very first had, as his official correspondence shows, evinced the keenest interest in all plans proposed for the suppression of infanticide. In the beginning of 1871, when as yet the new rules had not come into force, from a report by Mr. Lane, the Magistrate of Mainpuri, upon a census taken by him of the Chauhans and Phataks of the district, we gather the net result of Mr. Unwin's measures of 1844. To use Mr. Lane's own words :—"The effect of 27 years' steady pressure has already been reported in general terms to Government, and I now proceed to explain more particularly what stage has been reached, and to invite attention to the progress made towards reformation. There will, I trust, be found ample cause for encouragement in the results disclosed by the late census, and a stimulus afforded both to this and other districts where equal progress cannot be shown.

"The villages in which Chauhans and Phataks, tribes of the Rajput and Ahir castes respectively, reside are 606 in number. In some instances they form but a small fraction of the whole inhabitants. In a few cases both the tribes mentioned are found to reside in the same village.

"In these 606 villages the system introduced 27 years ago has been more or less enforced, and to a greater or lesser extent effectually worked, according to varying circumstances.

"In some an intelligent or well-meaning proprietor has assisted materially in the progress made; in others, again, an out-of-the-way situation has helped the inhabitants to evade supervision, or some local feeling has prevailed, and the improvement has been next to nothing."

Of these 606 villages, 439 were Chauhan, 148 were Phatak, and 19 were mixed; thus giving a total of 458 villages inhabited by Chauhans and 167 inhabited by Phataks. Of the Chauhan villages, Mr. Lane found "316 containing 40 per cent. and upwards of female children where 27 years ago not a single daughter was allowed to live. In other words, counting by villages, just 69 per cent. of the Chauhan tribe throughout the district had reformed." Of the Phatak villages, "131 out of the 167 have earned their exemption: only 21 per cent. of the tribe still remain tainted with guilt."

In the meantime the Local Government, from inquiries made all over the province, found reason to suspect that other clans of the Rajput and Ahir tribes were more or less participators in the crime, and accordingly, after the general census of 1872 had been ordered, the Local Government issued instructions for a detailed analysis of the total child population of the Rajput and Ahir tribes. The able and exhaustive inquiry made by Mr. Lane elicited the fact "that many tribes hitherto never named in connection with infanticide were in reality much on the same standing as those whose names have become a by-word, and show figures that place them on a par, and in some instances below those to whom the stigma has alone hitherto attached."

After completing his inquiries, village by village and family by family, Mr. Lane submitted his report, which showed that there were, exclusive of the Chauhans and Phataks who had been already proclaimed, 71 Rajput villages and 297 Ahir villages in which the percentage of girls was abnormally low. On Mr. Lane's report, the Lieutenant-Governor solicited the sanction of the Government of India to the proclamation of the whole 368 villages, except three, which were exempted for special reasons. A subsequent revisal of the returns showed an error to have crept into the list, and the number of villages ultimately brought under the rules was 347.

At the same time the reduction of the minimum percentage of girls from 40 to 35, as well as a partial reform, enabled Mr. Lane to propose the exemption from penal surveillance of 55 Chauhan and 15 Phatak villages.

During the year 1873-74, 12 of the 108 Chauhan and Phatak villages, some of which—notoriously Ikri, Manchana, Orenmandan, Bhawanipur, and Tilokpur—had been formerly conspicuous for determined persistence in the crime, merited and attained the same exemption.

The statistics of the police of the district are taken from the administration report for the year 1873.

Police.

The standing police force is divided into four separate bodies, all subordinate to the District Superintendent. They are :—

- (1.) The Regular Police Constabulary.
- (2.) The Municipal Police (under Act XV., 1873).
- (3.) The Town Police (under Act XX., 1856).
- (4.) The Rural Police or Village Chaukidars.

(1.) *The Regular Police*—not on town or municipal duty—are as follows :—

- 1 District Superintendent.
- 4 Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 per mensem and upwards.
- 79 Subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 and above Rs. 10 per mensem.
- 22 Mounted Constables.
- 308 Foot Constables.

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The whole at a total yearly cost of Rs. 70,451.

They are distributed over the following 25 stations and outposts, those on guards and in the reserve excepted :—

First and Second Class Stations.	Outposts.
Mainpuri City,	Araun,
Eks (in Mustafabad pargana),	Harha,
Shikohabad,	Ukhrend,
Saraaganj (in Shikohabad pargana),	Poncha (in Pargana Shikohabad).
Karhal,	Ruthbanpur (in Pargana Mainpuri).
Ghiror,	Dannahar (in Pargana Ghiror).
Kuraoli,	Sharifpur (in Pargana Kuraoli).
Bhongaon,	Sultanganj (in Pargana Bhongaon).
Bewar,	Nabiganj (in Pargana Kishni).
Kishni,	Kusmara (in Pargana Bhongaon).
Jasrana (in Pargana Mustafabad),	
Phurha ditto,	
Barnahal,	
Kurra (in Pargana Karhal,)	
Akbarpur Auncha (in Pargana Ghiror)	

(2.) *The Municipal Police (Act XV., 1873).*—There is only one municipality in the district, the city of Mainpuri itself. In addition to the regular police quartered there

and paid from provincial revenues, the following police establishment is entertained for watch and ward and for conservancy purposes :—

1 Head-constable, } Members of the regular force detached on special duty and
8 Constables, } paid by the municipality.

3 Jamadars, } Not part of the regular constabulary, but municipal police
42 Chaukidars, } clothed and paid from the municipality funds.

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The total annual charge on the municipality on account of this force is Rs. 3,360.

(3.) *Town Police (under Act XX., 1856).*—There are six towns in the district to which Act XX. of 1856 has been extended.

The establishments entertained and their cost are as follows :—

Towns.	Jamadars.		Chaukidars.		
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Clothing.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Phurha,	1	72	7	294	42
Shikohabad,	1	96	18	756	108
Sarsaganj	1	72	9	378	54
Karhal,	1	72	14	568	84
Kuraoli,	1	72	12	504	72
Bhongaon,	1	72	14	568	84
Total,	6	456	74	3,108	444

The total cost being, thus, Rs. 4,008, debited to the revenues of the towns.

(4.) *Rural Police.*—There are 1,850 rural police or chaukidars, at a salary of Rs. 3 per mensem each, or a total yearly cost of Rs. 66,600, being one chaukidar to every 384 of the population. This expenditure is met from the 10 per cent. provincial local cess imposed on the landed proprietors.

The standing force in the district, therefore, for the preservation of order and the prevention of crime amounts to 2,398 men, including officers. The total cost is Rs. 1,44,419.

In addition to this standing force, one Sub-Inspector and 13 Head-constables, at a cost of Rs. 3,372 per annum, are entertained as a special establishment for the repression of infanticide, and are paid from rates imposed on the guilty families.

The two great periodical fairs of Batesar and the Debi (at the temple near Mainpuri) necessitate the employment of extra police at the times of their assemblage, at a cost of Rs. 229-2-0.

CHAPTER III.—Fiscal.

PART I.—FISCAL HISTORY FROM THE CESSION IN 1801 TO MR. EDMONSTONE'S SETTLEMENT IN 1840.

The different settlements during this period—The first triennial settlement, 1802-03 to 1804-05—The second triennial settlement, 1805-06 to 1807-08—The quadrennial settlement, 1808-09 to 1811-12—The principles on which it was conducted embodied in two reports—Mr. Valpy's report—His assessment—Mr. Batsons's report—Résumé of his procedure—Financial result of this settlement, and how it worked—The quinquennial settlement, 1812-13 to 1816-17—The method of assessment adopted—Proprietary rights for the first time regularly enquired into, and a record of rights framed—Parties excluded from settlement for mismanagement or recusancy—Financial result of the quinquennial settlement—Combination of the zemindars and talukdars against it—Heavy balances in the western parganas, and the deputation of Mr. Valpy to realise them—Contumacious conduct of Thakur Bhagwant Singh, and the sale of his taluka for arrears; Government becoming the purchaser of his right.

Re-settlement of the taluka by Mr. Christian with the mukaddam or hereditary zemindars as farmers—Reduction granted by Mr. Christian in many villages of parganas Shikohabad and Mustafabad; the leases of the remaining villages being extended to 1819-20 A. D.—Similar revision of Dehli Jakhani by Mr. Dawes and extension of leases to 1821-22—Thus the quinquennial settlement in the western portion of the district turned out a failure—No general revision necessary elsewhere—Jummas of 1226 fasli, 1227 fasli, and 1229 fasli, remained in force until 1840 except in the few villages settled under Regulation VII. of 1823—How these assessments worked during the next 20 years ending with the great famine of 1837-38—In pargana Mustafabad—In pargana Shikohabad—In parganas Karhal Ghiror and Ganj—In pargana Kishni Naviganj—In pargana Bhongson—In pargana Alipur Patti—In taluka Manchana—In pargana Karaoli—In pargana Burnahal.

IN 1801 Mainpuri, as now constituted, formed part of the two original districts of Etawah and Farukhabad, which had been in that year ceded to the East India Company by the Nawab Vazir of Oudh. For 1801-2, which corresponded with 1209 fasli, temporary arrangements were made for the collection of the current revenue. In the following year (1802-3—1210 fasli) the first triennial settlement under Regulation XXV. of 1803 was effected. The second triennial settlement made in 1805-6 (1213 fasli) expired in the end of 1807-8 (1216 fasli), and was followed by the quadrennial settlement, which terminated in 1811-12 (1219 fasli). These three settlements comprise what is commonly known as the decennial period. It had been the intention of the Government, declared in the original proclamation to the zemindars of the ceded provinces, to conclude a settlement in perpetuity, at the end of the decennial period, of those lands which should then be in a sufficiently advanced state of development. Before, however, the expiry of the second triennial settlement, it was resolved to anticipate the period originally fixed upon for the conclusion of a permanent settlement; and it was determined that the assessments current in the last year of the period should remain fixed for ever contingent upon the sanction of the Board of Directors. The settlement for the quadrennial period was thus made with a view to permanency, and a special commission, consisting of Messrs. Colebrooke and Deane, was appointed to superintend it.

About the middle of the last year of the period however orders arrived from the Court of Directors negating the proposal to make the jumma of 1811-12 permanent, and requiring that a fresh settlement for a term not exceeding five years be made. It had been, however, the ambition of the Government ever since the accession, to confer on the ceded provinces the benefits which the permanent settlement made by Lord Cornwallis was supposed to have conferred on Bengal. Instead, therefore, of carrying out the instructions of the Court of Directors in their integrity, the Government merely reverted to the terms it had laid down in 1803.

The indispensable condition which was required to be fulfilled before a settlement in perpetuity could be conceded was, that the lands should be in a sufficiently advanced state of cultivation. The Board of Commissioners proceeded, accordingly, to form a

general settlement of the ceded provinces for the five years 1220-24 fasli, and to make such enquiries regarding the agricultural development of estates as would enable the Government to determine where a settlement in perpetuity at the jumma of the last year of the lease should be granted. These enquiries yielded a two-fold result. They showed, first, that the country was, where statistics were available at all, in a backward state; and second, that our knowledge of its resources was far too slender to be relied upon. The Court of Directors on receipt of the district reports decided that, for the present at any rate, the project of a permanent settlement could no longer be entertained. This brings us down to the year 1816-17 (1224 fasli). On 5th July, 1816, a regulation was enacted continuing the jummas current in 1224 fasli for five years longer, with a view to the collection of agricultural statistics to serve as a basis for future proceedings.

In the meantime there arose a discussion regarding the objects to be attained in making a settlement of the land revenue and the rules by which the Government demand should be regulated. The first result of this discussion was the enactment of the famous Regulation VII. of 1822, by which the existing assessments were maintained until a new settlement could be made on the principles embodied in the regulation itself. Only a few scattered villages in the Mainpuri district were settled under Regulation VII. of 1822. It was found that the procedure involved in making a general settlement under the provisions of this Regulation was far too cumbersome, and that, indeed, the completion of any such in the provinces would be the work of a generation, if not more. To remedy this Regulation IX. of 1833 was passed, having as its object the abridgment of this cumbrous procedure, in order to the more speedy completion of settlement operations. It was under this Regulation that, in 1839-40, the settlement of Mainpuri was completed by Mr. Edmonstone.

Thus, then, there were only three general assessments of the district prior to the regular settlement made by Mr. Edmonstone. These general settlements were—

1. First triennial, 1210-12 fasli.
2. First quadrennial, 1216-19 „
3. First quinquennial, 1220-24 „

All the others were merely extensions of these, except in cases where modifications were deemed necessary owing to causes purely local.

Of the first triennial settlement we possess scarcely any record at all. It was very hurriedly conducted, and the information at the command of the assessing officers was necessarily most imperfect. This information, as far as we can gather, consisted of—(1st) the accounts delivered in by Almas Ali Khan at the cession; (2nd) the schedules of malguzari receipts of the four preceding years furnished by the chaudhria, kanungos, and talukdars, and (3rd) the statements of kham proceeds received from those amins who had been deputed by the Collectors in 1209 fasli to collect statistics.

The first triennial settlement, 1802-03 to 1804-05.

The main end apparently seemed to have been to obtain as much of the gross produce of an estate as possible, compatible with the reservation to proprietors of such a quota as would not drive them to refuse engagements. The assessments we find were fixed at a considerable increase on the jumma formerly realized by the Nawab Vazir's Government; partly, as the Collector admitted, through higher offers being made, and partly on the summary enquiries which had been instituted into the capabilities of estates. The total revenue assessed over the whole district (as now constituted) amounted to *ten lakhs* of rupees, a sum which it was found impossible to collect in full, owing to the depression and anarchy which prevailed consequent on a severe famine on the one hand and the depredations of the Mahrattas on the other. Heavy and general remissions were thus necessitated during this period. In the large talukas alone were the assessments moderate.

The second triennial settlement was merely a continuation of the first settlement at the same jumma, in all cases where the malguzars whether proprietors or farmers had preserved faith in their engagements and were willing to renew them. No enquiries into rights of ownership were entertained by the Collector, who simply allowed fulfilment of the former engagement to confer on the men in possession the privilege of re-entry for three additional years. In those instances where refusals to renew engagements on the old terms occurred, the estates not engaged for were advertized, and offers were invited. The highest offer was generally accepted, preference being however given to the hereditary zemindars in the event of their coming forward. The total annual demand during this settlement averaged very close on 10 *lakhs*, and although heavy balances did accrue, still the collection of the revenue seems not to have been attended with that insuperable difficulty which characterized the first four years of our rule.

The third, or first quadrennial, settlement (1216-1219 fasli) was conducted by Messrs. Valpy and Batson; the former reporting on the western parganas in the end of 1807 and beginning of 1808; the latter completing the eastern parganas in the end of 1808.

The principles upon which the assessments were made are embodied in two letters, the one, dated 18th December, 1807, from Mr. Valpy to the Secretary to the Revenue Board, reporting on the Delhi Jakhan and Karhal parganas; and the other, dated 17th October, 1808, from Mr. Batson, reporting on parganas Bhongaon and Alipur Patti.

The following extract from Mr. Valpy's letter will be of some interest :—

"The Board will observe—1st, that in the pargana of Dehli Jakhan there is a small increase of jumma, and in pargana Karhal a very trifling one; 2ndly, that the assessment of Government revenue has been equalized to a certain rate throughout, by which, if the amount of actual assets are tolerably correct, each malguzar will have a residue of 10 per cent. to defray expenses of cultivation, &c., 'Khurch Dehi' and for his own support from the produce of the soil. I must own that I consider this residue a base and sorry pittance, but a larger could not have been granted without causing a considerable defalcation of the revenues of the former settlements even in these parganas, and an infinitely larger in others of this district, and it is to be inferred from the tenor of the regulations for the Lower Provinces that Government considered that quota sufficient in Bengal and Behar.

"In submitting the proposed settlement of these two parganas, I believe I may safely aver that they are not likely to fall in balance from the assessment of the Government jumma in tolerably favourable years; but the Board must be aware from their own personal observation of the country of the Doab, that both from the nature of the soil and of the climate, irrigation is absolutely necessary to bring the crops to any maturity or to yield any produce, and generally such irrigation cannot be had by adventitious means as canals, reservoirs, tanks and wells, therefore the harvests must depend chiefly upon the seasons, and that in times of drought no industry of the husbandman or art or expense can prevent or repair the injury.

"In like manner the Board will have heard, and will perhaps witness, that this part of the country is subject to occasional heavy hail storms which utterly destroy the rabi crops, the produce of the soil which is to provide for one-half of the annual revenue to Government.

"Neither the assessment of the former settlements nor the one now proposed is such as to leave means to the malguzars to pay their whole revenues to Government in cases of such calamity, for even if some very few might be able to do so from other private

resources, utter ruin must follow the rigorous realization of revenue when the actual and avowed foundation of the revenue had been destroyed.

“ For the welfare of the country and for the ultimate advantage of Government liberal remissions should be made on such occasions, and though it be difficult to ascertain with utmost accuracy the actual extent of loss, it is better that a little should be sacrificed than the malguzars and ryots (the most beneficial part of the community in this country to Government) should be oppressed, and driven to desert their village and to forsake their fields.

“ I have reason to believe that in most instances in these parganas, darkhasts for the new settlement, as it is now submitted, will easily be obtained, and that for the most part the malguzars of the present settlement will eventually willingly engage. Intrigues and cabals will at first be set on foot to endeavour to reduce the jumma, and as their kham accounts, all false and fabricated, vary considerably from the amount of kham proceeds on which I have assessed the estates, if it should be incautiously promulgated that the jumma has been fixed with a reservation of 10 per cent. to the malguzars upon the kham proceeds, most of them will clamour that a sufficient deduction has not been made to them.”

The three points to be chiefly noted here are :—

His assessment.

- (1) That the assets upon which the Government demand was based, were estimated by Mr. Valpy ; the recorded rentals being disregarded by him as untrustworthy ;
- (2) That the proportion taken as revenue was 90 per cent. of these estimated assets : a quota of 10 per cent. only being reserved to the zemindars ;
- (3) That Mr. Valpy believed that the revenue thus assessed could only be comfortably realized in favourable years ; and that it was too severe to stand the pressure of any failure of crops.

Mr. Batson explains his system of assessment in the following rather unique language—

Mr. Batson's report.

“ Having obtained ‘dowls’ or estimates from the tahsildar and kanungos of the pargana, I summoned the zemindars of the respective estates and required of them statements which were made in my presence of the rakba of their lands in cultivation at the rabi and kharif, and the average produce of the season for the three years of the settlement of 1212 fasli, at the same time informing them that it was my intention to call upon their patwaris without allowing an interview to take place between them until I had obtained statements from both parties ; and having steadfastly warned them of the consequence which would result from their being detected (which they inevitably would be) in giving in falsified statements, as I was in possession of several dowls of every estate in the pargana, therefore I had in my hands the means of ascertaining the merits of their statements by comparing them with the dowls, and that it was further my intention to summon every pattidar to give in a statement of the produce of his share of the estate, and having collected the respective statements of each sharer or under-farmer, that it was my intention to compare the statement of the zemindar with those of his pattidars, and that if they did not tally that they must abide by the consequences which would inevitably result from the falsification of their accounts, and that moreover the papers of the patwaris would be examined, compared with the statements delivered in by the zemindars whose accounts would be further checked by the dowls of the tahsildar and kanungos, which dowls would further be checked by private ones ; by these means, I have created in the minds of all parties a dread of detection, as to the authenticity of their respective statements ; and so good has been the effect, that from the tahsildar down to the pattidar, applications have been made for leave to withdraw the dowls which they at first gave in, and they begged permission to be allowed to correct what they stated to have been done in haste ; by these

means I have obtained dows certainly bearing less the appearance of palpable falsehood than those which they at first gave in. I think I may venture to say that by these means I have been enabled in some instances to come within the shadow of the true assets, as I have been under the necessity of striking off 6 and 8 per cent. from the gross, as stated by the zemindars themselves, having at the same time taken the valuation of articles, the produce of the soil at a rate rather under than above the medium; four different rates have been given by the tahsildar and kanungos, which are now in my possession, and in no instance has the medium rate been exceeded.

" Having stated the modes which I have adopted generally in ascertaining the resources of the pargana, I must now state the means by which I determined the rate of assessment in those instances in which there was reason to suspect that the accounts of the zemindars and their patwaris were false; in this case I had recourse to the dows of the tahsildar and kanungos having (when occasion required this mode of proceeding) taken the estimates in any three dows. I added the three estimates of any one estate together and having calculated the amount, I divided the gross produce by 3, which gave the average of the three dows, which average I have in many instances stated as the gross, on which I have marked the account settlement, being unable to ascertain a better or more correct gross from the clew of contradictions and falsehoods which I attempted to unravel to no purpose, and finding myself baffled, after tedious investigations, and involved in a maze of doubt, I from necessity had recourse to the average of the dows as the only fair alternative which I could have recourse to in such cases when I could not succeed by taking the average of any adjoining estate as a standard. Having thus far explained as well as I am able the mode by which I have determined the gross assets of the estate, I have only to observe that my proceedings in other respects are in general agreeable to the forms prescribed by instructions of the Board, and in those instances where I have deviated from them in any way, I hope to be able to explain to the satisfaction of the Board.

" In those cases where I have determined the gross proceeds by the accounts of the zemindars, patwaris and pattidars, I have kept an eye on the different dows with a view of checking myself in those instances where the increase appeared too great or more than the zemindar would readily accede to, or in the event of his acceding to it, more perhaps than he would be able to discharge.

" Nothing further occurring to me at present as necessary to observe on the mode by which I have formed my gross, I have only to remark that the assessment is by no means equal to what the pargana would bear, as I have been, since the conclusion of the assessment, informed by a respectable native, that it is only in the small estates where I have come near the true assets; he states that in the larger ones I am in some instances within about 20 per cent., but in general not within 30 to 35 and 40 per cent. of the true resources.

" I therefore await the orders of the Board as to reducing or increasing the assessment; should the Board be of an opinion that the assessment is too high, the zemindars will readily accede to a decrease which can be done without much delay, but should an increase be thought necessary I should take the liberty of suggesting that rasadi jumma be substituted in lieu of a fixed equal annual jumma; in this case many of the zemindars would readily accede to a gradual increase, which increase would at the end of four years exceed the present proposed jumma about 8 or 9,000 rupees and the zemindars would more readily accede to this mode of assessment in the present, as an immediate heavy demand is now to be made on them for 1216 which they will with difficulty be able to discharge on account of the great drought of the present season by which the malguzars will suffer very severely; as there must inevitably be a great defalcation of assets. From the above cause some of the actual proprietors have refused to engage merely on account of the great drought, knowing that they would

scarcely be able to fulfil their engagements, and those who have engaged have to a man requested me to apply to the Board to have part of the demand on account of the increase of 1216 postponed or lay over to be collected in 1217. They did not object to the assessment, but were apprehensive that from the drought they would not be able to make good an amount equal to their engagement of 1216. The Board must be well aware of the intrigues of some of the zemindars, the cabals and murmurs and idle excuses of others, which will at first be raised and set on foot to endeavour to get reductions made on the assessment; but I think the above deserving of attention, and therefore beg to be permitted to call the attention of the Board to the circumstance as to the propriety of postponing any part of the demand on account of the increase of 1216 to lay over to be collected from the assets of the estates in 1217. I certainly should not suggest a proposal of the sort unless I felt perfectly satisfied that the drought has already caused, and will cause still greater defalcation of assets in some parganas.

"I have the satisfaction of finding that the number of non-contents does not exceed eleven or twelve; I have not deemed it advisable to reduce the assessment in these cases, as the increase demanded of them is in general very trifling, and if I attended to their requests, I should receive similar from every zemindar in the district."

The most noticeable features of Mr. Batson's proceedings
Résumé of his procedure. were. —

- (1). He obtained from the lumberdars pattidars and patwaris "dowls" or estimates of the gross rentals of their villages, endeavouring to secure agreement between the three by threats of punishment in case of falsification.
- (2). When the estimates given in by the lumberdars pattidars and patwaris agreed, he adopted them generally as the basis of his own final estimate; keeping an eye on the standard of adjoining villages, and using the tahsildar's "dowls" as a check.
- (3). Where the estimates of lumberdars pattidars and patwaris differed materially or he thought he had good reason to believe them false, he fell back on the "dowls" of the tahsildar and kanungos.
- (4). He took 90 per cent of the assets thus estimated as revenue, leaving 10 per cent. to the malguzars.
- (5). He declared after the assessment had been made, that he had reason to believe that he had under-estimated the assets of the tract by from 20 to 40 per cent.
- (6). He obtained a fair increase of between Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 12,000 in pargana Bhongaon alone on the jumma of 1215 fasli, and notwithstanding that there had been a severe drought in 1216 fasli only eleven or twelve cases of refusal to engage occurred.

The fiscal result of this quadrennial settlement was an increase in the revenue of Rs. 1,10,000, the bulk of which fell on the western parganas of Shikohabad (including Mustafabad), Ghiror, and taluka Muhammadpur Labhaua.

We have had access to some correspondence which passed between the Collector Mr. Batson, and the Board of Commissioners towards the close of this settlement. These letters throw considerable light on the working of the assessments, and show clearly enough that very little improvement, either in the condition of the people or in our system of revenue administration, had taken place. The zemindars had fallen into heavy balances which they were either unable or unwilling to pay; 136 estates, comprising $\frac{1}{3}$ of the area of the whole district, had passed into the hands of the Collector who held them under direct management, generally at a loss; whilst the pargana officials

were thoroughly corrupt, often placing themselves in opposition to the Collector and supporting the zemindars in their recusancy.

The quinquennial settlement (1220 to 1224 fasli) of the district was made jointly by Messrs. Batson and Dawes; the former assessing the parganas held in zemindari tenure—the latter the large talukas.

The settlement was made under Regulation IX. of 1812, in which we find it laid down that the proportion of assets to be relinquished to the proprietors should be one-tenth on the jumma exclusive of costs of collection, or in other words one-eleventh of the net assets. The mode of estimating the gross assets was not very different from that employed in the preceding settlement. The enquiries were far more detailed and were made village by village. The assessing officers were able to bring much more local knowledge and experience to their aid than before, and in framing their revised assessments profited by the fiscal history of each village, which they were at pains to record for each separately in a vernacular proceeding.

These proceedings were forwarded to the Board who, we find, reviewed them minutely and gave orders themselves in every case, thus constituting themselves virtually the assessing Officer.

We find, too, that a sifting investigation of proprietary rights was carried out, and that the Board, as in the assessments, permitted no record of ownership to be made without their sanction. It was from this period apparently that the record of rights became a part of the settlement operations; prior to it these had been confined to assessment merely.

There is one noticeable feature in this settlement, that parties were frequently excluded from engagements on account of mismanagement or recusancy in the past: exclusion from engagements being constituted into a penalty.

This settlement was sanctioned by the Board in 1814. The result was in round numbers, a total revenue of Rs. 12,00,000, giving an increase of Rs. 86,000 on the jumma of 1219 fasli.

We find from the Board's records that in the first year of this settlement both talukdars and zemindars combined to oppose every obstacle to the success of the new assessments chiefly by throwing large tracts out of cultivation, and by using their influence with others to frustrate realization of the revenue.

Matters came to a head in 1815 in the western parganas of Shikohabad (including Mustafabad) and Dehli Jakhan and in the taluka of Muhammadpur Labhau; and the defalcations were so large that the Board found it necessary to depute Mr. Valpy, who had already had some experience of the people, to the exclusive charge of these parganas.

When Mr. Dawes, who was at the time Collector, made over charge to Mr. Valpy in April, 1815 (1222 fasli), he handed him a statement of balances outstanding against these three parganas. From this statement we find that arrears up to the end of the preceding year (1221 fasli) had accumulated to the amount of Rs. 94,759-10-5, and that for the current year a sum of Rs. 73,346-4-7 due in the kharif was yet unrealized, in addition to Rs. 2,45,392-0-11, still to be collected for the rabbi. We find Mr. Dawes on making over charge writing to Mr. Valpy in the following terms:—

“I attribute the large outstanding balances now exhibited in the pargana of Shikohabad to the refractory disposition of some of the principal zemindars, to the neglect of cultivation by others, and to the mismanagement of the tahsildar, Chiraunji Lal, who has been dismissed. The rabi crops are now standing, and you will doubtless

be aware of the necessity which exists to secure as far as in your power, the Government demand on the lands prior to their removal, though I am apprehensive the utmost vigilance will not be sufficient to accomplish the realization of the whole of the jumma."

Scarcely had the parganas changed hands when the crisis occurred in the case of Contumacious conduct of Thakur Bhagwant Singh, and the sale of his taluka for arrears; Government becoming the purchaser of his right. taluka Muhammadpur Labhaua. Thakur Bhagwant Singh, the talukadar, had for long been a thorn in the side of the Collector, had regularly defaulted with ample means to pay, and had been grossly insubordinate, going so far as altogether to disregard any demand for payment of his revenue or summons to appear before the Collector. It was therefore found necessary to bring his whole estate to public auction; accordingly on the 23rd April, 1815 his enormous property consisting of 170 villages in Shikohabad Ghiror and Sakit, was put up for sale in 12 lots and was purchased by Government for Rs. 10,950. The Board, in sanctioning the sale on the 28th April, expressed it as their intention to make over such villages as had been the sole property of Bhagwant Singh to the resident mukaddams or old zemindars on payment of an equitable consideration, and to resettle the remaining villages of the taluka, in which the zemindari rights had not been completely overridden by Bhagwant Singh, with the resident proprietors in all practicable cases, and in the event of refusal by any of them with farmers.

Mr. Valpy in consequence of the heavy balances he had still to realize, found himself unable to enter on this re-settlement; and requested that the new arrangements might be postponed. The Board however were pressing in their orders to carry out the re-settlement.

Mr. H. G. Christian succeeded Mr. Valpy towards the end of 1815 and in that and the following year completed the re-settlement of the taluka at an increase of Rs. 11,484 on the jumma for which Bhagwant Singh had engaged in the 4th settlement. The mukaddams however were not admitted to engagements as proprietors by Mr. Christian, but simply as farmers, and on this tenure they held till the revision by Mr. Edmonstone under Regulation IX. of 1833, when proprietary rights were conferred on them on condition of their liquidating the original balances which had accrued during the possession of Bhagwant Singh.

In addition to this re-settlement of the taluka of Muhammadpur Labhaua by Mr. Christian, in order to obviate future defalcation and secure adjustment of former balances he found it necessary to re-settle a large number of the zemindari villages in pargana Shikohabad (including Mustafabad), at a very considerable reduction of revenue, taking engagements from 1223 fasli to 1227 fasli. On the application of the zemindars of the remaining villages Mr. Christian recommended the extension of their leases up to the end of 1227 fasli. The Board sanctioned this extension.

Similarly in Dehli Jakhan Mr. Dawes made a re-settlement of 57 estates at a reduction of Rs. 2,560 from 1225 to 1227 fasli; and the leases of the rest were, as in Shikohabad, extended to 1229 fasli.

These revisions of which we have just given the results, prove that the quinquennial settlement in the western part of the district at any rate was practically a failure.

There is nothing to show that elsewhere any general revisions of this settlement were necessitated. No general revision necessary elsewhere.

Thus in the eastern and remainder of the district the assessments of 1224, in the two Shikohabad divisions that of 1227 fasli, and in Dehli Jakhan that of 1229 fasli remained in force till the revision by Mr. Edmonstone in 1839-40, except in the few villages which, as we have already remarked, were settled under the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1822.

As to how these assessments worked up to the year 1837-38, in which the great famine occurred, we have no record except in the remarks of Messrs. Edmonstone and Gubbins and of the revising officers who succeeded them. The influence of the famine upon the fiscal history of the district will be more naturally dealt with in the discussion of Mr. Edmonstone's settlement and its subsequent revisions.

Regarding Mustafabad Mr. Edmonstone remarks that the pargana was distinguished for great agricultural prosperity, for the unusually profitable nature of its estates, arising from low assessment, for the facility with which the revenue had been collected, and for the comfortable and even affluent position of the majority of its zemindars. Mr. Robinson, writing a few years later, speaks in high terms of the old settlement and gives detailed statistics of collection and balances for fifteen years, proving that up to 1840 the revenue was punctually paid, and that even the occurrence of the famine only disturbed the collections for one year.

Mr. Dick in 1846 remarked in his Revision Report that in this pargana under Mr. Christian's settlement, the zemindars had paid up their revenue with the utmost punctuality and without the necessity of resort to any coercive measures.

From Mr. Edmonstone's remarks we find that pargana Shikohabad had the reputation of being severely assessed, and of being in a state of chronic arrears. After a careful enquiry and examination of village accounts however he came to the conclusion that the great difficulty experienced in realizing the revenue arose from the irregularity and tardiness with which it was generally paid, not from any inordinate pressure of the demand itself.

To quote Mr. Edmonstone's words :—

“The heaviness of assessment and poverty of proprietors, which were so positively asserted, appeared on careful enquiry, examination, and personal intercourse with the people themselves, to be a delusion into which the ignorance and credulity of the pargana officers betrayed them; in very few of these estates have balances of revenue accrued; in none, if those possessing a large quantity of bangar land be excepted, is the average rate of assessment high, and in very few indeed has the pressure of the Government demand been such as to render a recourse to transfer, compulsory or voluntary, indispensable to its realization.”

Of parganas Karhal Ghiror and Sauj, Mr. Edmonstone states that in all three the revenue fell unequally on individual estates; the demand over the whole of Karhal being excessive; whilst he considered the other two parganas lightly burdened. He admits however, that in all three parganas the revenue had been generally collected with difficulty; in Karhal, owing to the severity of the assessment, in the other two from the refractory and turbulent character of the zemindars who were chiefly Rajputs.

Pargana Kishni Nabiganj in Mr. Edmonstone's opinion had been neither heavily nor lightly assessed on the whole. The incidence of the revenue was heavier than in Sauj and lighter than in Karhal. Nevertheless the collections were always made with difficulty, owing mainly to the character of the zemindars, a large body of whom Mr. Edmonstone brands as dacoits or abettors of dacoity.

Over the whole of Bhongaon Mr. Edmonstone found the assessment not too high; but its incidences singularly unequal. This inequality added to the indolent and thriftless character of the zemindars rendered the realization of the revenue always a matter of considerable difficulty.

In pargana Bhongaon. Alipur Patti had, we find, to bear a double burden; on the one hand a high assessment and on the other a body of zemindars too poor to pay it. As a natural consequence few of the estates escaped mortgage, transfer, or sale.

In taluka Manchana. In taluka Manchana Mr. Edmonstone reports that the assessment was inadequate, and the talukadar's profits high.

In pargana Karaoli. The revenue in Karaoli was light; had been collected without balance for twenty years, and the zemindars were in comfortable circumstances.

In Barnahal (part of Dehli Jakhan,) Mr. Gubbin's remarks that the revenue though high, was not oppressive, and that the balances for the twenty years preceding the great famine had been few.

PART II.—FISCAL HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT DURING THE SETTLEMENT NOW EXPIRED.

Changes in the constitution of the district which have taken place since last settlement—Bulk of the district assessed by Mr. Edmonstone—The increase taken by him moderate—Still his settlement collapsed almost immediately—Owing chiefly to the after effects of the famine of 1837-38, which were more lasting and disastrous than he had calculated on—A revision of his settlement necessitated—The principle on which this revision was conducted—Great temporary relief afforded by the extensive adoption of the system of progressive jummas—Result of the revision, reduction in the revenue very considerable—Rapid recovery of the district after revision—Its progress not materially affected by the rebellion of 1857 or the famine of 1860-61—Mr. Chase's revision of a few villages in parganas Mustafabad and Shikohabad—The effects of the drought of 1868-69—Jumma of the district during the last year of the expired settlement—Increase in revenue and cesses resulting from the new assessments.

ON the conclusion of Mr. Edmonstone's settlement in 1840, the district was composed of the following 17 parganas grouped into five distinct tahsils or sub-collectorates.

Changes in the constitution of the district which have taken place since last settlement.

I. Hazur Tahsil,	...	...	1. Ghiror.
			2. Karhal.
			3. Kishni Nabiganj.
			4. Sauj.
			5. Alipur Patti.
			6. Bhongaon.
			7. Taluka Manchana.
			8. Bewar.
			9. Taluka Etah.
II. Etah Sakit,	...	...	10. Sakit.
			11. Sirpura.
			12. Sonhar.
			13. Karaoli.
III. Sahawar,	...	...	14. Karsana.
			15. Sahawar.
IV. Shikohabad,	...	...	16. Shikohabad.
V. Mustafabad,	...	...	17. Mustafabad.

Considerable changes in district, tahsili, and even pargana boundaries have been made since then. Parganas Karsana, Sahawar, Sakit, Sirpura, Sonhar, and taluka Etah were bodily removed in 1845 to help to form the new district of Etah, whilst

a large portion of pargana Bibamau or Dehli Jakhan, zila Etawah, was added to this district in 1857.

Ghiror, Alipur Patti and Karaoli are the only three parganas now belonging to the district which have preserved their boundaries intact. Parganas Sauj and taluka Manchana have been dismembered, and have ceased to be territorial sub-divisions; whilst two new parganas, Mainpuri and Barnahal, have been formed.

The remaining parganas of Shikohabad, Mustafabad, Kishni, Karhal, Bewar, and Bhongaon have altered more or less by transfer to or from other sub-divisions since 1840.

The following table will exhibit clearly the different changes which have taken place during the period of settlement. Only those parganas are entered which now form integral parts of the district :—

Name of pargana.			Villages lost.	Villages gained.
1.	Karaoli,	...	None.	None.
2.	Ghiror,	...	None.	None.
3.	Alipur Patti,	...	None.	None.
4.	Shikohabad,	...	None.	Four from Mustafabad, 34 from Dehli Jakhan.
5.	Mustafabad,	...	Four villages to Shikohabad.	None.
6.	Karhal,	...	None.	19 from Sauj on its dismemberment, two of which have been transferred during the present settlement to Mainpuri.
7.	Kishni,	...	Three to Bewar,	Five from district Farukhabad.
8.	Bewar,	...	None.	Three from Kishni.
9.	Bhongaon,	...	Four to Bewar, 15 to Mainpuri.	Two „ Farukhabad district.
10.	Mainpuri,	...	New pargana,	Four „ Bhongaon.
11.	Barnahal,	...	New pargana.	113 from taluka Manchana.
12.	Sauj,	...	Dismembered; 25 to Mainpuri, 17 to Karhal.	25 from Sauj including Madan and Sarauliya transferred at present settlement, 60 from Bhongaon and Manchana, 107 from Dehli Jakhan.
13.	Taluka Manchana,	...	Dismembered; 45 to Mainpuri, 113 to Bhongaon.	

With the exception of the small pargana of Bewar and of the villages subsequently transferred to Mainpuri from Etawah and Farukhabad, the whole of the district was settled under Regulation IX. of 1833 by Mr. Edmonstone in 1839-40. Bewar was assessed by Mr. Robinson in 1836, at an increase of Rs. 1,941; the Etawah villages, 140 in number, by Mr. Gubbins in 1840-41 at a decrease of Rs. 12,000; and the four villages received after 1840 from Farukhabad by Messrs. Robinson and Wynyard at a decrease of Rs. 129.

The net result of Mr. Edmonstone's settlement (excluding the tracts just mentioned) was a rise in revenue of Rs. 43,000. In those parganas in which he deemed the current demand too high, he granted reductions; at the same time taking pains to equalize the incidence of the revenue on villages which hitherto had been unequally burdened; whilst in the remaining parganas and estates where the demand was capable of enhancement he only took a moderate increase. The largest rise was obtained in Mustafabad where he raised Mr. Christian's assessment of Rs. 2,84,148 by Rs. 20,752.

Notwithstanding this very moderate increase, Mr. Edmonstone's assessments broke down more or less over the whole district, and extensive reductions were necessitated almost immediately.

This sudden and general collapse cannot possibly be attributed to the slight advance in revenue resulting from the new settlement, but to the after effects of the great famine of 1837-38 which were far more lasting and disastrous than Mr. Edmonstone had calculated on. This famine almost depopulated the backward tracts; and even in the most favoured parts of the district its effect was felt for years. Mr. Edmonstone's

great mistake, judged by the after event, arose from a far too sanguine anticipation of the elasticity of the district.

The exceptionally favourable rains of the two years during which he was engaged in assessment, gave to the country an appearance of recovery which it had not really attained, and led him to overestimate its resources. A large proportion of the land which had been thrown out of cultivation after the famine had, on account of the seasonable rains of 1839-40, been again brought under the plough. Not only did he assess these lands but he also called upon the unploughed waste to pay its quota of revenue. Mr. Edmonstone's anticipations were not realized. Two or three seasons of light and untimely rains followed; the cultivation instead of spreading decreased, the condition of the tenantry deteriorated, and in consequence many of the zemindars found themselves unable to meet the Government demand. The debts which they were obliged to contract during the famine years still hung over them, the money-lenders began to press for payment and refused further advances; and the result was a very general state of impecuniosity and absence of capital, which culminated in 1844, when a revision of Mr. Edmonstone's assessments was sanctioned by Government.

The revision was conducted by Messrs. Unwin, Dick, and Cocks under the orders of Mr. Robinson the Commissioner, who also independently of them himself granted reduction in many individual cases.

A revision of his settlement necessitated.

The detailed results of their revision will be found in the separate pargana reports. It will be sufficient here merely to describe the principles on which they proceeded and to summarize the financial result of their labours.

The principles on which this revision was conducted.

It appears that they first examined the parganas,—the settlement of which they were authorised to revise—and that they then selected those villages in which reductions appeared necessary. The cultivated and culturable lands of these villages were then measured up, and statistics of population and cattle prepared. The existing state of the villages was compared with their condition both prior to the famine and at the time of Mr. Edmonstone's settlement.

Then, after a minute enquiry into their fiscal history, proposals for re-assessment were drawn up.

The principle of "progressive jummas" which, had it been fairly applied by Mr. Edmonstone, might have prevented the collapse of his assessments, was, with greater prudence at revision, most extensively adopted; and thus, whilst great temporary relief to overburdened estates was given, the Government revenue was not unnecessarily sacrificed during the whole period of the settlement.

Great temporary relief afforded by the extensive adoption of the system of progressive jummas.

The financial result of the whole revision in round numbers was a reduction from a revenue of Rs. 12,45,000 assessed in 1840 to Rs. 10,45,000 in 1845-46, rising gradually to Rs. 11,40,000 in 1850-51.

Result of the revision. Reduction in the revenue very considerable.

From 1845-46 the condition of the district rapidly improved until in 1850 all effects of the famine seem to have disappeared. The country had more than recovered its pre-famine area of cultivation, the population had increased with rapid strides; the tenantry were well off and contented; and the zemindars under the very lenient treatment they had received for the past five years, had in the majority of instances recouped themselves for their losses sustained during the period of great depression between 1837 and 1844.

Rapid recovery of the district after the revision.

The state of the district, as described by Mr. Raikes in August, 1851, puts this beyond dispute, for he tells us that the cultivated area of the district as then constituted had increased from 618,918 acres in 1836-37 (the year before the famine), to 677,680 acres in 1850-51. Moreover, the Government revenue for the latter year had been realized without the sale or farm of a single estate.

Thus, then, in the year when the revised assessments reached their maximum, we find the district in a higher state of prosperity, its administration more easy, its public revenues more punctually paid than at any period since the accession in 1801.

Between 1851 and the mutiny the district steadily improved, and coercive measures of a severe kind to enforce payment of the Government demand were rarely if ever resorted to. Nor did the anarchy consequent on the rebellion of 1857, or the famine of 1860-61, materially check this advancement except during the periods immediately affected.

Its progress not materially affected by the rebellion of 1857, or the famine of 1860-61.

After the famine of 1860-61 we find Mr. H. M. Chase revising the assessments of nineteen villages in the pargana of Mustafabad, and of four villages in Shikohabad adjoining them. We learn however from Mr. Chase's remarks that the revisions were due—not to the famine—but to the great spread of the "baisurai" weed over the arable area of the tract. The reduction granted amounted in all only to Rs. 5,351.

Mr. Chase's revision of a few villages in parganas Mustafabad and Shikohabad.

The drought of 1868-69 affected, but only partially, the unirrigated lands of the district: those villages, on the other hand, in which the irrigation was secure, actually benefitted by the high prices at which their produce sold, consequent on the scarcity elsewhere.

The effects of the drought of 1868-69.

The jumma current in the last year of the expired settlement was Rs. 11,21,289, or Rs. 19,000 less than that of 1850-51. Of this decrease Rs. 5,351 are due to Mr. Chase's reductions; the remainder to the appropriation of land for the two branches of the Ganges Canal and their distributaries, roads, and other public projects.

Jumma of the district during the last year of the expired settlement.

The present revenue (minus cesses) finally determined on by us, amounts to Rs. 12,76,430, an enhancement of Rs. 1,55,141. The total demand on the district, including cesses, is Rs. 14,04,073, or an increase on the expired total demand, plus cesses, of Rs. 2,29,399, in round numbers Rs. 2,30,000, or 19½ per cent.

Increase in revenue and cesses resulting from the new assessments.

Against this percentage of increase it must be borne in mind that—

- (1) Cultivation has extended 17½ per cent. since the year immediately preceding the great famine; and 11½ per cent. since 1850-51.
- (2) Irrigation has increased in the same proportion.
- (3) Population has advanced 24 per cent. since 1850.
- (4) Harvest prices since the mutiny have risen 45 per cent. on those of the pre-mutiny period.

To meet the Rs. 1,55,141 enhanced revenue, the rental of the district was raised during the progress of settlement operations by Rs. 2,11,000; and enhancements of rent have been going on extensively since then in the District Courts.

PART III.—(1) TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT, (2) INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF LAND AS SHOWN BY THE TERMS OF TRANSFERS, (3) COMPARISON OF PAST AND PRESENT PROPRIETARY STATISTICS BY CASTE.

In the statistics of transfers which we are about to give, we have excluded from consideration all but cultivated lands, because the ratio, both in area and quality, between the uncultivated and cultivated lands varies widely in different villages, and even in parts of villages; so that unless every deed of sale or mortgage specified the terms of bargain separately for the arable

Transfers of property since last settlement.

and barren portions, no conclusions based on total areas would be at all reliable, on the contrary, they would certainly be wrong and misleading. Further, the value of the waste is generally insignificant; hence deductions from calculations upon the cultivated area will be sufficiently accurate for all necessary purposes.

The cultivated area which has actually been the subject of bargain (including lands which have reverted to the original proprietors, and lands which have been sold or mortgaged more than once) during the thirty-one years of the expired settlement is 367,688 acres. The area which stands at this moment alienated from its *original* owners is 228,578 acres, or 37·68 per cent. of the whole district. The area which, during the expired settlement has reverted to its former proprietors, is 78,397 acres, while 60,713 acres represent the lands which have been the subject of sale or mortgage repeated more than once. $228,578 + 78,397 + 60,713 = 367,688$ acres.

In 471 out of the whole 1,433 villages of the district the possession of the old proprietors remains intact, while 284 have entirely passed out of the hands of the original owners. In the 678 remaining village partial transfers of more or less importance have occurred.

For the purposes of comparison we have divided the whole thirty-one years into three periods :—

First.—The eleven years from 1840 to 1850.

Second.—The seven years from 1851 to 1857.

Third.—The thirteen years from 1858 to 1869-70.

Description of transfer.			VILLAGES AND PORTIONS OF VILLAGES ALIENATED.						Cultivated area in acres subject to transfer.	Revenue.
			Villages.	Blawas.	Blawansia.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.	Anwansia.		
1840 TO 1850.										
Private sale,	...	...	75	13	17	17	8	4½	30,548	58,928
Public sale,	...	...	155	10	4	8	5	10½	76,774	138,457
Mortgage,	...	...	74	15	2	16	8	19½	43,159	77,967
Total,	...	...	305	19	5	2	2	14½	150,481	275,352
1851 TO 1857.										
Private sale,	...	...	63	8	3	17	6	6	27,318	58,984
Public sale,	...	...	24	16	9	17	6	9½	10,872	20,863
Mortgage,	...	...	55	13	12	13	...	1½	26,064	51,636
Total,	...	...	143	18	6	7	12	17	64,254	131,483
1858 TO 1869-70.										
Private sale,	...	...	146	15	13	...	12	18½	60,080	108,171
Public sale,	...	...	57	18	17	1	11	5½	26,246	52,623
Mortgage,	...	...	142	3	11	16	19	15½	66,627	120,576
Total,	...	...	346	18	1	19	3	19½	152,953	281,370
TOTAL.										
Private sale,	...	...	285	17	14	15	7	8½	117,946	226,083
Public sale,	...	...	238	5	11	7	3	5½	113,892	211,943
Mortgage,	...	...	272	12	7	6	8	16½	135,850	250,179
Total,	...	...	796	15	13	8	19	10½	367,688	688,205

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Description of transfer.	Total cultivated area which has been the subject of transfer.	Reverted to the original owners.	Area which has been the subject of sale or mortgage more than once.	Totals of columns 3 and 4.	Area alienated from its original owners.	Percentage of areas in column 6 to the total cultivated area.
Private sale, ...	117,946	2,209	4,268	16,477	101,469	16.71
Public sale, ...	113,892	20,175	17,100	37,275	76,617	12.63
Mortgage, ...	135,850	56,013	29,345	85,358	50,493	8.33
Total, ...	367,688	78,397	60,713	139,110	228,578	37.68

The first period may be called one of depression and change. It began with the coming into force of Mr. Edmonstone's assessments, its fifth and sixth years saw the revisions made by Messrs. Unwin, Dick, Cocks and Robinson completed, and it closed with the revised progressive jummas reaching their standard limits.

The second period up to within a year of its close, showed the district contented and settled, after the enjoyment of a number of very abundant harvests: it closed, however, with the great rebellion.

The third period, from the mutiny down to 1869-70, was marked by the most rapid development the country has ever known: the opening up of channels, by road, rail and canal, to all its marts, by a general rise in prices, and by an extraordinary eagerness, hitherto unknown, amongst the moneyed classes to invest in land. During the first period 150,481 acres in all were transferred; more than half of them by compulsory sale; and this half almost entirely on account of arrears of revenue. Thus, during these eleven years more than one-eighth of the whole district was alienated by compulsory process, mostly on account of the inability of the landlords to discharge their revenues; but partly also owing to the recusancy of some of them who looked upon a sale for arrears as relief from their liabilities and a means for ultimately receiving their estates unencumbered. For many of the estates no purchasers were to be found and Government had to buy them in at nominal prices, a process which often ended in the old proprietors being reinstated, or strangers being admitted to proprietary possession conditional on their paying up the outstanding arrears. Of the 76,774 acres which were sold by auction 17,158 acres were restored to the original owners, and it is only to be regretted that the restorations were not made on a still greater scale. The property alienated by private sale during this period was comparatively small, being only 30,548 acres; 43,159 acres were mortgaged, but of them 26,096 have been since redeemed by the mortgagors or their descendants.

During the second period the total transfers amounted to 64,254 acres, of which only 10,872 acres were sold by public auction; contrasting most favourably with the numerous forced alienations of the preceding period. Of this latter area 2,197 acres have since come again into the possession of the old zemindars.

The property transferred by private sale amounted to 27,318 acres, and 26,064 acres were mortgaged, half of which have been since redeemed.

Coming to the third and last period, we find the total alienations quite as numerous and extensive as during the first period, but arising from widely different causes; 152,953 acres in all were subjects of transfer, of which 60,080 were sold by private bargain, 26,246 by public auction, nearly all in execution of decrees of courts; and 66,627 were mortgaged. Sales for arrears of revenue were almost unknown, and the auction sales were for the most part in satisfaction of decrees which themselves were the results of the embarrassments of the two preceding periods.

The private sales exceeded the whole of those which had taken place during the

18 years from 1840 to 1857, and the total area mortgaged fell little below that of the two first periods. The causes which brought about these results we have already touched upon. Prior to the mutiny the speculating classes only looked to the land as a kind of security, a means for recovering the money lent with interest. They had seldom any desire to appropriate the land itself. Since the mutiny this has entirely changed. The moneyed classes during the last thirteen years, owing to the great security of landed property and the high profits derived from it, have evinced a strong desire for its acquisition, and in most of their transactions with zemindars have rather looked to ultimately becoming proprietors themselves than to the mere satisfaction of their claims. A new era has thus commenced. The banking classes instead of, as formerly, lending out their capital grudgingly to the zemindars, now compete with each other in accommodating them; and thereby encourage by all the means in their power the naturally extravagant habits of the old landed gentry.

Before the mutiny, money-lenders, so long as they received good interest on their money punctually paid, showed no desire to drive encumbered landlords to extremity. Now, however, urged by the newly acquired instinct to become landlords themselves, they have taken advantage of the bonds executed during the two earlier periods by proprietors, and have insisted on foreclosures, thereby bringing about auction-sale, as we have just observed, or compelling the mortgagors either to sell the whole or part of their property, or to renew the mortgage.

The whole area which, during the thirty-one years from 1840 to 1870, has been the subject of bargain, amounts, as shown above, to 357,688 acres. Over 352,924 acres of this we have been able to ascertain the exact terms of the transactions. It is therefore to this latter area that we must confine ourselves. The following statement, divided into the same three periods, gives all the details required :—

Description of transfer.			Cultivated area in acres.	Price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Amount of purchase money per rupee of revenue.
			1840 to 1850.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Private sale,	...	...	30,534	1,97,300	6 7 4	58,905	3.35
Public sale,...	...	...	68,099	2,29,699	3 6 0	1,27,522	1.80
Mortgage, ...	...	...	39,845	2,25,788	5 10 8	72,323	3.12
Total,			138,408	6,52,787	4 11 5	2,58,750	2.52
			1851 to 1857.				
Private sale,	...	...	27,200	1,93,405	7 1 9	58,799	3.29
Public sale,	...	...	10,872	59,483	5 7 7	20,363	2.85
Mortgage, ...	...	...	24,212	1,57,423	6 8 0	49,856	3.16
Total,			62,284	4,10,311	6 9 4	1,29,518	3.17
			1858 to 1869-70.				
Private sale,	...	...	59,704	7,98,486	13 4 8	1,07,443	7.39
Public sale,...	...	...	26,183	2,24,567	8 9 3	52,557	4.27
Mortgage, ...	...	...	66,345	6,65,343	10 0 5	1,20,076	5.54
Total,			152,232	16,83,396	11 0 11	2,80,076	6.01
			TOTAL.				
Private sale,	...	...	117,438	11,84,191	10 1 4	2,25,147	5.26
Public sale,	...	...	105,084	5,13,749	4 14 1	2,00,242	2.55
Mortgage, ..	...	...	130,402	10,48,554	8 0 7	2,42,255	4.33
Total,			352,924	27,46,494	7 12 6	6,68,344	4.11

Thus, while the value of land in the money market remained almost stationary during the first and second periods, it took a sudden start immediately after the mutiny, and has rapidly risen ever since. The rates realized at public sales have always been lower than those agreed on at private sale or mortgage: and naturally so, seeing that during the first period these sales were principally on account of arrears of revenue, where the estates were either overassessed, or the landlords so contumacious that purchasers came forward reluctantly; whilst during the latter periods, estates were rarely brought to the hammer, unless they were so encumbered from previous liabilities undischarged, as greatly to detract from their value.

It is therefore evident that the gauge by which the increase in the money value of land is to be measured, must be the terms agreed on at private sale or mortgage.

During the 18 years prior to the mutiny, the average price realized at private sales over 57,734 acres was Rs. 6-12-4 per acre, whilst the similar average over the 60,080 acres so alienated after the mutiny was Rs. 13-4-8, or almost double.

In like manner the rate realized in mortgage transactions before the mutiny was Rs. 5-15-8 per acre, while during the post-mutiny period it rose to Rs. 10-0-5 per acre, an increase of 68 per cent.

The rates per rupee of revenue in private sales and mortgages were:—

From 1840 to 1857,	...	{ Private sales, ...	3.35
		{ Mortgages, ...	3.12
From 1858 to 1869-70,	...	{ Private sales, ...	7.39
		{ Mortgages, ...	5.54

Comparison of Past and Present Proprietary Statistics by Castes.

The statistics we now give show the relative amounts of property in the district possessed by the different castes and classes of the people at the past and present settlements. We have put the total villages of the district (1,433) at 100; and according to the portions of the whole held by each caste or class, have shown their property as parts of that 100. This table is the clearest and shortest we could devise:—

Caste.	Last settlement.	Present settlement.	Remarks.
Rajputs, ...	47.66	44.02	Agricultural, trading and mixed classes.
Brahmans, ...	14.03	18.12	
Ahirs, ...	15.35	12.65	
Kayaths, ...	12.50	11.70	
Baniyas, ...	1.44	3.43	
Marwaris, ...	.19	2.75
Musalmans, ...	3.80	2.57	
Lodhas, ...	2.33	1.34	
Mahajans, ...	.21	.96
Khatris, ...	.28	.54
Jats, ...	.41	.27
Mathurias, ...	...	.20
Kachhis, ...	.25	.21
Tamolis, ...	...	.16
Sonars, ...	...	.09
Chamars, ...	.14	.02
Kurmis, ...	.14	...
Eurasians, ...	.70	.42
Gusains,19	.83	Nondescript and unimportant classes.
Bhats, ...	...	.04
Garaniyas, ...	.04	.04
Bairagis, ...	.02	.06
Barhais, ...	...	.03
Kahars, ...	.03	.04
Telis, ...	...	...
Malis, ...	.07	...
Daris, ...	...	...
Mallas, ...	...	...
Choddars, ...	.07	.01
Total, ...	100.00	100.00	

We have already in a previous chapter explained how the landed property in the district is at present distributed amongst the different castes. We will now confine

ourselves to comparison alone. Those castes which from their nondescript character or their small proprietary interest, are of less importance, we have not thought it necessary to do more than notice. Their total possessions amount to only 1·12 per cent. of the whole. Our comparisons refer to the principal agricultural, trading, and mixed classes.

An analysis of the table gives the following results:—

I.—Agricultural Classes.

Castes.							Last settlement.	Present. settlement.
Rajputs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·86	44·03
Ahirs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·25	12·65
Lodhas,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·38	1·34
Kachhis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·21
Jats,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·27
Chamars,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·02
Kurmis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...
Total,							66·43	58·51

II.—Trading Classes.

Baniyas,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·44	3·43
Marwaris,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	2·75
Khatris,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·54
Sunars,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09
Mahajans,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·96
Mathurias,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20
Tamolis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16
Total,							2·12	8·13

III.—Mixed Classes.

Brahmans,	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·03	18·12
Kayaths,	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·50	11·70
Muhammadans,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·80	2·57
Total,							30·23	32·39

Summarizing the above.

Agricultural,	...	...	...	66·43	58·51	
Kayaths,	...	...	...	12·50	11·70	
Muhammadans,	...	...	...	3·80	2·57	
Total,				82·73	72·78	Decrease 10 per cent. on the whole.
Trading classes,	...	...	...	2·12	8·13	
Brahmans,	...	...	...	14·03	18·12	
Total,				16·15	26·25	Increase 10 per cent. on the whole.

Expressed in words, these figures mean that the agricultural classes have lost property, whilst the trading classes have gained. The Brahmans, whom we have included in the mixed classes, partake in this district more of a commercial than an agricultural character. They have extended their property considerably, whilst Kayaths and Muhammadans show signs of decay.

Classing the Brahmans then with the traders, and the Kayaths and Muhammadans with the agriculturists, we find that one-tenth of the whole district has, during the last thirty years, passed out of the hands of the latter into those of the former.

This result is striking enough; but it does not convey anything like an adequate idea of the extent to which property has really been alienated. The comparison just made only shows how part of the old possessions of one great section of the people has fallen into the hands of another great aggressive section. The transfer and alienation statistics given elsewhere show how, reckoning by individuals irrespective of caste distinctions, alienations to the extent of 37 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district have taken place since last settlement.

CHAPTER IV.

HISTORY OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

Settlement operations in this district commenced in December, 1866, and continued without interruption until June, 1873, when they were virtually brought to an end, the establishment broken up, and the officer in charge transferred to Moradabad. For the purpose of answering references and clearing up the small balance of case work, Pandit Kedar Nath, Deputy Collector, with a very small staff, remained on in the district until March, 1874, when on the entire completion of work he was transferred to Bareilly. Settlement operations, however, were not declared to be closed until January, 1875, when a Government notification under section 37, Act XIX. of 1873, was published to that effect.

The survey occupied five seasons, 1866-67 to 1870-71. Inspections were completed in three seasons, 1868-69 to 1870-71. The assessments of the five parganas noted in the margin were declared in 1870: and of the remaining six in 1872.

The officers who took part in the settlement work of the district were:—

Appointment.	Name of officer.	From	To	Duration of office.
				Ys. M.
Settlement officer,...	Mr. B. W. Colvin, Collector, ...	18th Decr., 1866,	22nd Feb., 1867,	2 2
Ditto, ...	Mr. M. A. McConaghey, ...	22nd Feb., 1869,...	18th April, 1872,	3 2
Ditto, ...	Mr. D. M. Smeaton, ...	18th April, 1872.	June, 1873, ...	1 3
Ditto, ...	In charge of current work in addition to his duties as Assistant Settlement Officer of Moradabad.	June, 1873, ...	27th Feb., 1874,	0 8
Ditto, ...	Mr. M. A. McConaghey, Settlement Officer, Muttra, in charge of current duties.	27th Feb. 1874,...	6th January, 1875,	0 10
Assistant Settlement Officer.	Mr. M. A. McConaghey, ...	18th Dec., 1866,...	22nd Feb., 1869,	2 2
Ditto, ...	Mr. F. N. Wright, ...	October, 1869, ...	October, 1870, ...	2 1
Ditto, ...	Mr. D. M. Smeaton, ...	October, 1870, ...	18th April, 1872,	1 6
Deputy Collectors,...	Pandit Kedar Nath, ...	February, 1868,...	March, 1874, ...	6 1
Ditto, ...	Pandit Debi Din, ...	December, 1871,	April, 1873, ...	1 5
Ditto, ...	Munshi Sadr-ud-din, ...	December, 1871,	March, 1873, ...	1 4
Tahsildar on deputation.	Ali Muhammad Khan, ...	18th Decr., 1866,	April, 1869, ...	2 4

The work which fell to each officer was, briefly, as follows:—

MR. B. W. COLVIN.—Under his control the training of the patwaris was completed. More than half the district was surveyed, and inspection was nearly completed in two parganas.

MR. F. N. WRIGHT.—The survey and field record work of three-fifths of the district, including the tahsils of Bhongaon, Mustafabad and Shikohabad, were carried out by him.

MR. M. A. MCCONAGHEY.—He was in immediate charge of the survey and field record work of tahsils Mainpuri and Karhal, and superintended the survey and field records of the other three tahsils. With the exception of pargana Bhongaon the district was inspected and assessed by him. He superintended the rent enhancement work of the five parganas assessed in 1870.

MR. D. M. SMEATON.—He inspected and assessed pargana Bhongaon and assisted in the inspection of pargana Mustafabad. Under his charge the record of rights were prepared, faired out, copied and filed. He carried out the rent enhancement work of the six parganas assessed in 1872, and attested the rough records in parganas Bhongaon and Kishni.

PANDIT KEDAR NATH.—From beginning to end of the settlement he was in immediate charge of the statistical and office record department. He conducted the rent enhancements of the five parganas assessed in 1870, and attested the rough records of parganas Karauli, Mainpuri, Karhal, Barnahal, Alipur Patti, and Bewar. On him devolved a considerable share of the judicial work arising out of attestation of records.

PANDIT DEBI DIN.—He attested the rough records of pargana Mustafabad, and was in immediate charge of the fairing out and copying of the records of rights of that pargana. He also decided the cases arising out of attestation of records, and did the bulk of the rent enhancement work in the same pargana.

MUNSHI SADR-UD-DIN.— Ditto ditto for pargana Shikohabad.

ALI MUHAMMAD KHAN.—While he was in the district he assisted Messrs. McConaghey and Wright in the survey and preparation of field records.

CHAPTER V.

THE SURVEY, INCLUDING THE PREPARATION OF ROUGH RECORDS; *MODUS OPERANDI*, AND COST.

The survey of the district was begun in December, 1866, and was finished in February, 1871.

During the first field season, 1866-67, operations were confined to pargana Ghiror, and 88,046 acres of its total area of 96,840 acres were surveyed. The progress made was very fair considering that sanction to the commencement of the measurements was not received until the 18th December, when the necessary agency had to be collected and organized after a considerable portion of the working season had expired. Besides, the majority of the surveyors employed were village patwaris who at first starting were unable to measure as rapidly as practised amins. The Collector in charge and his assistant had also their ordinary district duties to attend to, which prevented them from entertaining a larger staff than they found themselves fully competent to control.

At the commencement of the last season, 1870-71, only 40 villages of pargana Shikohabad, situated in the Jumna ravines, remained to be measured.

These villages might have been completed in 1869-70 had the advanced state of the inspections for assessment urgently called for it. But this was not the case: therefore, partly on account of the financial pressure in that year necessitating a curtailment of expenditure, partly owing to the intricate nature of the ravines and the more elaborate character of the survey required, it was thought advisable to postpone breaking ground there until the next season, when these villages could be leisurely and carefully mapped by a select and skilled staff. Their area amounted to only 45,363 acres, and their measurements were finished in February, 1871, within four months of their commencement.

It will thus be seen that more than seven-eighths of the district were surveyed during the three seasons of 1867-68, 1868-69, and 1869-70, when the operations were most widely extended.

The parganas and areas disposed of during each season were —

Year.	Pargana.	Area in acres.
1866-67, ...	Ghiror, less 3 villages, ...	88,046
1867-68, ...	Mainpuri, Karauli, Karhal, Barnahal, and 3 villages of Ghiror, ...	307,694
1868-69, ...	Bhongaon, Bewar, Alipur Patti, and Kishni Nahiganj, ...	297,484
1869-70, ...	Mustafabad and Shikohabad, less the ravine villages, ...	847,676
1870-71, ...	40 ravine villages of Shikohabad, ...	45,363
	Total, ...	1,086,263

Omitting 1866-67 and 1870-71, in which full establishments were not employed, the average number of measuring parties engaged during the busiest months stood as follows :—

1867-68,	...	...	... 150
1868-69,	...	...	... 131
1869-70,	...	...	... 136
			—
		Average,	... 139
			—

Each measuring party consisted of one surveyor or amin and two chainmen. The amins were either district patwaris who had been carefully trained, or skilled experts from different parts of the North-West and Oudh who made surveying their profession. The patwari element was unusually large, there being on an average 60 amins of this class working in 1867-68, 59 in 1868-69, and 66 in 1869-70. Making full allowance for the comparative slowness of some of the patwaris, it is estimated that at least two-fifths of the whole district were measured by them. In addition to this, all the khatiaunis (except those of pargana Ghiror) were also prepared by this agency in the field simultaneously with the maps and khasras; and rough khasras in Hindi were at the same time written up by them.

The extensive employment of patwaris has added somewhat to the cost of the survey, and has also, to a certain degree, retarded its progress; but these drawbacks were more than compensated for by the enhanced usefulness and the increased local knowledge of these men, which resulted from the severe training which they underwent. Besides, strange as it may appear, the maps and khasras turned out by these patwaris, although slowly executed, were, as a rule, more accurate and reliable than those prepared by the professional amins. This is accounted for by the greater care and circumspection observed by the patwaris themselves, who, knowing that their future prospects depended greatly on the manner in which they acquitted themselves, strove not so much to show large amounts of work done as to exhibit accuracy and thoroughness in what they did.

To each batch of six measuring parties a girdawar or supervisor was appointed over every three girdawars a munsarim or inspector, and over every two munsarims a sudder munsarim or superintendent. So that a complete field establishment was composed of—

- 4 Sudder munsarims.
- 8 Munsarims.
- 24 Girdawars.
- 144 Measuring parties.

These proportions were sometimes, as necessity arose, departed from, but the average establishment entertained during the three principal seasons prove that they were very closely adhered to throughout.

Year.						Measuring parties.	Girdawars.	Munsarims.	Sudder munsarims.
1867-68,	...	...	...	...	...	150	30	8	3
1868-69,	...	...	...	...	...	131	24	8	4
1869-70,	...	...	...	...	...	136	21	8	4
Average,						139	25	8	4

The supervising staff at first sight strikes one as having been unusually large, but experience taught us that any reduction in it was impossible consistent with the turning out of good and accurate work. It must be remembered that these men were responsible not only for the correctness of the maps and the khasra entries of soils, crops, irrigation and proprietary and cultivating rights, but that they had also to superintend and often to take an active part in the drawing up of the khatiaunis and other statements prepared in the field.

The records prepared in the field were:—

- (1) the shajra.
- (2) the khasra of the amin.
- (3) the hindi khasra of the patwari.
- (4) the khatiauni.

- (5) the Well Statement.
- (6) the Grove Statement.
- (7) the Manure Statement.
- (8) the Statement of double crops.
- (9) the Map of the village site.
- (10) the Khasra of ditto.
- (11) Agricultural and population statistics.

From the remarks which have been made it will be observed that the agency employed was varied, and that the survey was not, of course, strictly speaking, professional. The recent introduction of a separate cadastral survey department in those districts of the North-Western Provinces remaining to be settled renders it necessary to put on record a detailed account of the *modus operandi* of our survey, showing the means and checks employed, and proving that if not professional, the measurement approached, as nearly as possible, scientific accuracy. The following memorandum prepared by the Settlement Officer in 1870 under instructions from Government is therefore annexed:

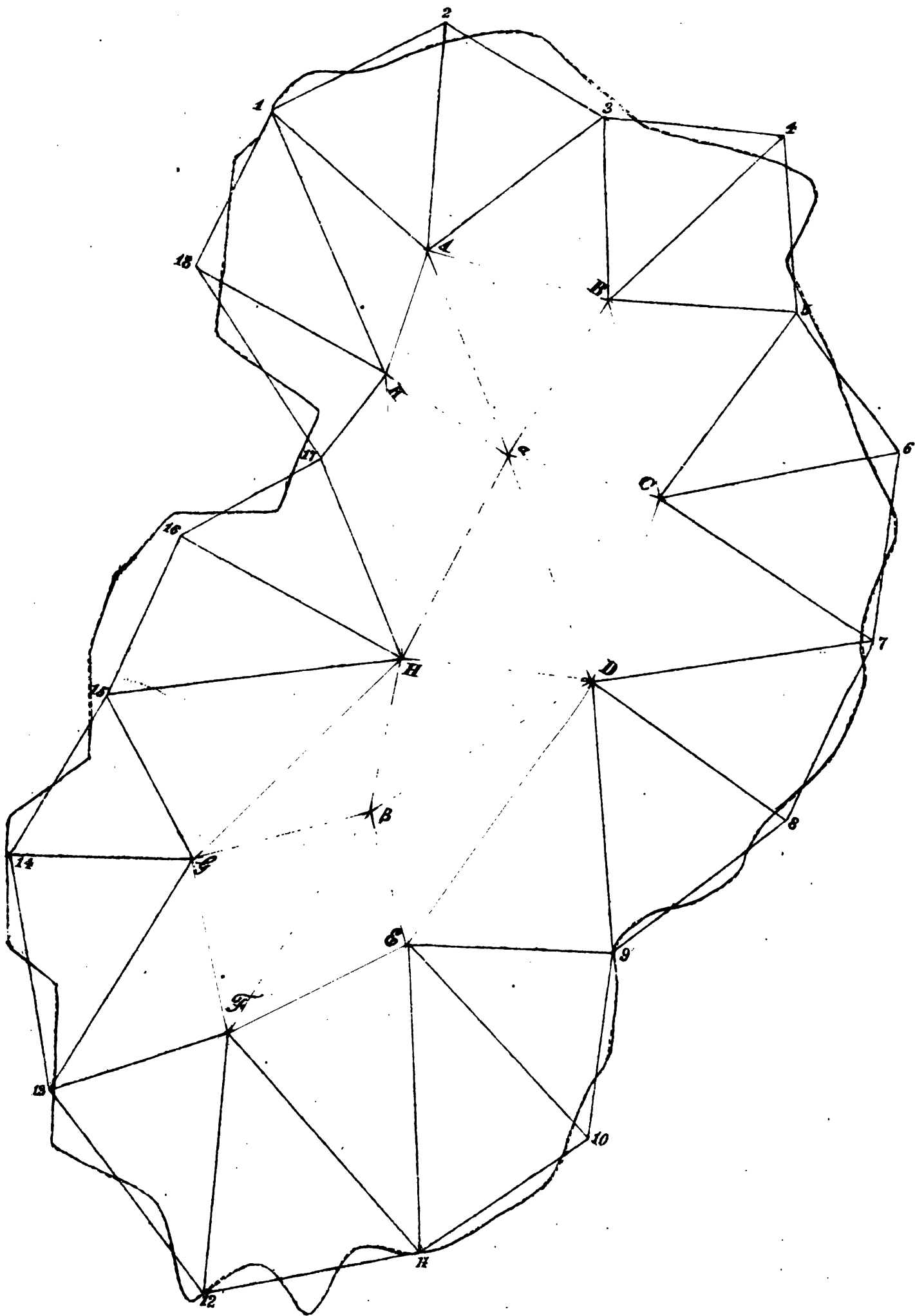
"The amin's first proceeding on commencing the survey of a village is to look out for a level and open place near the boundary for his base-line. An usar plain, if available, should be selected. One end of the base-line should rest on or near the boundary, and the other end should lie in the direction of the centre of the village. This latter condition is not, however, very material. The line should be of very fair length, and should not contain any fraction of a chain; this to ensure perfect accuracy in scaling off on paper. A 2 (see accompanying diagram) represents this base-line. The next step is to select a series of flag-points all round the village boundary, inside or outside as may be most convenient, and *as far distant as possible from each other*, provided that each one is visible from the two immediately to the right and left of it. The figures 1 2 3.....18 represent these flag-points, and the broken line the village boundary.

"Inside this circle of flag-points a second circle, A B C D.....K must be chosen. These points should also be as far apart from each other and from the outer line as compatible with the condition that A must be seen from 1 2 3 K and B, B from 3 4 5 A and C, C from 5 6 7 B and D, and so on.

"This being done, the amin begins his survey by delineating, according to proper scale, his base-line on the sheet of paper which will in course of time become the village map. The instruments used are the plane-table, brass-sight, scale, chain, and cross-staff.

"The table is first taken to A, is placed in a position parallel to the plane of the earth's surface, and turned round until the base-line on paper corresponds in direction with that on the ground; then, by means of the sight, a line is drawn from A in the direction of flag-point 3. Having done this, the amin removes the table to 2, fixes it by A, and draws another line from 2 in the direction of 3. The intersection of these two lines will of course give the position of 3 on paper. A 3 and 2 3 are chained up most carefully on the ground and scaled off on the map; and until the distances by scale and chain correspond to a fraction, the amin has strict orders not to leave this first triangle. He will in a similar manner map off the triangle A 1 2. He has, then, got four points accurately fixed in position on his map, and from these he can, without difficulty, determine B. Having got B, he determines 4, and so on with the triangulation.

"From what I have now stated it is evident that the flag-points have been so selected, and such a system has been pursued, that no matter at what flag-point the table is placed, there always will be *two or more other fixed points* already delineated on the map by means of which the table can be put in a position similar to its original one, *viz.*, parallel to the surface of the earth, and with the base-line on the map in the same



plane with, and parallel to, the base-line on the ground. This ensures great accuracy in fixing the table, which is really the most important point of all.

"Every line in the triangulation is chained up by the amin, and if a difference is discovered between the renderings by chain and scale which cannot be accounted for by inequalities or irregularities in the surface of the ground, he must cry back at once, search for his mistake, find it out, and rectify it before proceeding further. It may appear unnecessary waste of time to have every line chained up, but it is just as well to be on the safe side, and besides, during the chaining up, the intersections of field-enclosures, roads, lanes, watercourses, &c., are marked off on the lines and on the ground also. This comes in very useful afterwards in interior plotting.

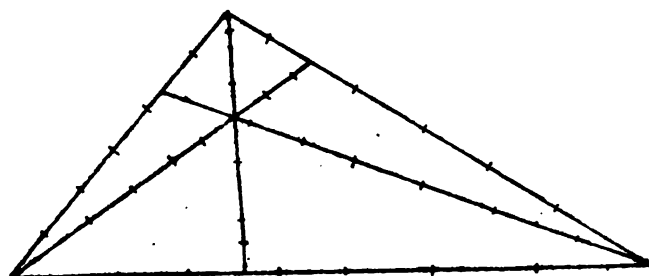
"When the amin has got nine or ten triangles (for instance, the block 1 A B C D 8 7 6 5 4 3 2) mapped, he has instructions to close in on the original point and thereby test what he has done, *viz.*, he closes in from D to A. If these points are visible from each other, so much the better; but if not, he can throw out one or more intermediate connecting points, such as α . If the line α A closes in correctly and chains up well, the amin may confidently assure himself that the block to the outside of line 1 A α D 8 is accurately surveyed. In like manner, he will work round to G and close in on D, throwing out a point β (or more if necessary), and complete the triangulation series so far. He will then work up to A, close in finally, and report through his girdawar to the munsarim that the skeleton-map is complete.

"The girdawar, having only six amins under him, has had several opportunities (if the village is a large one) of examining the amins work during its progress, and therefore need not again test it on completion; but the munsarim must check it thoroughly before the amin is allowed to proceed further. On hearing the girdawar's report he goes to the spot, and by taking lines across the triangles, measuring off sets to the flag-points at intervals, and joining points which were not connected directly by the amin, he satisfies himself of the general character of the map. The sudder munsarim, or, perhaps, even the officer in charge of the survey, may come across the map at its skeleton stage, and partial it, but this does not do away with the final partial of the munsarim.

"The next step is to fill in the actual boundary-line. This is done by taking off sets from the lines 1 2, 2 3, 3 4, &c., and also by aid of the plane-table when the perpendicular distance exceeds a chain. I should have mentioned above that very obtuse angles are to be avoided in the triangles, and that the amin is directed to keep this in view when selecting his flag-points.

"The advantage of the above-described system is, that the amin has got his village broken up into a number of correctly-measured triangles, varying in area from 30 to 60 acres, and that any error which may arise in plotting-in the fields cannot extend beyond the triangle in which it first occurred.

"I before stated that whilst chaining up the sides of the triangles all intersections of field-enclosures, roads, lanes, watercourses, &c., were marked off. The position of the field through which these lines passed were therefore fixed. But if all the fields or the greater number of those within a triangle are not cut by its sides, then subdivision must take place and the further intersection be marked off thus:—

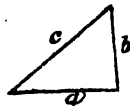


"The fields are then plotted-in easily by the chain and scale.

"My instructions about areas are simple. Every field, no matter how irregular, can be broken up into triangles and quadrilaterals. Only five figures, therefore, are recognised, and all fields must assume such shapes, or compounds of them.

"These five figures are :—

"(1) Right-angled triangle,.....



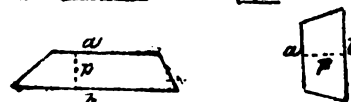
"(2) Triangle not containing a right angle,



"(3) Rectangle,.....



"(4) Quadrilateral with two sides parallel,.....



"(5) Trapezium,

"Their areas are calculated as follows :—

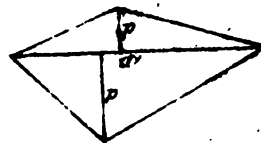
"(1) $\text{Area} = \frac{ab}{2}$

"(2) $\text{Area} = \frac{ap}{2}$

"(3) $\text{Area} = ab$

"(4) $\text{Area} = \frac{a+b}{2} \times p.$

"(5) $\text{Area} = \frac{a}{2} (p+p')$ "



As the interior arrangements proceeded, the whole of the superintending staff was constantly engaged in checking the work and in correcting mistakes as they were discovered. All the officers employed had it strongly impressed upon them that their duty did not simply consist in detecting errors but also in rectifying them when detected.

Sudder munsarims and munsarims, if not well looked after, were very apt on finding out anything wrong to delegate the duty of correcting it to the girdawars, and the girdawars, in their turn, to the amins, who, of course, contented themselves with superficial amendments.

It was therefore one of the first rules of the department, always strictly enforced, that the officer detecting a mistake should remain on the spot until it was rectified.

A memorandum book was kept by the amin with him in the field in which each officer on visiting the table made his remarks on the quality of the work, entered his orders if any were necessary, and gave a short account of his own proceedings during the time he remained in the village. This exercised a very good check on idle subordinates, although, of course, it was not infallible. No pains were spared to maintain a constant watch on the measuring parties whilst at work, because however necessary a final testing may be, still stringent checking and scrutiny, made during the progress of measurements, is far more effective. As far as measurements are concerned, the only result of a final partial is to determine whether the map and khasra areas are accepted or rejected: no patching will make an indifferent shajra when completed a good one. It must not be concluded from the above remarks that final partials were not made. It was in itself a most important process, and affording also opportunities for examining the entries of soil, manure, irrigation, proprietary and occupancy rights, and of testing the completeness of the khatiauni and other statements.

Simultaneously with the maps and khasras the khatiaunis were prepared in the field by the patwaris under the eye of the supervising staff. The first duty of the patwari was to draw up an index of cultivators' names arranged according to thoks and pattis,

to serve as a groundwork for his khatiauni slips. Each cultivator had a separate slip to himself, paged and numbered to correspond with this index. As soon as the amin completed his day's work, the patwari and he together proceeded to extract from the khasras all the fields surveyed that day, and to arrange them under their proper owner and tenant in the slips.

This rough khatiauni was, during the progress of survey, examined by the girdawars, munsarims and sudder munsarims, and thoroughly tested by them. On its completion it was compared again with the khasra and all discrepancies removed, and was subjected to a final partial by the sudder munsarims in the presence of the parties concerned.

On the field season being over and the rough misls being lodged, a staff consisting of men picked from the outdoor establishment was organized, and to them, during the recess, were entrusted the duties of comparing the maps and khasras, plot by plot; of checking the calculations of field areas; of again comparing the khatiauni and khasra, and of finally completing the rough misl. The other statements prepared in the field were also checked and perfected.

It is now impossible to ascertain with perfect accuracy how much was actually spent on the survey, including the preparation and bringing to completion of the khatiauni and the other statements drawn up in the field, for the reason that the establishments, especially those engaged during the recess in checking and comparing the papers, had often other work in hand besides.

The following memorandum prepared by the Settlement Officer and submitted to the Board of Revenue on the 30th September, 1874, will, we trust, give all the information required on the subject:—

“The total area of the district is 1,086,253 acres, of which 608,526 acres are cultivated. There are in all 1,106,492 plots (including cultivation and waste), or as nearly as possible one plot or field to an acre.

“In parganas Ghiror, Mustafabad, and Shikohabad the surveying amins were paid by Government. In the other eight parganas the patwaris either measured their villages themselves or paid for substitutes.

Parganas.	Total area in acres.	Cost of field establishment including amins' pay.		Cost of field establishment excluding amins' pay, i. e., salaries of sudder munsarims, tahsildars or peshkars on deputation, munsarims, girdawars, and mirdhas.		Amins' pay alone.	
		Total.	Per 1000 acres.	Total.	Per 1,000 acres.	Total.	Per 1,000 acres.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ghiror, Shikohabad, and Mustafabad.	489,869	33,781 9 10	68 15 3	15,791 10 9	32 3 9	17,989 15 1	36 11 6
Eight remaining parganas.	5,96,384	...	..	24,776 7 8	41 9 0	...	...
Total district, ...	1,086,253	...	...	40,568 2 5	37 5 5	...	...

“Thus in the three parganas where the amins were paid by Government, the whole field establishment, including amins, cost Rs. 68-15-3 per 1,000 acres surveyed, and the amins alone Rs. 36-11-6. The similar cost over the whole district excluding amins' salaries was Rs. 37-5-5. If to this is added the expenditure per 1,000 acres incurred on account of amins in Ghiror, Mustafabad, and Shikohabad, a total of Rs. 74-0-11 is reached. In round numbers, the cost per 1,000 acres of the whole field establishment over 489,869 acres was actually Rs. 69. I however estimate it at Rs. 74, on the ground that the expenditure on the field establishment, less amins, over the remaining 596,384 acres was somewhat greater than in these three parganas.

"This Rs. 74 is made up of two component parts of Rs. 37 each (neglecting annas and pie)—i. e., Rs. 37 for amins and Rs. 37 for supervising establishment and chainmen.

"I have tried my best to separate the actual sums paid to the chainmen attending on the surveyors or amins from the sums paid to those mirdhas who were attached to the officers on the supervising staff, but I have failed.

"To give estimated details would certainly add little to the present stock of information. As far, however, as a strict analysis of the progress reports can assist, I find that Rs. 17 for amins' mirdhas and Rs. 20 for actual supervising staff and attendants appear to be about the proper proportions.

"The expenditure under the head "cost of instruments" up to the end of March, 1870, was Rs. 4,001-9-4; Rs. 1,500 or thereabouts have since been realized from the sale of plane-tables, chains, &c, thus leaving Rs. 2,500 to be debited to general cost of survey.

"Similarly, Rs. 3,576-5-9 were spent on stationery up to the same date. Half of this, or Rs. 1,800, should be charged to measurements.

"I may here remark that blank khasra forms are furnished to the Revenue Survey amins by the Settlement Department, and at its expense, in those districts where cadastral survey is now going on.

"Tents and office furniture cost Rs. 2,389-7-9 during the same period. More than one-third of this sum ought not to be charged to measurements, seeing that at the close of the settlement the majority of the tents were still serviceable after they had been used for village inspections during, and two years subsequent to, measurements.

"About Rs. 2,000 should be debited on account of contingencies and Rs. 300* out of a total of Rs. 628-8-9 as house rent.—

Rs.	
2,500	Instruments.
1,800	Stationery.
800	Tents, &c.
2,000	Contingencies.
300	House-rent.
<hr/>	
7,400	
<hr/>	

$$\frac{7,400 \times 1,000}{1,086,253 \text{ (the total area)}} = \text{nearly Rs. 7 per 1,000 acres.}$$

"In 1872 Mr. Crosthwaite and I estimated Rs. 11 per 1,000 acres as representing fairly the portion of the Settlement Officer's, Assistant Settlement Officer's, and Deputy Collector's time taken up in superintending measurements. I still think this estimate a most liberal one, particularly for Mainpuri, where only one officer at a time, and he drawing a comparatively small salary, was in charge of the survey.

"Rs. 17 for mirdhas + Rs. 20 for supervising staff + Rs. 37 for amins + Rs. 7 for petty items as above + Rs. 11 for part of gazetted officers' salaries and travelling allowances = Rs. 92, the total cost per 1,000 acres.

"The half of the time of the supervising staff and quarter at least of the amins' time were taken up in performing work quite extraneous to measurements. The amins were obliged to fill in the cultivating and proprietary columns of the khasra, to be primarily responsible for the irrigation and soil entries, to help the patwaris with the new khatiaunis, and to prepare, besides, a number of statistical statements required of

* No house rented until the beginning of 1869, as the settlement office was held in the Collector's Cutcherry during the time I was subordinate to the Collector, Mr. Colvin.

them; whilst the munsarims and girdawars, once they got the measurements well started, devoted the greater part of their energies to ensure correct statistics and records.

"I would therefore reduce the cost of the supervising staff by Rs. 10 and of the amins by Rs. 9 : Rs. 92 - 19 = Rs. 73.

"The comparison of the map and khasra and the checking of the calculations of areas pertain altogether to survey and must be charged to it. The former operation cost about Rs. 2-8-0 per 1,000 numbers (= acres), and the latter Re. 1-4-0. The khasra had also to be compared* with the khatiauni, well statement, and grove statement. The men who made these comparisons had generally also to superintend the comparison of the maps and khasras and the calculation of areas. The ordinary cost was Rs. 3 per 1,000 numbers, or per 1,000 acres, as a plot averages one acre., Rs. 2 of this should be charged to records, and the remaining Re. 1 for totalling, &c., to survey. A trace of the shajra was also made on vellum. This cost nearly Rs. 3 extra per 1,000 acres, and should be debited to survey. The khasra is not copied until the settlement misl is being prepared, and is used in the rough during inspection and attestation of records. The revenue survey khasra is similarly a rough one, and has to be faired out subsequently, after all corrections and alterations have been made. It would not therefore be just to the Settlement Department to charge their survey with the cost of preparing a fair khasra.

"To recapitulate: the details of costs are:—

Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
37 0 0	Amins, less Rs. 9 debited to records, =	28 0 0
20 0 0	Supervising field staff, less Rs. 10 debited to records,	10 0 0
17 0 0	Mirdhas,	17 0 0
11 0 0	Settlement Officer, Assistant Settlement Officer, or Deputy Collector,	11 0 0
7 0 0	Petty items,	7 0 0
2 8 0	Comparison of maps and khasras,	2 8 0
1 4 0	Checking of areas,	1 4 0
3 0 0	Completion of rough misl, less Rs. 2, =	1 0 0
3 0 0	Fair copy of shajra,	3 0 0
<u>101 12 0</u>		<u>80 12 0</u>

"For Rs. 102 per 1,000 acres at the utmost the survey has been finished, and the whole of the rough misls, with soil irrigation, cultivating and proprietary details, completed; and I am certain that for Rs. 81 per 1,000 acres at farthest, the papers at present required from the Revenue Survey Department could be turned out by any one of the establishments at present under settlement control. The cost of the outline map with its series of minor triangulation (a very heavy item) is included in the above, whilst the cadastral amins receive their outline map with every small triangle laid down on them from the professional surveyors. This should be borne in mind in making comparisons."

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{The estimated cost of survey and pre-} \\ \text{paration of rough records at Rs. 102} \\ \text{per 1,000 acres.} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{\text{Acres. Rs. } 1,086,253 \times 102}{1,000} = \text{Rs. } 1,10,797.$$

From this sum, however, must be deducted the salaries of amins in the eight per-ganas where the patwaris were held responsible for such expenditure.

$$\frac{596,384 \text{ acres} \times \text{Rs. } 37}{1,000} = \text{Rs. } 22,066.$$

Rs. 1,10,797 - Rs. 22,066 = Rs. 88,731 = the estimated actual cost of the survey of the district.

* The abolition of the columns of the khasra showing field dimensions has lessened very considerably the work of comparison in the districts now under survey by the cadastral staff.

CHAPTER VI.

ASSESSMENT.

1—Comparison of former and present areas : (a) Total area ; (b) Revenue-free ; (c) Barren waste ; (d) Groves ; (e) Old waste ; (f) Land lately thrown out of cultivation. 2—Increase in cultivation. 3—Increase in irrigation. 4—Increase in population. 5—Rise in basar and harvest prices and conclusions deduced therefrom. 6—Increase in the value of land. 7—Natural and artificial soil classes : (a) Enumeration and description of natural soils ; (b) Classification of soils according to position into uplands and lowlands ; (c) Further subdivision into irrigated and unirrigated ; (d) Recognized artificial soils. 8—Mode of obtaining soil areas. 9—Mode of obtaining soil rates. 10—Estimated rental at sanctioned rates; proposed jumma at half estimated assets and jummas finally declared. 11—Financial results. 12—Cost of settlement. 13—Comparison of rental before and after assessment. 14—Comparison of past and present rent-rates. 15—Statistics of cultivation. 16—Plough statistics. 17—Caste rents and rates. 18—Increase in revenue due to the canal.

I.—Comparison of former and present areas.	Total area in acres.	Land not assessable.			Land chargeable with revenue.				
		Barren waste including village sites, &c.	Land exempt from payment of revenue.	Total not assessable.	Old waste.	Lately thrown out of cultivation.	Gardens.	Cultivated area.	Total assessable.
Last settlement, ...	1,068,792	426,632	7,591	434,224	37,783	83,005	...	513,780	634,568
Present settlement,	1,086,253	347,606	1,436	349,036	96,905	12,968	18,818	608,526	737,217

(a.) Total area.

The total area of last settlement is taken from the No. IV. Statements of that period.

A return based on the revenue survey records would have been more accurate, but as both pargana and district boundaries have changed considerably since then, and as many of the revenue survey village plans and statistics have been lost, it was found impossible to arrive at the total area of the district as now constituted from the records of that department which remain.

The total area according to the No. IV. Statements prepared by Mr. Edmonstone differs from that of the present survey by 17,461 acres, or 1.63 per cent.

The principal discrepancies exist in Mainpuri, Karhal, and Mustafabad, in parts of which it was discovered that the khasra amins had in 1838-39 neglected to measure large tracts of úsar, the areas of which were accordingly omitted from the village statements.

The following remarks taken from the pargana rent-rate reports refer to this subject :—

“*Mainpuri.*—The village areas given in the No. IV. Statement correspond more or less closely with the areas by present measurements, except in two instances—Dharmangadpur and Lahra Amnipur, where the disparities were great. The No. IV Statement gives 3,718 bighas as the total area of these two mauzas, whilst the present survey returns give 8,135 bighas. They adjoin and contain a great extent of úsar or barren waste, which through some inadvertency was omitted from the former record of area. Of this I have satisfied myself by personal inquiry on the spot and by an examination of the patwaris' papers.”

“*Karhal*.—It will be observed that the total area of the pargana at last settlement taken from Mr. Edmonston's No. IV. Statement is much less than that given by the present survey. This is easily explained. On consulting the former record of areas of individual villages, I discovered that in many of them only the cultivated and culturable lands with the intervening patches of barren waste were surveyed by the khasra amins. The great stretches of usar were in several instances totally excluded. Thus in villages containing hundreds of acres of usar only a few acres were recorded. Strange to say, this system was not adopted generally, but only in particular villages.”

“*Mustafabad*.—On examining the individual village returns of last settlement it became apparent that in a number of instances usar tracts, as in *Karhal*, had been altogether passed over in measurement and their areas omitted. Unfortunately, only the second volume of the surveyor's plans is now forthcoming, hence I have been unable to compare my total area with that of the professional survey; but even those maps and statistics which I have succeeded in recovering have been of great use to me in exposing the errors of the No. IV. Statement. Where no changes have taken place in boundaries, our village areas correspond very closely with those shown in the surveyor's book, whilst Mr. Edmonstone's areas often fall far below both, notably in cases where the usar was neglected by the khasra amins. To illustrate this a few examples are given:—

Village.					Area by professional survey.	Present area.	Area entered in No. IV. Statement.
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Parham with Bailolpur,	...	...	...	...	5,730	5,734	5,037
Bohansi Patti,	...	...	...	...	1,749	1,734	1,659
Bahumai,	...	...	...	...	663	663	437
Nagla Himmat,	...	...	...	...	758	758	648

“Again in *Baragaon*, where there is an usar plain of nearly two square miles in area, the old records only exhibit 37 acres of barren land, against 1,224 acres by the present survey.”

“Similarly in *Gopalpur*, where the usar far exceeds the arable land in extent, the barren of last settlement is entered at 143 acres, and the arable land at 443 acres; whilst the present returns show the barren at 698 acres and the malguzari area at 491 acres. I could go on multiplying examples, but I trust enough has been said to justify me in asserting that the total area of the new survey is much more trustworthy than that recorded by Mr. Edmonstone.”

The REVENUE-FREE area has decreased from 7,591 to 1,436 acres, and is now confined to three entire estates. Two of them, *Kalianpur* and *Bhartar* (b.) Revenue-free area. in the *Shikohabad* pargana, belong to the *Raja* of *Bhadawar*. They are situated on the left bank of the *Jumna* opposite *Batesar*, and have been held revenue-free ever since the British occupation. In *Kalianpur* a sub-proprietary community exists protected by a settlement under the *Raja*. *Bhartar* is owned by him in *zemindari* and has been leased out, as are most of his estates in the *Agra* district. The residents claimed proprietary rights at the present settlement, but their claim was rejected.

The third village, *Dankarpur*, in the *Karhal* pargana, is at present owned by *Musammat Badshah Begam* of *Etawah*. When it was released in perpetuity *Hakim Nawazish Ali Khan* was the incumbent. On his death his daughter succeeded him: and she in 1843 transferred it to *Altaf Hussein*, alias *Nuranji*, whose widow is now in possession.

There are no subordinate proprietary rights in *Dankarpur*.

The local cesses paid by these three revenue-free estates amount to—

Kalianpur,	...	...	...	Rs. 70
Bhartar,	...	...	...	„ 80
Dankarpur,	...	...	...	„ 28
Total,				Rs. 178

The area under this head is 347,600 acres, or 32 per cent. of the total area—a singularly large proportion, due in the main to the great prevalence of usar, but partly also to the extensive ravines of the Jumna and the sand ridges of the great northern tract. The areas under village sites, jhils, ponds, rivers, roads, and canals are also included here.

(c.) Barren waste. The area under groves is 18,818 acres. We have already had occasion in a previous chapter to remark how well wooded the district is. It is impossible to ascertain accurately the area occupied by groves at last settlement, and we have therefore refrained from making any estimate for the purposes of the statement. Groves in the old No. IV. Statements were entered generally as culturable waste.

(d.) Groves. The old waste of last settlement was returned at 37,783 acres, whilst the area under the same head by our records is 96,905 acres. The greater portion of this large area is very poor in quality, raised very little above absolutely barren land, but as its soil is capable of some cultivation, we have been obliged to separate it from the barren waste properly so called.

(e.) Old waste. The area under this head shows a decrease since last settlement from 83,005 to 12,968 acres. This is due in part to the exclusion at present settlement of the groves; but principally to the large additional area brought and kept under the plough.

(f.) Land lately thrown out of cultivation. The increase in cultivation since last settlement has been 94,746 acres, or 18·44 per cent. It must, however, be borne in mind that the field survey of last settlement was made whilst the district was slowly recovering from the effects of the famine of 1837-38, and that therefore the area under the plough, more especially in the great northern sand tract, could not then have regained its former standard. For the district *as now constituted*, prior to last settlement we have no statistics of cultivation at all; but the total cultivated area of the district as it stood in 1836-37 immediately before the famine is given by Mr. Raikes at 618,418 acres, against 613,358 acres in 1840 according to the settlement records. The decrease, by these figures, between 1836-37 and 1839-40 is only 5,060 acres, or barely one per cent. That cultivation was affected so very slightly by the famine is extremely improbable. There can be little doubt that a much greater shock was given to agricultural industry than Mr. Edmonstone's figures would lead us to suppose. One fact is certain, that Mr. Edmonstone included within the cultivated area much land that was really fallow and assessed it. This, in addition to the opinion expressed by the revising officers during 1843-44-45 that the extent of the cultivation as recorded by Mr. Edmonstone was exaggerated—gives us good ground for believing that the area permanently under the plough at any rate was considerably less than that assumed by Mr. Edmonstone: and that consequently the increase since 1840 must be held to have been considerably greater than 18·38 per cent: at the lowest estimate probably 20 per cent.

2.—Increase in cultivation. Assuming that Mr. Raikes' figures are right, it would appear that the present cultivation exceeds that immediately before the famine by 17½ per cent.

As has been more than once already remarked, boundaries have changed considerably since last settlement: but for the nine-tenths of the district which has remained

constant throughout, the following statistics of cultivation at five different periods are available :—

1840,	...	...	...	...	404,503 acres.
1848,	...	...	...	...	466,168 „
1850-51,	...	...	...	...	497,100 „
1853,	...	...	...	...	502,456 „
1870,	...	...	...	...	553,056 „

The two periods to which we desire chiefly to draw attention are 1850-51 and 1870. From a memo. on the general condition of the district by Mr. Raikes at the time, we find that in the year 1850-51 the district had fully recovered its former prosperity : that all effects of the past famine had vanished : that the revised assessments had been sanctioned, accepted and were current, that the people had settled down quietly : and that the district had enjoyed some years of plenty. A comparison therefore between the cultivation during 1850-51 and its extent at present will be of value. These figures show an actual increase of 11·25 per cent.—a result, which in itself thoroughly reliable, shows how great has been the advance since 1850-51.

3.—Increase in irrigation.

The only statistics on this head available for the whole district are those of the past and the present settlement.

They are :—

					Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Last settlement,	...	...	...	...	372,925	153,035	513,780
Present settlement,	...	...	...	...	443,376	165,150	608,526

the actual increase being thus 63,451 acres, or 16·70 per cent. The proportions of the irrigated to the total cultivated area at both settlements are almost identical, being 73·95 and 72·86 per cent. respectively. As we have elsewhere remarked, Mr. Edmonstone's estimate of irrigation was somewhat excessive, so that it may with safety be said that at least irrigation has increased in an equal ratio to cultivation.

In order to arrive at accurate percentages of increase in population at different periods within the last thirty years, it is necessary to have a fixed common area for comparison. Mainpuri has changed its boundaries more than once since last settlement, as has been already shown. But the greater part of its present area has remained intact since then ; and it is upon this constant area that our comparison must be made. The figures which we proceed to give represent the population on this common area, which amounts to 997,525 acres, or more than 90 per cent. of the present total of 1,086,253 acres. Conclusions therefore on this basis will be equally true for the whole district.

We are in possession of the records of five censuses of the district since 1848. The first, taken in 1848, by Mr. Unwin, was not a strict enumeration at all. The mode adopted is thus described by Mr. Raikes :—“ The houses in every township and hamlet have been counted separately, recorded as inhabited by Hindus or Muhammadans, and by agricultural or non-agricultural families. According to the instructions given by my predecessor, Mr. Unwin, each ‘darwaza’ was counted in every village. After that ten villages were carefully selected in each pargana : and in these every individual, young or old, was counted. On the result of these inquiries were formed two separate averages for the agricultural and non-agricultural classes, and these averages, applied to all the houses in the pargana, gave its total population.” The result of such a census

must of course be accepted with great caution, as, at best, it can only afford but a rough approximation.

The statistics of this census are :—

Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Total.
452,345	27,254	479,599

The total population was thus estimated at 479,599 souls.

The next census was taken by Mr. Raikes in 1850. It was a complete enumeration and is the first which can be at all relied on. The statistics do not include details of race or occupation, but are simple totals by sex and age. The population then was returned at 566,085 souls.

The third census was the general enumeration of 1853. It was careful and elaborate, and was made on the same plan as the more recent censuses of 1865 and 1872. In the words of Mr. Cocks, the Collector, "the number of inhabitants printed in 1848 was deduced from averages ; but the present census statement was prepared from actual enumeration."

The statistics are as follows :—

<i>Hindus.</i>	<i>Muhammadans.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Total.	Total.	
594,990	27,107	634,087

showing a total population of 634,087 souls—an increase of 68,002, or 12 per cent. on that of 1850.

The fourth was the general census of 1865, the results of which have been published under the orders of Government. It contains a vast mass of statistics of which only the totals need here be given :—

<i>Hindus.</i>	<i>Muhammadans.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Total.	Total.	
605,629	35,271	641,900

The difference in total population between the censuses of 1853 and 1865 is insignificant, being barely one per cent. Both were careful enumerations, and their results are to be trusted ; all the more that in the interval the mutiny and famine of 1860-61 swept away large numbers, keeping the ratio of increase at a very low figure.

The last was the imperial census of 1872, of which the results have just been published. According to it the total population of the area under comparison was 705,170, composed of—

Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.
666,322	33,683	155

Thus, since 1850, the above returns show an increase in population of 24 per cent. But assuming that Mr. Raikes' enumeration in 1850 was correct, or nearly so, then the

increase since last settlement must have been much greater, because all the district officers of the time unite in declaring that immediately after the famine of 1837-38, which had devastated the district, the population increased with singular rapidity, both from immigration and births, up to 1850. At the very lowest estimate, therefore, the population of the district must have risen by 30 per cent. since last settlement.

Prices.

The crops which we have selected for our comparison of past and present prices are those which, from their prevalence in the district and their importance as article of food, naturally afford the most perfect indices of rise or fall. These crops are wheat and barley (rabi), juar and bajra (kharif). Along with these, however, we have given details regarding gram and cotton. But as gram has always occupied a comparatively small portion of the cultivated area, and as cotton, besides being less frequently cultivated in the district, has at any rate for the last twelve or thirteen years been extensively exported, and therefore acted on by influences from which the four main staples were free, we give the figures regarding them as matters of statistical interest only.

5—Rise in bazar and harvest prices and conclusions deduced therefrom.

We are in possession of two sets of price lists, the one giving bazar rates, and the other harvest rates; neither is as complete as we could wish. The former includes a period of fifty-seven years, extending from 1815 to 1871. But the rates quoted are not those for Mainpuri, because no district market rates for the whole period were forthcoming: and such even as were procurable could not be relied on. Those given are the averages of the rates which were current in the Agra bazar from 1815 to 1840, and from 1857 to 1871. Unfortunately no details are available from Agra during the period between 1840 and 1857. We have therefore been obliged to substitute Muttra rates for that interval. This, however, matters little as the rates in the two bazars are now, and have been always, almost identical. The Agra price list up to 1840 was prepared by Mr. Mansell the Collector. It appears to have been compiled with great care, and is undoubtedly the most trustworthy for that period. Along with this list Mr. Mansell gives a set of *quadrennial* average market prices-current in Mainpuri. These show the Agra and Mainpuri prices, prior to 1840, to have been almost the same; the difference never in any case exceeding 5 per cent., and when differing, nearly always by so much cheaper in Mainpuri. The Agra prices from 1857 to 1871 are taken from the *Government Gazette*. Those for Muttra are extracted from Mr. Plowden's "Wages and Prices," and are only for wheat; but as this crop is the principal of the four selected, the absence of the other three will not much affect any conclusions drawn.

The schedule of harvest prices we have given embraces a period of thirty-two years, extending from 1840 to 1871. We tried our best to obtain correct returns for the twenty-five years prior to 1840, but failed. The rates which we give have been carefully abstracted from the books of the district grain-dealers, and are to be accepted as accurate.

Our object will be to group the rates we have obtained, not in regular decades differing from each other only in the order of time, but in such great periods as may be said to have marked themselves off by important physical or political events. These periods are—first, from 1815 to the great famine of 1837-38-39; second, from the great famine to the mutiny; third, from the mutiny to 1871. Our two great land-marks, therefore, are the famine of 1837-38, which almost depopulated the country, and the mutiny of 1857, which brought in an entire change of government, and has been followed by an era of material progress and rapid development of the country's resources.

Before entering on any comparison of prices which prevailed during these periods it is obviously necessary to eliminate from each those rates current during any part of it which extraordinary circumstances had removed from the action of ordinary laws. Of such were the five successive famines of 1818-19, 1825-26, 1837-38, 1860-61, 1868-69, and the mutiny of 1857-58. To include rates influenced by these events in

the calculation of average prices would be erroneous and misleading. For, in the first place, such averages would show not changes which had resulted from ordinary causes, but variations which had depended on times of unusual scarcity and political confusion. In the second place, such averages would afford no sort of clue to the future, in which, with the progress of civilization, seasons of extreme dearth must occur, at any rate at greater intervals.

Our three periods then are—

1815 to 1836 } Separated by the dearth of 1837-38-39.
 1840 to 1856 }
 1859 to 1871 — Separated by the famine of 1857-58.

From the first period, the years 1818, 1819, 1820, 1825, 1826, 1827, and from the third period the years 1860-61 and 1868-69, must be excluded for the reasons just stated.

We now give our bazar rate figures in three separate statements. The statistics for the excepted years are given in their order, but are printed in red:—

I.—Prices-current in the Agra Bazar from 1815 to 1839.

Year.	Wheat, seers per rupee.	Barley, seers per rupee.	Juar, seers per rupee.	Bajra, seers per rupee.	Gram, seers per rupee.	Cotton, per maund.
						Rs. a. p.
1815, ...	41.56	62.43	58.50	53.43	47.93	7 12 9
1816, ...	34.62	55.50	48.94	45.19	39.19	7 14 6
1817, ...	28.00	39.62	31.69	32.66	32.06	11 2 0
1818, ...	18.50	22.93	21.75	19.87	18.33	11 13 9
1819, ...	17.00	22.75	21.63	21.75	20.56	13 5 4
1820, ...	17.06	21.63	19.25	19.87	20.06	15 13 6
1821, ...	26.87	37.94	32.75	35.69	26.06	11 7 2
1822, ...	30.25	46.56	37.19	37.37	34.06	10 10 8
1823, ...	24.31	35.06	29.25	29.69	39.56	11 7 2
1824, ...	31.37	44.19	38.06	36.75	46.87	13 3 0
1825, ...	27.87	36.12	30.69	28.87	36.75	13 1 0
1826, ...	19.75	25.87	24.25	23.63	24.00	9 9 7
1827, ...	21.87	32.63	35.25	30.37	33.56	8 11 10
1828, ...	30.75	42.19	39.69	36.63	36.12	9 10 2
1829, ...	36.25	51.69	46.50	44.75	50.00	8 11 10
1830, ...	34.81	46.00	39.69	39.19	45.25	7 10 1
1831, ...	31.43	39.43	31.75	31.56	39.31	6 13 1
1832, ...	34.43	46.81	37.37	35.12	47.37	11 13 5
1833, ...	31.12	39.69	32.56	30.87	37.81	10 15 0
1834, ...	25.00	33.56	27.37	28.37	28.06	9 10 10
1835, ...	29.56	42.87	41.12	38.50	35.69	9 13 6
1836, ...	32.00	44.69	40.62	34.19	43.19	9 10 6
1837, ...	23.19	29.56	25.75	25.94	29.56	8 9 6
1838, ...	18.56	16.37	20.00	18.75	13.81	9 6 7
1839, ...	20.25	28.64	34.00	31.12	24.56	9 1 2

II.—Average price rates of wheat in the bazar of Muttra from 1840 to 1856.

Year.	Wheat.	Year.	Wheat.	Year.	Wheat.
1840, ...	23.50	1846, ...	32.25	1851, ...	41.75
1841, ...	25.75	1847, ...	31.25	1852, ...	28.75
1842, ...	28.25	1848, ...	30.25	1853, ...	29.50
1843, ...	30.50	1849, ...	37.25	1854, ...	30.75
1844, ...	30.00	1850, ...	40.00	1855, ...	40.00
1845, ...	34.50	...	...	1856, ...	36.50

III.—*Prices-current in the Agra Bazar from 1859 to 1871.*

Year.	Wheat, seers per rupee.	Barley, seers per rupee.	Juar, seers per rupee.	Bajra, seers per rupee.	Gram, seers per rupee.	Cotton, per maund.
						Rs. a. p.
1859,	25-00	37-00	34-44	33-37	37-62	14 12 5
1860,	16-75	22-69	21-63	19-06	21-19	9 15 4
1861,	13-67	20-19	17-94	18-44	14-93	10 2 8
1862,	25-19	37-08	35-93	31-04	28-19	12 12 4
1863,	26-37	35-93	31-44	28-69	34-06	23 10 8
1864,	18 12	25-06	31-69	30-00	25-00	31 1 4
1865,	15 81	22-50	30-63	18-69	21-37	13 11 8
1866,	15-06	25-19	25-62	22-69	22-37	16 6 6
1867,	17-69	26-75	24-81	22-19	23-56	13 13 10
1868,	18-75	27-12	21-12	19-18	22-87	19 1 4
1869,	12-00	15-34	15-15	13-19	11-56	...
1870,	15-81	25-63	25-25	22-00	16-67	...
1871,	26-00	32-69	28-65	26-50	27-63	...

Excluding the excepted years, the averages are as follows:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Juar.	Bajra.
From 1818 to 1834,	31-39 seers.	44-26 seers.	38-31 seers.	36-59 seers.
From 1840 to 1856,	32-46 „	...	...	...
From 1859 to 1871,	30-45 „	29-76 seers.	27-61 seers.	25-07 seers.

It will thus be seen that up to the mutiny there was really no general advance in prices at all. On the contrary, the five good harvests of 1849-50-51 and 1855-56 slightly cheapened the price of grain during the second period. To show how stationary prices really remained: if, excluding the years 1815, 1829, 1849, 1851, 1855, and 1856, which were exceptionally plentiful, and keeping out of view the intervals of scarcity, we analyse the remaining twenty-six years of the first two periods we find that the average price of wheat during that time was 30 seers for the rupee. During sixteen of these twenty-six years wheat never sold at more than 32, or less than 28 seers to the rupee: while of the remaining ten years scattered over both periods, five show a selling price below 28 seers and five above 32 seers, the extreme limits being 24 and 35 seers respectively. Thus, in the great majority of ordinary seasons the oscillations in the price of wheat kept within the named limits of 32 and 28 seers for the rupee, the higher and lower rates never continuing during any series of years, but showing only here and there over the whole.

During the post-mutiny period, then, the market prices of the four selected grains show an increase over those current previous to last settlement by the following percentages:—

Wheat,	53 per cent.
Barley,	49 „
Juar,	39 „
Bajra,	47 „

and on the whole four taken together, 47 per cent. Juar shows a rate of increase considerably lower than the other three staples. This is easily accounted for by the fact that owing to great demands for fodder in the Agra division necessitated by the assemblage at different towns of large bodies of troops, the market was drained of the grain, and its price consequently rose.

It is to be regretted that we have been unable to procure statistics of bazar rates for barley, juar, and bajra during the second period, and that therefore it is impossible to compare their prices during the whole the first two periods with those current after the mutiny. For the principal crop, wheat, however, we are in possession of materials for comparison. The average selling rate of this staple from 1815 to 1856 was, excluding the exceptional years, 31·89 seers for the rupee, and the average after the mutiny was, as already given, 20·45. Thus, by this calculation, the price of wheat has risen since the mutiny by 55·94 per cent.

Even without excluding from the calculation any of the excepted years, and comparing the average price of wheat during the whole period from 1815 to 1858 with that current during the period between 1859 and 1871, we find a rise of 55·7 per cent., or nearly the same as that obtained by eliminating the years of famine and mutiny.

So much for comparison of bazar prices. It is with harvest prices, however, that we are mainly concerned, they being the immediate causes of changes in rent.

The following are the prices as they obtained in the district from 1840 to 1871, with the excepted years in their order, but printed in red.

IV.—Harvest prices in the Mainpuri District from 1840 to 1871.

Year.				Wheat.	Barley.	Juar.	Bajra.
1840, ...	...	...	...	27·18	27·50	34·37	32·50
1841, ...	...	...	...	27·43	27·50	30·00	28·75
1842, ...	...	...	...	31·25	40·31	37·50	35·62
1843, ...	...	...	...	34·37	42·62	37·50	36·25
1844, ...	...	...	...	35·93	50·00	43·75	41·25
1845, ...	...	...	...	32·81	46·87	50·00	47·50
1846, ...	...	...	...	32·81	48·43	56·25	53·75
1847, ...	...	...	...	31·25	43·75	51·25	47·50
1848, ...	...	...	...	37·50	53·49	62·50	56·25
1849, ...	...	...	...	44·53	63·94	53·00	51·25
1850, ...	...	...	...	45·62	78·12	81·25	75·00
1851, ...	...	...	...	50·00	88·12	94·75	92·50
1852, ...	...	...	...	33·62	45·31	32·50	29·37
1853, ...	...	...	...	32·81	42·18	43·75	40·62
1854, ...	...	...	...	31·25	40·62	50·00	49·37
1855, ...	...	...	...	43·75	62·50	46·25	43·12
1856, ...	...	...	...	39·08	56·25	37·50	35·00
1857, ...	...	...	...	36·62	40·31	43·75	41·25
1858, ...	...	...	...	36·72	53·75	43·75	41·25
1859, ...	...	...	...	32·81	40·00	37·50	35·00
1860, ...	...	...	...	25·78	32·50	19·37	18·43
1861, ...	...	...	...	16·71	20·00	23·75	31·87
1862, ...	...	...	...	31·72	42·62	40·00	38·75
1863, ...	...	...	...	36·87	52·81	43·75	42·50
1864, ...	...	...	...	20·00	27·81	31·25	28·75
1865, ...	...	...	...	20·93	33·74	32·50	31·87
1866, ...	...	...	...	19·37	28·14	21·25	25·00
1867, ...	...	...	...	19·37	24·84	34·37	31·25
1868, ...	...	...	...	28·12	41·41	20·06	18·75
1869, ...	...	...	...	15·31	19·38	22·50	21·25
1870, ...	...	...	...	18·12	27·65	35·00	31·25
1871, ...	...	...	...	28·12	37·50	26·56	24·12

Excluding the excepted years, the averages are as follows:—

				Wheat.	Barley.	Juar.	Bajra.
				Seers per rupee.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
From 1840 to 1854,	...	...	...	35·95	51·62	49·34	46·80
From 1859 to 1871,	...	...	...	25·26	35·01	33·57	32·05

The percentages of increase therefore are :—

Wheat,	...	...	...	42	per cent.
Barley,	...	...	...	47	,,
Juar,	...	...	...	47	,,
Bajra,	...	...	...	46	,,

and on the whole four taken together, 45 per cent.

A remarkable fact is brought out by these figures. While the bazar price of wheat during the period 1859-71 shows an increase of 58 per cent. on that of the preceding period, the corresponding increase in its harvest price is only 42 per cent. That is to say, while both bazar and harvest prices have risen *only* since the mutiny, they have not risen in equal proportions, the divergence between them being considerably wider in the post-mutiny than in the pre-mutiny period. This is a fact established by the incontestable evidence of figures, and is no mere conjecture.

Bazar prices must always have been governed by the ordinary laws of supply and demand, all the community being purchasers, and the supply distributed among many competing sellers. Therefore, if the demand increase, and the supply at hand be not in proportion, prices will rise at once. But in the determination of harvest prices, the cultivators and the village grain-dealer, be he zemindar or bania, are the sole parties concerned, and the harvest rate is literally the bargain which they conclude with each other. But this bargain is not altogether a free one. The tenant is, by long established usage and his own improvidence, dependent greatly on the bania or zemindar with whom he deals for his seed, rent advances, often for his food and other necessities of life. The grip of the purchaser on the seller in such a bargain is a very tight one. Hence in fixing the harvest prices, the grain-dealer, who is the purchaser, has generally the best of it. Therefore on a general rise in market rates, harvest prices, although they will not remain stationary, will not increase in the same proportion.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that bazar prices have diverged from harvest prices in a greater degree since the mutiny than before it, and seeing that all the causes which bring about a rapid rise in market value have been working since then, while custom and necessity have still operated to retard the advance of harvest rates.

The cultivator, therefore, has not reaped the full benefit or anything like it of the rise in market value of produce, and he cannot be fairly called on to pay a rent enhanced in exact proportion to such rise. This is a point which has not, to our knowledge, been ever distinctly noted in discussions regarding relation of rents to prices.

This subject has been already discussed in a former chapter in connection with transfers of property with which it is intimately connected.

6.—Increase in the value of land.

7.—NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL SOIL CLASSES.

The physical features of the district have been already described, and a general index to the soils it contains given. It is now necessary

(a.) Enumeration and description of natural soils.

to define those soils and show them as they were classed in assessment.

The great natural soil divisions are :—

1. Matyar or clay.
2. Bhur or sand.
3. Dumat or loam.
4. Piliya or light loam.

The principal constituents of these soils are alumina and silica ; and according to the proportions in which these are distributed the earths formed vary and become one or other of the four soils mentioned. Carbonate of lime, magnesia, oxide of iron,

and saline substances in more or less quantities enter into the composition of these arable soils ; but alumina and silica are the most important.

Matyar contains the least silica and the most alumina. Bhur contains the most silica and the least alumina. Dumat and Piliya occupy middle places between these two ; the former approximating to matyar, and the latter assimilating to bhur.

It is now a recognised principle in agricultural chemistry that it is not so much the inherent qualities of the mineral constituents of soils that produce variations of fertility, but rather the differing mechanical arrangements of them, by which water, air, heat, manure (*i. e.*, decomposed organic matter), and the necessary salts are enabled to reach the roots of plants which they nourish.

Thus, barrenness is caused by such a combination of mineral elements as either to overload the soil or prevent the introduction into the soil and proper action on the plant of these nutritive principles. The greatest fertility in soil, on the other hand, is produced by such a distribution of its component parts as permits of the free expansion of the roots and access to them in the necessary proportions of those life sustaining elements.

Matyar, in which the largest proportion of alumina is found, is the stiffest soil in the district ; a hard, unyielding, and often sour clay, and of a dark colour. The surface shrinks and cracks in dry weather into a network of perpendicular fissures. In wet weather the sides of these rents swell out from the great accession of moisture and close up, the surface thus becoming a mass of sticky tenacious clay. This soil is found only in the beds and neighbourhoods of jhils and marshes, and along the banks of some of the streams, where, by reason of the sluggishness of the currents, the water in the rainy season spreads over the adjacent lands in a shallow and stagnant sheet. This localization of matyar is explained by the fact that the alumina of the surrounding slopes, being soluble, has been gradually transported by the action of water, and deposited in and around the beds of the jhils, and the shallow alluvial basins of the streams. Consequently the slopes themselves, thus deprived of the greater part of their alumina, are always lighter in soil than the uplands beyond, and are sometimes altogether barren ; whilst the matyar below becomes stiffer as it approaches the centre of the basin of deposit.

The chief qualities of matyar are :—

- (1) The extreme minuteness and powerful adhesiveness of its particles, giving it compactness and tenacity.
- (2) Its strong chemical affinity to, and its great capacity for the absorption of water, enabling it to hold more than twice its own weight of moisture.
- (3) The slowness with which it absorbs, the tenacity with which it retains, and its tardiness in imparting moisture ; inasmuch as when dew has fallen it is evaporated by the sun before it can affect even the surface, and in seasons of drought, so far as the soil itself is concerned, plants derive less moisture than if they were growing in pure sand.
- (4) Its power of retarding the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter.

It will thus be perceived that the successful ploughing of matyar land must depend on the luck of a favourable season, not too wet and not too dry. For if it be too wet the soil will clog the plough, which only traces furrows in it without turning up fresh soil ; the extremely plastic character of the clay causing it simply to roll back to where it had been. If, again, it be too dry, it resists the plough with the obstinacy of brick, and its tillage becomes scarcely possible, and at any rate very costly. Owing to the density and obduracy of matyar those plants thrive best which have the smallest and most fibrous roots, such as rice, wheat, gram and peas ; whilst plants with

bulbous roots do not flourish on it. When it is covered with an uniform shallow sheet of water during the rains rice is usually grown. When it is irregular in surface, or is not always under water, or where the water lies too deep for rice, no kharif crops can be grown; but the land, if available in time, may be cropped with rabi.

The worst description of "matyar" goes by the local name of "maiya" or "kabar," and is a hard inferior clay, mixed with usar. It produces only the poorest rice, and sometimes a scanty crop of barley.

In striking contrast to matyar is bhur or sand, the second of our soil series. Its chief characteristic, as above stated, is the scarcity of alumina and the great prevalence of silica, caused by the action of water on drainage as already illustrated; the alumina being gradually carried away in suspension by the water slowly filtering through the soil to the plains and valleys below.

The chief qualities of bhur are:—

- (1) The size and hardness of its particles and their want of affinity rendering the soil loose friable and porous.
- (2) Its want of chemical affinity to and its slender capacity for absorption of water, of which it can only hold one-fourth of its own weight.
- (3) The rapidity with which it absorbs, and its readiness to impart moisture.
- (4) Its power of self-supply by capillary attraction of moisture from below. This is most markedly observed in seasons of drought when seed will germinate in bhur without artificial irrigation, although it will not in the harder soils without the application of water.
- (5) Its facility for accelerating decomposition of organic matter, thus earning for it the name of a "hungry" soil.

Bhur can be ploughed in all seasons, the labour is light and the cost small.

Being a porous soil it draws off rapidly the surplus rain as it falls, allowing it to drain to the subsoil beneath.

In this second soil class is included a kind of bhur locally named "Puth," from its peculiar conformation, running along as it does in uneven ridges above the level of the surrounding country.

From this analysis of the two great soils, matyar and bhur, the following facts become at once apparent:—

- (1) That in their chemical as well as mechanical qualities they are direct opposites.
- (2) That inasmuch as the one absorbs enormous supplies of moisture which it retains and confines with extreme tenacity, while the other can only absorb small quantities which it parts with on the slightest occasion; as the former on becoming saturated prevents the downward penetration of water, whilst the latter offers too great facility to its descent; and as the one arrests the decomposition of organic matter while the other hastens it: neither of them possesses the properties of really productive soils. Both are extremes, the one is compact and hard, the other loose and yielding, the one hoards its moisture and manure miserly, while the other spends them thriftlessly.

The most productive soil is that which is friable and porous just to such an extent as to permit the roots of plants freely to ramify on all sides in search of nourishment, and to maintain a sufficient degree of moisture, to give a healthy supply to the plants and no more, allowing the superfluous water to pass off readily to the subsoil. Such are

the properties of dumat and piliya, the second and third of our series. Dumat is a mixture of clay and sand in nearly equal proportions. Piliya is likewise a composition of clay and sand, the latter, however, forming the principal constituent. As has been already shown, both occupy intermediate places between matyar on the one hand and bbur on the other. In juxtaposition the one becomes so intimately blended with the other as to defy any attempt to distinguish or separate them; in fact, where, from the gradually altering features of the country and drainage, the dumat gets light and the "piliya" is approached, the two assimilate in fertility so nearly as to warrant their being classed as one. The best "dumat" can be readily marked off from the worst "piliya," but the moment the dumat begins to get looser and the "piliya" a little firmer, the discrimination of the one from the other becomes difficult.

The best dumat is easily recognized. It is generally of a rich brownish colour, adhesive without tenacity, friable without looseness, slippery and greasy when wet, and with a soapy feeling when dry, and cutting like cheese when ploughed wet. The "piliya," as the name implies, is of a yellowish hue.

The next division of the arable area is, according to the configuration of the surface into uplands (bangar) and low-lying lands (tarai). As the terms imply, the "bangar" on the one hand includes those lands which from their elevation are free from flooding, whereas the tarai comprises those lands which, from their depression, are liable to annual inundation. The "tarai" area, including the kachhar and bhagna of the Jumna, is confined to the alluvial strips along the banks of the rivers and to the fringes of clayey land bordering on jhils and marshes. The area therefore is small compared with that of the "bangar." Owing to marked differences in general conditions and also to the varying crops grown, it has been absolutely necessary to keep this division of the arable area in view, and to consider the two classes separately in assessment.

The cultivated area is again either irrigated or unirrigated. Irrigation is from wells, canals, rivers and jhils. For assessment purposes the lands irrigated from these sources have not been separately closed. In "irrigated" have been included not only those lands actually watered during the year of survey but also all lands capable of irrigation and which are habitually irrigated when spring crops are grown.

The artificial distributions of gauhan, manjha, and barha, according to proximity or remoteness from manure centres, have always been recognized in this district, and have been retained in our classification.

Gauhan comprises the fields close to the village site which are thoroughly and constantly manured, often yielding two harvests in a year, and in which the crops are generally the rarest and most luxuriant. Rents are highest in these lands.

Manjha includes those fields further removed from the village site, but which are nevertheless partially manured, and in which the crops are good.

Barha lands are those which may be termed "outlying," to which manure is seldom applied, and in which the commonest crops are grown, but the outturn of which is less than either in the gauhan or manjha.

In marking off the gauhan lands it has been our practice generally to sink their purely natural differences because, from the constant application of manure to them, their producing powers were nearly equalized. For assessment purposes it was necessary to subdivide the gauhan into two, three, and even sometimes four classes, in view of their varying fertility, dependent on more or less abundant supplies of manure, greater or less facilities for irrigation, higher or lower standards of cultivation, and to

some extent on their differing natural qualities of soil. For the same reasons a like system of classification was sometimes adopted in the manjha where it seemed called for.

The two main points upon which the classification of the barha lands turned were—(1) the natural soil differences; (2) the presence or absence of irrigation.

In the eastern half of the district we amalgamated the gauhan and manjha, and classified them as one under the name of "home circle." In the western half they have been retained distinct.

Our system of obtaining the soil areas was that practised
8—Mode of obtaining soil areas. by Mr. C. A. Elliott in the settlement of the Farukhabad district.

It consisted in our going, map in hand, through each village, and marking off with a coloured pencil the different soil divisions, natural as well as artificial, in blocks. At whichever point in the boundary we struck, there our inspection of the village commenced; and going backwards and forwards as the variations in the soil led us, we traversed it in every direction, filling in on the maps the connecting lines of the chaks as we went along, until every field had been brought under its proper soil class and the chak lines had been closed. Opportunity was taken at the same time to thoroughly check the irrigation entries of the khasra, and we were able, of course, to take a much more comprehensive view of the character of the irrigation and the facilities for it than either the amins or the supervising staff, who, from the detailed nature of their work, were unable to look at a village, except as a conglomerate of separate fields. When we found, as we often did, clearly marked blocks of irrigated or dry land, we caused them to be recorded as irrigated or dry, regardless of the khasra, which might show some isolated fields as dry within our irrigated block, and *vice versa*. As inspection proceeded from field to field and chak to chak, rates ascertained at the time were noted on the map. But on the subject of rent-rates we will speak afterwards.

A system like this of course entailed great labour, but it ensured uniformity of classification, and gave the assessing officer perfect confidence in the general correctness of his soil areas. Moreover, from the necessity imposed of visiting every part of each village in order to enable him to demarcate his soil chaks, he acquired such a comprehensive and detailed knowledge, that when he came to individual assessment he was able with the map before him and from notes taken on the spot to reproduce a faithful picture of the village in all its features as it stood before him at inspection. In short, whenever the map was looked at the whole village instantly was brought under a mental review; every mark and line made on it, with their meaning, were at once recalled, and all ideas became localized.

Over about three-fifths of the district the soil areas were demarcated altogether by the assessing officer in person. In the meantime some of the most intelligent and experienced of the survey staff had been trained to the work, and in the two-fifths of the district which remained preliminary demarcations were made by them. But their work was purely of a tentative character, and was never accepted as final. Their demarcations were always revised and corrected, when necessary, by the assessing officer, so that the chaks, as ultimately accepted, were in reality the results of the assessing officer's own inspection.

Simultaneously with our soil demarcations we made extensive enquiries in each village regarding the rates and rents prevailing. It was from
9—Mode of obtaining soil rates. these rates and these rents thus ascertained at the time of inspection that our pargana rates were finally evolved. The process was a mixed one, partly inductive and partly deductive. Strictly speaking, it commenced from the inspection of the very first village in a pargana, and was carried on in progressive stages until the whole was finished.

Before commencing the detailed inspection of a tract we had acquired a rough notion, both from previous visits and rapid tours as well as from rent cases decided in Court, of the various soil rates current. The ideas thus obtained in so far were of value to us, that during our earliest inspections they at least prevented us being misled into including in our data examples which, in the absence of such knowledge, we might have accepted, and which therefore might have subsequently vitiated to some extent our inductions. These general conceptions were of course rough in their nature, and as our experience of the pargana grew they yielded to maturer conclusions based on ever increasing masses of facts. Their sole object was to enable us to avoid such gross errors as any one coming to a country, ignorant of its circumstances, would be likely to make. This premised, each step in the process may now be described. Suppose then the first village commenced and the first soil chak in course of being made. As the fields are traversed and the kinds of soil marked, rents and rates found actually paid are recorded in the map as they occur. At this stage every kind of rate, high and low, excluding only clearly exceptional instances explained by local circumstances, are noted. On the completion of the whole village the rates written on each chak are again reviewed, and those only are excluded from consideration which lie beyond the limits within which the great mass of rates oscillate. From these finally selected examples an arithmetical mean was struck, which we called the prevailing rate for that soil in that village. Having thus obtained for each soil its prevalent rate, we brought the rough ideas, formerly acquired, to bear on them. Such of the rates thus derived, as we found coinciding with or approximating to on roughly generalized rates, we provisionally accepted as data for the subsequent general pargana induction, whilst such of the rates as we found differing materially from our rough rates, we, on the other hand, provisionally rejected as apparently abnormal. As village inspection proceeded experience of course widened, and our general conceptions of fair soil rates become more certain and matured: consequently our selections became more reliable.

Finally, on the completion of the pargana, the prevailing village rates on each kind of soil were brought again under review, and those, which formerly only provisionally accepted or rejected, had since been confirmed by experience as fit examples for induction, were absolutely accepted as data for it.

Thus we were in possession of—*First*, a set of well-defined general rates which had been gradually formed in our minds from the rough conceptions with which we had started, modified and perfected by incessant observation, put to the test of daily facts and never lost sight of; *secondly*, groups of rates on soils found prevailing in individual villages, confirmed and accepted by us as indices to the fair-letting value of those soils.

From the groups of prevailing village rates on soils mean rates were struck. These means rates were then compared with the general rates just described and with those which had been sanctioned for other tracts, and from all these the pargana soil rates were deduced.

It will thus be seen that in determining on these rates we were guided solely by the common daily transactions current between landlords and tenants, exclusive of all exceptional terms and bargains. We gave no consideration to the possible effect of a future rise in prices or of a future increase of competition. We simply took rents as they stood. Our rates were therefore at the time strictly representative of the the fair-letting value of land. It would be dangerous to adopt implicitly as a guide to fair rates leases current in a tract of country where the majority of the proprietors were powerful and grasping men with large estates, resolutely determined to exact the last farthing, and where the great mass of the tenantry were not in the enjoyment of

occupancy rights, and were consequently at the mercy of their landlords. In a district like Mainpuri, however, owned for the most part by petty yeomen, and with 74 per cent. of the tenantry possessed of occupancy rights, no such one-sided transactions were possible, and therefore the danger of being misled into rating at too high a figure was not to be anticipated. In fact, the difference in social position between the cultivator and his landlord being generally very slight, rates have been undoubtedly maintained at figures lower than those current in other parts of the country where the policy respecting rents has not been so conservative and where the cultivators are less influential.

10—Estimated rental at sanctioned rates; proposed jumma at half estimated assets and jummas finally declared.

The areas of the various soils, with the rates deduced on the system just described, and the estimated rentals, soil by soil, are given under each pargana separately.

The variations from half estimated assets, which we considered ourselves bound to make when concluding the actual assessments are also explained in detail and justified in the different pargana notices found in the appendix to this report. Such variations need not therefore be discussed further here; but to show at a glance their extent over the whole district they have been collected in the subjoined statement:—

Pargana.	Estimated rental at assumed rates.	Jumma at half estimated assets.	Declared jumma.
Ghiror,	1,83,918	91,959	91,840
Mainpuri, ...	1,86,427	93,313	93,070
Karaoli, ...	84,060	42,040	41,770
Karhál, ...	1,70,419	85,209	84,710
Barnahal, ..	1,79,969	89,985	89,310
Alipur patti, ...	44,216	22,108	21,890
Bhongaon, ...	3,70,232	1,85,116	1,79,730
Bewar, ...	55,957	27,979	24,940
Kishni Nabiganj, ...	1,57,126	78,563	77,730
Mustafabad, ...	6,13,181	3,06,590	2,92,880
Shikohabad, ...	5,85,405	2,92,703	2,78,560
Total, ...	26,30,330	13,15,465	12,76,430

We shall here summarize the financial results of the revised assessments over the whole district.

11—Financial results of assessment.

The total jumma, exclusive of cesses in the last year of the expired settlement, was, Rs. 11,21,289

And its incidence was as follows:—

			Rs. a. p.
(1)	On the total area, per acre,	...	1 0 6
(2)	On the malguzari area, ditto,	...	1 8 4
(3)	On the cultivated area, ditto,	...	1 13 5

The total revised jumma, exclusive of cesses, is Rs. 12,76,430

And its incidence is—

			Rs. a. p.
(1)	On the total area, per acre,	...	1 2 10
(2)	On the malguzari area, ditto,	...	1 11 8
(3)	On the cultivated area, ditto,	...	2 1 6

The jumma fixed by Messrs. Edmonstone, Gubbins and Robinson, and current immediately before the revisions, was, Rs. 12,45,180

And its incidence was—

			Rs.	a.	p.
(1)	On the total area,	per acre,	...	1	2 8
(2)	On the malguzari area,	ditto,	...	1	15 5
(3)	On the cultivated area,	ditto,	...	2	6 9

The increase therefore in pure revenue is „ 1,55,141
or 13·84 per cent. on the expired jumma,

The increase on the jumma of 1840 is only „ 31,250
or 2·51 per cent,

The jumma current during the five years immediately preceding the regular settlement under Act IX. of 1833 was, Rs. 12,11,792

Which the present jumma exceeds by „ 64,633
or 5·33 per cent.

Including Cesses.

The total demand of the last year of the expired settlement was, „ 11,74,674

The total demand of the revised assessment is, „ 14,04,073

Giving an increase of „ 2,29,399
or 19·53 per cent,

The total expenditure from beginning to end has been, Rs. 3,90,961-6-5, of which, as already shown, Rs. 88,731 have been spent on survey, and the remainder on assessment and records.

The actual increased revenue with cesses realized up to the end of 1281 Fasli (30th June, 1874) was, in round numbers, Rs. 5,30,000, or Rs. 1,39,000 in excess of the total cost of the settlement; so that within one year from the virtual close of settlement operations Government had recouped itself for the whole outlay on the revision of the settlement of the district and had been a considerable gainer besides.

13—Comparison of rentals before and after assessment. The total recorded rental of the district before assessment was Rs. 19,23,139

The total recorded rental after assessment and enhancement was „ 20,71,690

The increase therefore has been „ 1,48,551
or 7·72 per cent.

But neither does the former of these show the true assets of the district before assessment, nor the latter the full assets after enhancement. For in both the seer and landlord's muafi areas are written down at nominal rates, and the grain assets of the "batai" area do not appear; whilst in the latter the rentals of the groves under cultivation are also at nominal rates. In order, then, to discover the actual increase in the rental of the whole district after enhancement, it will be necessary to apply to these areas recorded at nominal rates the ordinary tenant rates as they stood at both periods.

As will be seen, the areas of seer, muafi and batai differ but slightly in both periods. The rents however of the seer lands, as they stood in the jumma bandis after assessment, show no increase on their amounts before assessment simply because we admitted

the rates which the zemindars agreed to amongst themselves. In the case of the muafi lands we only recorded the amounts which we found were actually paid. In the vast majority on which no rents were paid at all we forbore to enter any nominal assets, thereby reducing the recorded rental on this item from Rs. 25,440 to Rs. 2,804. The analyses are—

Before assessment.			After assessment.		
	Area in acres.	Recorded rental.		Area in acres.	Recorded rental.
		Rs.			Rs.
Rent-free,	17,840	25,440	Rent-free	16,867	2,804
Seer,	88,140	2,31,324	Seer,	87,443	2,01,598
Land-held by tenants,	4,60,684	16,66,375	Tenants' land,	4,85,918	18,66,691
Batal,	12,772	...	Batal,	13,462	...
			Cultivated groves,	1,240	597
			Fallow at attestation,	3,596	...
Total,	579,436	19,23,139	Total,	608,526	20,71,690
Rent-free seer and batal at tenants' rate (Rs. 3-9-10 per acre.)			Rent-free, seer and batal at tenants' rate (Rs. 3-13-6 per acre.)		
	...	Rs. 4,29,239		...	Rs. 4,52,686
Tenants' land.	...	16,66,375	Tenants' land.	...	18,66,691
Total,	...	20,95,614	Total,	...	23,19,377
The increase thus stands at			Rs. 2,23,763		
Against an increase in revenue of			" 1,55,141		

The total interpreted land rental is, as shown above, Rs. 23,19,377.

Adding on the total of sayar, and making allowance for some concealment of assets, the gross income of the whole of the zemindars of the district cannot at the present moment be less than Rs. 24,00,000.

A memorandum bearing on this subject by the Officiating Settlement Officer has already been published in the Revenue Reporter, Volume 2, New Series, No. II., dated January, 1874. We give the following extract from it which contains all the information required on this head :—

" 3. The area over which the rates now to be discussed have been amicably adjusted is nearly 100,000 bighas, embracing most varieties of soil, and held by all classes of cultivators. The actual increase of rental is about Rs. 50,000. I have not taken into account compromises entered into before a Court, because in these there always must be a certain element of pressure; only where parties have come up voluntarily and requested me to attest and record their bargains have I regarded the terms of compact worthy of note.

" 4. The following statement shows (1) the seven classes of soil on which the rates have been raised, with the areas; (2) the rates actually prevalent in those soils prior to enhancement; (3) the rates as they stand now after enhancement :—

Description.	Bhur 3rd dry.	Bhur 2nd dry.	Bhur 1st dry.	Dumat 2nd dry.	Bhur 2nd irrigated.	Dumat 2nd irrigated.	Gauhan 1st.
Area (bighas,) ...	1,000	3,000	4,000	500	35,000	40,000	12,000
Rates prevalent prior to enhancement,	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 6 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	6 8 0
Area (bighas) ...	1,000	3,000	4,000	500	35,000	40,000	12,000
Rates as they stand now after enhancement.	1 5 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	7 9 0
Percentage of increase,	75	56	41	71	25	17	19

"I have ranged these seven classes in order of quality, commencing with the dry soil of the most inferior kind, and rising to the irrigated and then to the highest classes of artificial cultivation.

"It will be observed that this statement does not include every variety of soil and cultivation; that it is mainly wanting in the artificial classes of manjha and gauhan. But for the purpose of this memorandum, as will appear further on, the number is ample, and the variety, specially important among the dry and irrigated natural soils, sufficient.

"5. Before discussing the results obtained in last paragraph, I wish to give the probable rent-rates prevalent thirty years ago on some of the soils specified in the statement above given. These I have obtained from Mr. Edmonstone's settlement report:—

Description.	Bhur 3rd dry.	Bhur 2nd dry.	Dumat dry.	Bhur 2nd irrigated.	Dumat irrigated.	Gauhan 1st.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Approximate rent-rates thirty years ago.	0 6 0	0 9 2	1 0 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	4 2 0

"Mr. Edmonstone's classifications were much wider and not so detailed as ours, so that, doubtless, each of his soils contains a mixture of both higher and lower quality; but especially among the dry classes the discrepancy must be very small, and therefore I think I am warranted in making these rates a basis of comparison.

"6. I now append a combined statement showing the rates prevalent thirty years ago, those found paid immediately prior to the enhancements just effected, and the rates as they stand now:—

Soils.	Rates thirty years ago. a.	Rates prior to enhancement. b.	Rates now. c.	Areas from which the rates in columns a. and b. are taken (in jaribi bighas),
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bhur 3rd dry, ...	0 6 0	0 12 0	1 5 0	1,000
Bhur 2nd dry, ...	0 9 2	1 2 0	1 12 0	3,000
Bhur 1st dry, ...	not ascertainable	1 6 0	1 15 0	4,000
Dumat dry, ...	1 0 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	500
Bhur irrigated ...	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	35,000
Dumat irrigated, ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	40,000
Gauhani 1st, ...	4 2 0	6 8 0	7 9 0	12,000

"7. The facts brought to light in this table are strange enough. Since Mr. Edmonstone's settlement the rent-rates on the dry soils have all risen fully 200 per cent., some above, none below this, whereas the irrigated rates at the highest have not risen much above 40 per cent.

"The proportions of the irrigated to the dry rates have been gradually but steadily decreasing. Where thirty years ago the irrigated rates were 100 per cent. and 200 per cent. higher than the dry, they now are not 50 per cent. above them.

"Be the reason what it may such are the facts. Nor are the dry lands on which these rates have been agreed to included in the leases of well-to-do cultivators, just to keep the land under the plough, they being cultivated at a loss as far as they themselves are concerned; for in a very large number of cases the tenants who have agreed to the enhanced rates hold only these dry lands, and have no irrigated fields within their holdings to fall back upon in the event of a loss in the dry. This fact I took special care to note and verify by personal inquiry. It is quite plain, then, that in holdings which consist of none but dry soils, the rates given are such as do not exclude a certain

profit to the tenant, as well as remuneration for his labour. In other words, these rent-rates must be reckoned to be payable and fair. Of course in the dry lands the outlay of capital is minimized; and yet on the average irrigated lands the capital expended exceeds only in a very small degree that sunk on the dry. The seed, the keep of bullocks, are common elements in both; the excess in the irrigated lands consisting in the outlay necessary for digging of two or three kucha wells, the aggregate cost of which is rarely above Rs. 10; and the maintenance of these in working order for four or five years at an annual cost of from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. The outturn of an irrigated bigha in my experience in this district is never less than double in bulk that of a dry bigha of the same class—often more, and the quality of grain turned out is higher. Such must have been the case thirty years ago as now. There is, in fact, no reason, other things being equal, why the ratio of the irrigated rates to the dry in Mr. Edmonstone's time should not be maintained still, and there is no reason why, with such slight additional outlay on the irrigated lands as compared with the dry, the proportion of profit appropriated by the holder of the one should be so much greater than that permitted to the holder of the other. Once admit that the dry rates agreed to are payable and fair, or even that cultivation over a certain area at these rates is possible, and the conclusion is inevitable that the irrigated rates are disproportionately low, and must rise higher in order to place tenants on a footing of equality as regards their profits.

* * * * *

8. "It is not my intention in this memorandum to open out into any discussion as to the causes of the inequalities shown; they are multifarious, to a very large extent accidental, and must in time almost entirely disappear. That they are accidental to a great extent is evident from the fact that the same soils in other parts of the country, and under similar conditions, pay the same and the higher rates of rent. For instance, in the neighbouring district of Fatehgarh 2nd class dry bhur has been found to pay over a considerable area Rs. 1-12-0, and in Cawnpore as high as Rs. 2. In Allahabad, near the river Jumna, I recollect finding between Rs. 2 and 3 paid for the same quality of land.

"So, again in Allahabad I recollect finding Rs. 3 the uniformly paid rate for a dry dumat of exactly the same quality and general character as the dry du mat, which in this district has only now begun in isolated quarters to pay Rs. 3, as quoted above.

"Similarly the irrigated dumat in Allahabad paid generally a rate of Rs. 4, while here the rate has not yet reached Rs. 3.

"In short, whether looked at in connexion with changes going on within the district itself, or alongside of rates paid on similar soils in other districts, it is abundantly plain that standards of rent in this district are still in a transition state.

"9. What has been said in the above paragraphs has an important bearing on the question put by the Board of Revenue to Settlement Officers in their recent circular, whether in that part of the country under their immediate observation rents have reached their full present limit." Any conclusions as to future changes in rent based on possible variations in prices *must* be speculative. I do not think the value of a Settlement Officer's answer to the question put is to be estimated by the guess he makes at changes in the future, which must be due to causes quite beyond his cognizance, and which *must* ordinarily depend on conditions absolutely unconnected with the land. The future of prices is purely an imperial question; and one, moreover, on which it would scarce seem prudent or possible in any one to hazard a definite opinion, especially when the opinion called for is to be the basis of a conclusion upon the fixity of rents.

"But looking solely to internal causes and changes, it is quite possible to give an intelligible answer to the question, whether rents have reached the full present limit. And it is in this way that I have looked at the question. In this district, then, certain rates have been agreed to on certain dry soils. These rates do not bear to the

rates on the same soils irrigated the proportion which they formerly bore, and which under even a limited action of the law of equality of profits they ought to bear; the profits appropriated under the one being quite disproportionate to those appropriated under the other.

"Further, it is found that these dry soils have their counterpart in neighbouring and more remote districts, but that the rates paid for them in these districts are still considerably higher than those paid in this district.

"Three conclusions then can be fairly drawn :—

"*First*.—Assuming no conditions except what are found actually present in the district—that is to say, taking prices as they are without any forecast about them, and supposing these dry rates to have now reached their limit, it is quite plain that the irrigated and highly cultivated lands should pay in the future much higher rates than at present.

"*Second*.—Without any reference to possible rise in prices, the rent statistics of other districts warrant the inference that there is a gradual process of assimilation of rates going on all over the country; that therefore the dry rates in this district will probably rise still higher, and that with them irrigated rates must also proportionately rise.

"*Third*.—Assuming that prices all over the country *will rise*, then the dry rates here as elsewhere will rise, and with them the rates in irrigated land.

"Thus we have three distinct conclusions as to the future of rent-rates in this district, the second depending on the first, and on the assumption of a general equalization of standard all over the country; the third depending on the first and second, and on the assumption of a general rise in prices.

"The first conclusion stands on no hypothesis whatever; it is founded on present facts, and must be true. The second is extremely probable, because the hypothesis on which it stands is being partially verified even now. The third is greatly speculative, the conditions which it assumes being dependent on combinations which it is not possible to foresee.

"In short then, taking the circumstances of the district as they are, and looking no further, there is still a wide scope for the increase of rates in irrigated and highly cultivated lands. Should the assimilating process continue, as in all probability it will, a still wider scope for enhancement is afforded, and should prices rise, rent-rates must increase, independently of all local conditions.

"10. To reply then in terms to the Board's query—*first*, rents in this district have not yet reached their *present* local limit; and *second*, contingent on certain changes which may be on the eve of taking place, their present standard is much below what it may yet be.

"Rents here in fact are at present in a transition state. An extensive process of disintegration among the landed families is going on; individual sharers are separating their interests from the hitherto joint property; as a consequence, rents are now much more keenly scrutinized than before, the respect hitherto paid to long established usage gradually waning before motives of self-interest and expediency."

15—Statistics of cultivation.

The following statement shows the areas and percentages, by castes, of every kind of cultivating occupancy, including sir, rent-free, maurusi and ghair-maurusi holdings.

MAINPURI SETTLEMENT REPORT.

Number.	Caste.	Sta.			HELD BY TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.			HELD BY TENANTS AT WILL.			ZEMINDARS' MUAFI.			TOTAL.		
		Number of holders.	Area in acres.	Percentages.	Number of holders.	Area in acres.	Percentages.	Number of holders.	Area in acres.	Percentages.	Number of holders.	Area in acres.	Percentages.	Number of holders.	Area in acres.	Percentages.
1	Ahirs, ...	3,936	18,991	21.44	18,903	1,09,301	27.69	6,450	38,068	29.32	123	161	.95	29,411	1,59,531	26.36
2	Thakurs, ...	7,271	45,083	50.89	10,353	53,573	14.51	2,266	16,144	12.44	166	363	2.13	90,955	1,15,162	19.02
3	Brhmanas, ...	2,364	14,926	16.06	10,384	45,638	12.34	2,672	12,842	9.89	8,703	8,117	47.69	24,093	80,823	13.36
4	Lodhas, ...	384	2,101	2.37	8,020	41,703	11.28	2,630	12,781	9.84	51	35	.30	56,620	9.35	9.35
5	Kachhis, ...	64	238	.27	9,976	40,431	10.96	2,922	12,323	9.49	47	36	.21	53,128	8.79	8.79
6	Chamars, ...	8	38	.04	3,713	32,444	8.78	2,639	14,390	11.08	401	224	1.32	11,751	47,086	7.78
7	Gariyas, ...	10	52	.06	3,744	11,803	3.19	1,064	4,515	3.48	52	13	.13	3,870	16,393	2.71
8	Kayaths, ...	544	2,371	2.68	1,187	4,910	1.33	346	1,560	1.20	244	310	1.83	9,321	9,151	1.51
9	Kabars, ...	14	139	.16	1,677	5,644	1.52	896	3,467	1.90	283	194	1.14	2,800	8,444	1.39
10	Musalmanas, ...	608	2,352	2.65	745	2,988	.81	377	1,401	1.08	484	637	3.15	2,214	7,278	1.19
11	Nais, ...	14	5	.01	1,101	2,759	.75	508	1,306	1.01	764	424	2.49	2,387	4,419	.74
12	Barhais, ...	1	13	.01	1,043	2,667	.77	531	1,438	1.11	237	101	.99	1,792	4,419	.73
13	Dhobis, ...	...	...	...	807	1,906	.51	395	1,070	.83	382	182	1.07	1,584	3,158	.52
14	Mallahs, ...	10	17	.02	408	2,500	.68	96	618	.48	2	2	.01	516	3,137	.52
15	Mahajans, ...	67	884	.43	509	1,413	.38	310	1,028	.79	61	35	.21	947	2,861	.47
16	Banias, ...	129	969	1.09	202	780	.19	165	760	.58	45	25	.15	541	2,484	.41
17	Jats, ...	28	250	.30	144	1,437	.38	64	605	.47	...	...	...	326	2,292	.38
18	Lohars, ...	...	...	...	253	657	.18	108	208	.16	37	14	.08	398	879	.14
19	Eurasians, ...	9	578	.65	...	19	...	5	35	.03	...	...	...	14	682	.14
20	Gujars, ...	...	...	...	32	290	.08	8	69	.06	...	...	...	41	360	.06
21	Marwaris, ...	37	167	.19	3	6	...	11	73	.06	...	...	...	51	246	.04
22	Other castes, ...	104	609	.69	4,639	13,574	3.67	2,272	6,130	4.71	5,853	6,240	36.66	12,968	26,543	4.39
	Total, ...	15,602	88,582	100.00	80,641	2,69,692	100.00	28,535	129,821	100.00	17,926	17,025	100.00	142,704	6,05,121	100.00
	Deduct gardens excluded from assessment,	...	662	...	...	459	...	...	152	...	...	158	...	...	1,431	...
	Remaining, ...	...	87,920	...	...	3,69,234	...	...	129,669	...	...	16,867	...	...	6,03,690	...
	Add cultivated gardens, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240	...
	" fallow at attestation, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,596	...
	Total cultivated area, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608,526	...

More than one-half of the whole sîr area is held by Thakurs, in connection with which fact it is to be noted* that they also are by far the largest proprietary body of all. As might be

* *Extract from proprietary statistics.*

	Per cent.
Thakurs	44.02
Ahirs, ...	12.65
Brahmans,	18.12
Kayaths,	11.70
Marwaris,	2.75
Musalman,	2.57
Lodhas,	1.34
Baniyas and Mahajans, and Khatri,	4.93

expected from their character and great dependence on agriculture, the Ahirs, after the Thakurs, occupy the largest area of sîr although their proprietary possessions are considerably less than those of the Brahmans. The relative position of the Ahirs to the Brahmans in regard to their sîr and extent of their zemindari is curious, for while the Ahirs own only 12.65 per cent. of the villages in the district, they are in possession of 21.44 per cent. of the sîr: the Brahmans, on the other hand, own 18.12 per cent. of the villages of the district to only 16.06 per cent. of the sîr. These three great castes, then, absorb amongst them nearly the whole of the sîr, as they do three-fourths of the zemindari of the whole district. The Kayaths rank almost equal to the Ahirs in the extent of their proprietary possessions; but their sîr amounts to only one-ninth of that of the Ahirs, and this small area they seldom cultivate themselves. The Mahajans, Baniyas, and Marwaris show the same disproportion between the extent of their proprietary possessions and their sîr. Muhammadans and Lodhas are the only other classes of proprietors who cultivate any appreciable amount of sîr.

Of the rent-free area, Brahmans, as was to be looked for, hold nearly half. The rest is divided principally among village servants chiefly Dhanuks, and religious mendicants, such as Bhats, Gosains, fakirs, and the like.

Of the area held in *bond-fide* tenancy, 74 per cent. is in the possession of maurusi and 26 per cent. in the possession of ghair-maurusi tenants. This is a peculiar feature of the district worthy of special notice, showing the singular fixity of the cultivating tenure, and the tenacity with which the agriculturist in Mainpuri has clung to his land. This permanency of tenure has naturally kept the range of rents low in comparison with other districts: hence the well-to-do, sturdy and yeomanlike character of the people, and their prudence and economy in the management of their land, which more than compensate for any lightness in the revenue.

The six principal castes to which we will confine our remarks hold as follows:—

Ahirs,	...	...	...	159,521 acres.
Thakurs,	...	...	...	115,162
Brahmans,	...	...	...	80,823
Lodhas,	...	...	...	56,620
Kachhis,	...	...	...	53,128
Chamars,	...	...	...	47,096

Here again the Ahirs, as in numbers†, stand foremost, while the Chamars, although a good second in point of population, fall to the

† *Extract from district population statement.*

Ahirs,	...	128,585
Chamars,	...	103,193
Kachhis,	...	72,898
Brahmans,	...	67,072
Thakurs,	...	60,165
Lodhas,	...	53,658

sixth place as tenants. This disproportion arises from the fact that they form the great bulk of the labouring population—exactly the reverse with the Thakurs, who, although they rank only fifth in numbers, are second in the extent of their cultivation. They thus not only are the largest proprietary body with more than half the whole sîr, but they are only second to the Ahirs in the area of their tenant holding.

What we have just remarked of the whole body of the tenants in the district regarding the fixity of their tenure is prominently brought out in an analysis of the

holdings of the six principal castes, all of whom, except the Chamars, hold 70 per cent. and upwards of their cultivation in occupancy right. The exact percentages are as follows :—

Thakurs,	...	...	...	77 per cent.
Brahmans,	...	...	...	78 „
Kachhis, ...	...	...	...	77 „
Lodhas, ...	...	...	...	77 „
Ahirs, ...	...	...	...	73 „
Chamars,...	...	...	...	69 „

Another important point of view from which to look at the agricultural status of the principal classes is the average areas of their holdings.

We find—

The average sir holding is	...	5·635 acres,	
„ „ rent-free is	...	0·941 „	
„ „ tenant is	...	4·569 „	{ Maurusi, 4·578 acres.
			{ Ghair maurusi, 4·544 „

And analysing the average tenant-holding by castes, the result is :—

Thakurs,	...	...	...	5·15 acres.
Brahmans,	...	...	...	4·51 „
Ahirs,	...	...	...	5·54 „
Kachhis,	...	...	...	4·13 „
Chamars,	...	...	...	4·13 „
Lodhas,	...	...	...	5·12 „

Our figures bring out the average tenant-holding at nearly five acres. But in very many villages “pahikashtkars” or non-resident tenants hold large areas. They have been enumerated separately for each village in which they cultivate : so that every one of those “pahikashtkars” occurs twice and sometimes thrice in the returns. If these be excluded, the average tenant-holding would show at a trifle under six acres. This repetition of one tenant’s name twice and even thrice with his holdings entered separately was necessitated from the mode of drawing up the returns, which were by villages. It is, however, the only case of the kind. With six acres nearly as the average agricultural holding, it may be said that the subdivision of land has almost reached its extreme limit. We find (Chaplat’s Agricultural Chemistry) that in France, where, in a small farm, the whole family of the peasant proprietor help by weeding with their own hands, by collecting and distributing manure, where the father tills with the greatest care and at the most favourable seasons, leaving no corner unproductive, four or five acres of well-cultivated soil suffice for the maintenance of a family. This is about the average holding of a Kachhi in Mainpuri, and the style and quality of the Kachhi’s cultivation is, moreover, very similar to that of the thrifty French peasant. The land may be more fertile in France, and its produce is certainly more valuable, but then the expenses of food and clothing are heavier there than here.

There are in the whole district 77,817 ploughs and 167,256 plough cattle, of which latter 22,224 are buffaloes and 145,032 are bullocks. The other cattle, including sheep and goats, are 236,349 in number. So that there is one head of cattle to every unit of the agricultural population.

The cultivated area to each plough is 7·8 acres. This is considerably above the average holding of six acres. But this difference is accounted for by the fact that nearly all the rent-free-holders and many of the sir-holders have no ploughs at all, obtaining generally free of hire, the use of the tenants’ ploughs. We have also ascertained by inquiry over a large area that a great many of the Chamar tenantry do not keep ploughs or cattle of their own, but are allowed the use of those of their neighbours, giving labour in return at harvest time in weeding and in irrigation at

wells and lifts. Other tenants not strictly of the agricultural classes, such as Mahajans, Kahars, Dhobis, Barhais and Nais, who cultivate a little land, either hire ploughs and cattle at the season, or obtain the use of them for services rendered.

A comparative table showing the rents and rates of the principal cultivating castes, subdivided into those paid on occupancy and non-occupancy holdings, will be of value. We have selected five characteristic parganas :—

Alipur Patti,
Bewur,
Kishni,
Mustafabad,
Shikohabad,

and have had the rents paid over every acre of their cultivation by the non-proprietary tenants taken out and analysed. The statement given below exhibits the results of this analysis :—

Caste.	AREA IN ACRES.			RENT.			RATE.		
	Maurusi.	Ghair-maurusi.	Total.	Maurusi.	Ghair-maurusi.	Total.	Maurusi.	Ghair-maurusi.	Total.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kachhis,	16,344	6,303	22,647	78,007 4 5½	27,735 12 8	1,05,743 1 1½	4 13 4	4 6 5	4 10 8
Lodhas,	22,440	9,551	31,991	93,270 15 5	37,716 9 3	1,30,987 8 8	4 2 6	3 15 2	4 1 6
Chamars,	15,349	9,554	24,903	61,789 7 1	38,764 15 7	1,00,554 6 8	4 0 10	4 0 11	4 0 10
Brahmans,	20,142	7,970	28,092	76,954 1 9	31,445 8 3	1,08,399 10 0	3 13 1	3 15 3	3 13 9
Ahirs,	50,676	25,400	76,076	1,81,333 3 9½	88,871 0 11	2,70,224 4 3½	3 9 3	3 8 0	3 8 9
Thakurs,	17,539	6,141	23,679	58,613 5 9	22,141 7 4	81,054 13 1	3 5 6	3 10 5	3 6 9
Garariyas,	6,031	2,756	8,790	22,437 10 4	10,371 2 0	32,808 12 4	3 11 4	3 12 2	3 11 8
Kahars,	2,010	1,198	3,208	7,387 9 0	4,574 6 1	11,961 15 1	3 10 9	3 13 1	3 11 8
Kayaths,	2,358	992	3,350	7,555 7 4	3,161 0 9	10,716 8 1	3 3 3	3 3 0	3 3 2
Musalmans,	1,789	958	2,747	6,889 3 1	3,838 15 9	10,528 2 10	3 11 9	4 0 1	3 13 4
Barhais,	1,333	992	2,315	5,445 10 2	3,492 6 9	8,938 0 11	4 1 4	3 8 11	3 13 4
Dhobis,	930	645	1,575	4,307 13 11	2,814 4 6	7,032 2 5	4 8 5	4 6 7	4 7 7
Kirars,	6,119	2,448	8,567	25,765 3 7	9,493 14 0	35,259 1 7	4 3 4	3 14 0	4 1 10
Jats,	1,289	472	1,761	5,519 4 10	1,729 0 4	7,248 5 2	4 4 6	3 10 7	4 1 10
Kumhars,	390	211	601	1,776 11 8	938 1 9	2,714 13 5	4 8 11	4 7 1	4 8 3
Mahajans,	205	379	584	915 11 0	1,707 6 0	2,623 1 0	4 7 5	4 8 2	4 7 8
Mallahs,	2,497	619	3,116	5,947 8 0	1,591 3 3	7,538 11 3	2 6 1	2 9 1	2 6 8
Nais,	1,329	883	2,212	5,451 14 3	3,533 15 1	8,985 13 4	4 1 7	4 0 0	4 1 0
Gujars,	263	59	327	1,008 10 6	193 3 9	1,201 14 3	3 12 3	3 4 5	3 10 10
Lohars,	323	98	421	1,112 3 0	346 2 9	1,458 4 9	3 7 1	3 8 6	3 7 5
Remaining castes,	6,755	4,577	11,332	26,327 2 4	18,529 5 3	44,856 7 7	3 14 4	4 0 9	3 15 4
Total, ...	1,76,018	63,176	2,39,194	6,77,536 0 3	3,13,300 14 0	9,90,845 14 3	3 13 7	3 13 0	3 13 5

The castes are twenty in number, and the total area they cultivate is 258,194 acres, of which 176,018 is held in occupancy right and 82,176 in non-occupancy tenure. The area selected affords a sufficiently broad basis for any general conclusions. In discussing the figures of the statement given above we propose to treat only of the six great cultivating castes—two of which—the Thakurs and Ahirs—are connected with the main proprietary bodies : one of which—the Brahmins—is slightly privileged both on account of their social pre-eminence and the connexion of some of them with the landlord classes : and the remaining three—Lodhas, Chamars and Kachhis—which represent the vast body of non-proprietary and unprivileged tenants.

The Kachhis, whether occupancy or non-occupancy, pay by far the rates highest of all, the average rate all round being Rs. 4-10-8. Moreover, the rate paid by them on their maurusi land is higher than that paid on their ghair-maurusi land.

That they should pay all round the highest rate is only what one would expect. They are the most skilful and enterprising, as well as the most painstaking, agriculturists ; they crop higher and make more of the land than any other class of tenants ; they are peaceful as well as industrious, and give but little trouble. They are consequently sought after and much valued, and the best land in the village, that near and around the village site, is often given to them. There are therefore four circumstances which account for their paying the highest rates. In the first place they generally hold land of good quality ; secondly, they take more out of it than others, and therefore can afford more to their landlords ; thirdly, their farming is more economical, as they utilize the labour of their wives and children when many other castes must hire ; fourthly, they do not resist a demand made on them for increased rents when they see the way fairly to meet it.

It is also easily explained why the Kachhis pay higher rates on their occupancy lands, the reason being that their hereditary fields more often lie near and around the village site than their newly acquired ones, which are mostly in the har.

Following on the Kachhis, but far behind them, come the Lodhas. They pay an all-round rate of Rs. 4-1-6 per acre, or 7 per cent. above the average. They are second only to Kachhis in agricultural skill, but are distinguished rather by general excellence in the raising of ordinary field crops than, as the Kachhis are, by special aptitude for the culture of garden produce. Sugarcane is their speciality. Like the Kachhis, too, they use the labour of their families and thereby economise. On the other hand, the Lodha is not nearly so tractable as the Kachhi : he is addicted to combination, and will often, resist even reasonable demands by his zemindar for raising his rent. This accounts for their rate approaching so closely to that paid by the Chamars.

The Chamars' average rate (Rs. 4-0-10) is the next highest. The lands held by them are, generally speaking, inferior in quality to those occupied by any of the other castes ; in fact, compared with the rate they pay, disproportionately so. They are however socially the lowest of all, and this tells heavily against them. Fewer of them enjoy occupancy rights, and even those in possession of such rights have little or no prestige with which to back them up. Of course their women and children work on the land, but they are much inferior in skill and industry to either the Kachhis or the Lodhas.

The Brahmins' all-round rate is Rs. 3-13-9 per acre. The lands they cultivate are, on the whole, certainly equal in quality to those occupied by the Lodhas, and much superior to those of the Chamars. But the rate they pay is comparatively low,—*first*, because they cannot afford to pay as high as either Kachhis, Lodhas, or Chamars, seeing that the labour which these three classes of cultivators can procure from their own families, the Brahmins, from their social position, have to hire ; *second*, because even yet the zemindar cannot bring himself to press a Brahman as he would his other tenants.

The Brahman when he really takes to agriculture as an occupation often brings considerable tact and energy to bear upon it, and may be ranked midway between the Lodha and Chamar.

The Ahirs in these five parganas, as in the entire district, hold by far the largest area. They are either connected with the proprietary body, or manage to cluster together in such numbers and in such localities (hamlets distant from the parent village) as often to defy the efforts of the zemindars either to encroach on their possession or enhance their rents. Hence the lowness of their rates. As a whole they are, with the exception perhaps of the Thakurs, the least thrifty and industrious of the six castes.

The Thakurs are the most privileged tenants. Their lands are equal to those of the Kachhis, but their rents are the lowest of all. They are in the enjoyment of more rights of occupancy than any of the rest, owing, mostly, to their connexion with the landed classes, and the prestige which attaches to them from their belonging to the dominant race. They are backward and unskilled cultivators, and seldom till their own fields. They are difficult to manage, and a landlord will think twice before he arrays against him a body of men who he knows are dangerously independent, and will not hesitate to resist him to the utmost of their power. A zemindar will therefore rather bear a long time than enter on a struggle with them. Hence the privileged and conservative character of their rents.

Canal irrigation in this district is at present confined to nine parganas. In calculating the increase in revenue which is due to the canal we have treated these parganas separately. Our principle has been (1) to eliminate from the total canal-irrigated area those lands which, but for the canal, would have remained dry; and (2) to apply to this area a rate equal to the difference between our general irrigated and dry rates. By "canal-irrigated" area we mean, of course, "habitually" irrigated, not merely the actual area watered during the year of survey.

(1.) *Pargana Ghior.*—In this pargana the proportion of irrigated land to total cultivation was returned at last settlement as 87 per cent. The facilities for sinking wells were then undoubtedly great, and a limited supply of water was obtained from rivers and jhils. A proportion of 87 per cent. therefore, though apparently a very high one, could not have been very far from the truth. For safety, however, we adopt a lower figure and assume 80 per cent. as the fair proportion, now as then irrigated independently of the canal:—

Habitually irrigated area,	...	...	=12,454 acres
$12,454 \times \frac{100-80}{100}$	...	...	= 2,491 „ the area which
would have remained dry but for the canal.			
			Rs. a p.
General irrigated rate,	...	...	=4 10 7 per acre.
Ditto dry ditto,	...	...	=1 15 2 „

Difference,	...	...	=2 11 5 per acre.

2,491 acres at Rs. 2-11-5 per acre = Rs. 6,759, estimated rental due to the canal.

∴ Rs. $\frac{6,759}{2}$ = Rs. 3,380 = estimated increase in revenue due to the canal.

(2.) *Pargana Kuraoli.*—

Habitually canal irrigated area,	...	...	...	=1,493 acres.
Deduct irrigation from escape water in the Kaknadiya, since discontinued				= 190 „

∴ net area habitually irrigated,	...	...	...	=1,303 acres.

Percentage which would have been irrigated independently of the canal = 50.

			Rs. a. p.
General irrigated rate,	...	...	= 4 5 1
Ditto dry ditto,	...	...	= 1 4 6
			<hr/>
Difference,	...	...	= 3 0 7
			<hr/>

$1,303 \times \frac{100-50}{100} = 652$ acres = area which, but for the canal, would have remained dry.

$\therefore 652 \times \frac{3-0-7}{2} = \text{Rs. } 988$, estimated increase in revenue due to the canal.

(3.) *Pargana Mainpuri*.—

I.—DUMAT CIRCLE.

Habitually canal-irrigated area, excluding those lands hitherto } = 9,196 acres
irrigated by escape water which has since been discontinued. }

Percentage which would have been irrigated independently of the canal = 78

			Rs. a. p.
General irrigated rate,	...	...	= 4 9 0
Ditto dry ditto,	...	...	= 1 12 2
			<hr/>
Difference,	...	...	= 2 12 10
			<hr/>

$9,196 \times \frac{100-78}{100} \times \frac{3-12-10}{2} = \text{Rs. } 2,834$ = increase in revenue due to the canal.

II.—BHUR CIRCLE.

Habitually canal-irrigated area *minus* lands in which irrigation } = 541 acres
from escape water has been discontinued. }

Percentage which would have been irrigated independently of the canal = 60

			Rs. a. p.
General irrigated rate,	...	...	= 4 3 10
Ditto dry ditto,	...	...	= 1 5 1
			<hr/>
Difference,	...	...	= 2 14 9
			<hr/>

$541 \times \frac{100-60}{100} \times \frac{2-14-9}{2} = \text{Rs. } 316$ = increase in revenue due to the canal.

\therefore increase of revenue due to the canal over the whole pargana = Rs. 2,834
+ Rs. 316 = Rs. 3,150.

(4.) *Pargana Karhal*.—

Habitually canal-irrigated area, = 23,399 acres

Percentage which would have been irrigated independently of the canal, = 85

			Rs. a. p.
General irrigated rate,	...	...	= 5 5 11
Ditto dry ditto,	...	...	= 2 2 0
			<hr/>
Difference,	...	...	= 3 3 11
			<hr/>

$23,399 \times \frac{100-85}{100} \times \frac{3-3-11}{2} = \text{Rs. } 5,693$ = increase of revenue due to the canal.

(5.) *Pargana Barnahal*.—

Habitually canal irrigated area, = 3,773 acres

Percentage which would have been irrigated independently of the canal = 82

			Rs. a. p.
General irrigated rate,	...	...	= 5 5 7
Ditto dry ditto,	...	...	= 2 2 3
			<hr/>
Difference,	...	...	= 3 3 4
			<hr/>

$3,773 \times \frac{100-82}{100} \times \frac{3-3-4}{2} = \text{Rs. } 1,089$ = increase in revenue due to the canal.

(6.) *Pargana Kishni*—

I.—*DUMAT CIRCLE.*

Habitually canal-irrigated area, = 6,214 acres.
 Percentage which would have been irrigated independently of the canal = 80

			Rs. a. p.
General irrigated rate,	...	...	= 5 10 6
Ditto dry ditto,	...	...	= 2 4 3
Difference,	...	...	= 3 6 3

$$6,214 \times \frac{100-80}{100} \times \frac{3-6-3}{2} = \text{Rs. } 2,117 = \text{increase in revenue due to the canal.}$$

II.—*BHUR CIRCLE.*

Habitually canal-irrigated area, = 2,016 acres.
 Percentage which would have been irrigated independently of the canal = 50

			Rs. a. p.
General irrigated rate,	...	...	= 4 3 1
Ditto dry ditto,	...	...	= 1 10 3
Difference,	...	...	= 2 8 10

$$2,016 \times \frac{100-50}{100} \times \frac{2-8-10}{2} = \text{Rs. } 1,286 = \text{increase in revenue due to the canal.}$$

∴ increase in revenue due to the canal over the whole pargana = 2,117 + 1,286
 = Rs. 3,403.

(7.) *Pargana Mustafabad*—

Habitually canal-irrigated area, = 22,000 acres.
 Percentage which would have been irrigated independently of the canal = 85

			Rs. a. p.
General irrigated rate,	...	...	= 5 10 6
Ditto dry ditto,	...	...	= 2 9 4
Difference,	...	...	= 3 1 2

$$22,000 \times \frac{100-85}{100} \times \frac{3-1-2}{2} = \text{Rs. } 5,070 = \text{increase in revenue due to the canal.}$$

(8.) *Pargana Shikohabad*—

Habitually canal-irrigated area, = 2,600 acres.
 Percentage which would have been irrigated independently of the canal = 60

			Rs. a. p.
General irrigated rate,	...	...	= 5 8 1
Ditto dry ditto,	...	...	= 2 9 2
Difference,	...	...	= 2 14 11

$$2,600 \times \frac{100-60}{100} \times \frac{2-14-11}{2} = \text{Rs. } 1,524 = \text{increase in revenue due to the canal.}$$

(9.) *Pargana Bhongaon*—

Gauhan area which would have remained dry but for the canal, ... = 564 acres.

Difference between general irrigated and general dry rate, ... = Rs. 3-0-0

$$\therefore 564 \times \frac{3}{4} = \text{Rs. } 846 \text{ (1)}$$

Bhur area which would have remained dry but for the canal, ... = 677 acres.

Difference between general irrigated and general dry rate, ... = Rs. 2-0-0

$$\therefore 677 \times \frac{2}{3} = \text{Rs. } 677 \text{ (2)}$$

Dumat area which would have remained dry but for the canal, ... = 2,348 acres.

Difference between general irrigated and general dry rate, ... = Rs. 1-13-4

$$\therefore 2,348 \times \frac{1-13-4}{2} = \text{Rs. } 2,152 \text{ (3)}$$

∴ Increase in revenue due to the canal over the whole pargana = 846 + 677 + 2,152
 = Rs. 3,675.

The following table shows, by parganas, the total increase in revenue due to the canal over the whole district, with the percentage which it bears to the net increase of revenue :—

Pargana.				Net increase of present on expired jumma.	Increase of revenue due to canal.	Percentage of column (2) to (3).
				Rs.	Rs.	
Ghiror, ...	...	...	...	6,278	3,380	53.84
Kuraoli, ...	...	...	...	9,055	998	10.91
Mainpuri, ...	...	...	...	6,817	2,150	46.21
Karhal, ...	...	...	...	8,936	5,693	63.70
Barnahal, ...	...	...	...	7,330	1,089	14.86
Kishnai, ...	...	...	...	8,536	3,408	39.83
Mustafabad, ...	...	...	...	37,504	5,070	13.52
Shikohabad, ...	...	...	...	27,076	1,524	5.63
Bhongaon, ...	...	...	...	34,781	3,675	10.57
				1,46,813	2,7972	19.12

In the above calculations we have dealt with the canal as liberally as we could. We have allowed it full credit for the area which it can command. In deciding upon the proportion of the total canal-irrigated area which, but for the canal, must have remained dry, we have always gone somewhat above the percentages of unirrigated land returned at last settlement : and in fixing upon the rent-rate to be applied to this area, we have given the canal a decided advantage, inasmuch as the general irrigated rate from which it is derived is itself deduced from rents paid not only on the *hcr* irrigated areas but also on the *ganhan* and *manjha* lands. A very insignificant portion of these latter would have remained dry under any circumstances ; independently altogether of the canal they would have been irrigated. If, therefore, we had wished to mete out nothing but the strictest justice to the canal, we should have excluded the *ganhan* and *manjha* areas and rent altogether. On the other hand, however, there can be little doubt that the canal stimulates cultivation, and that it must have operated to extend the cultivated area in the district to some extent at any rate. If, then, the advantage thus indirectly brought about, in a partial expansion of the cultivated area, be set off against the too liberal estimate we have just made, our conclusions, embodied in the figures above given, may be allowed to be fair.

CHAPTER VII.

RECORDS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE RECORD OF RIGHTS PROPERLY SO CALLED—The KHEWATS—Case work during the preparation of the khewats—Applications by co-sharers out of possession to re-admission to settlement on certain conditions—Cases in which unrecorded proprietors in possession of certain proprietary rights claimed entry in the records—Suits by superior or inferior proprietors contesting rights to engage for the revenue—Disputes regarding the distribution of the revenue demand on lands held in severalty—Rent-free plots; treatment of them—Partition—The WAJIB-UL-ARZ—Case work during their preparation—The JUMMAHANDIS—First system adopted for enhancing rentals—Second system—Result from enhancements under both systems: (1) by mutual agreement, and (2) by decrees of Court—FAIRING AND LODGMENT OF THE RECORDS—STATEMENT OF CASE WORK DISPOSED OF DURING THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS—TENURES—Bhayachara villages in the Jumna ravines; their singular features—The tanzi tenure—PATWARIS—Re-arrangement of their circles; their grading, and the redistribution of their salaries—THE CASE OF THE RAJAH OF MAINPURI.

The record of rights, properly so called, consists of the Khewat, Wajib-ul-arz, CONSTITUTION OF THE RECORDS and Jummahandi. OF RIGHTS PROPERLY SO CALLED.

First, then, the KHEWATS. At the time of drawing up the khatiauni, as already described, a rough paper called the "fard hissakash" was prepared in the field. This was based on the patwari's current khewat, showed the shares of the proprietors, and was used as a guide in preparing the khatiauni slips, which were arranged by "pattis." This rough paper was the foundation of the final settlement khewat.

At the commencement of attestations of khatiaunis, the Deputy Collector or Assistant Settlement Officer had the rough "fard hissakash" read out before the co-sharers, heard and disposed of all objections, and finally had drawn up, often in his own handwriting, a fresh statement with entries up to date. This statement, so far as it had gone, only showed fractional shares. Then, as the khatiauni slips were attested and all disputes concerning fields within them settled, the Deputy Collector or Assistant Settlement Officer recorded each slip by its serial number under the share to which it belonged, so that by the end of the attestations he had a proprietary statement showing—(1) the fractional shares; (2) the serial numbers of khatiauni slips by pattis; (3) the total area of land appertaining to each share; thus leaving only the revenue column blank until the declaration of the new jummas. This was the attested khewat, and was deposited in the office until the year for which the records of right were to be finally closed came to an end. In the interval which elapsed, of course, we were obliged to keep the khewats up to date and dispose of all applications concerning their entries.

The disputes which arose at attestation and during the subsequent stages range themselves under five heads:—
Case work during the preparation of the khewats.

(1) When a party alleged that he had voluntarily assigned his rights to a co-sharer, or a stranger, on condition of his paying up outstanding arrears of revenue, and now claimed re-admission to settlement on the ground that the period for which the assignment had been made had expired.

(2) When a party alleging he had been all along in possession of certain proprietary rights unrecorded but acknowledged in the reservation of his privilege to share in the yearly audit of accounts, now claimed entry in the records.

(3) When the rights to engage for the revenue was contested by superior proprietors (talukadars) or inferior proprietors (biswadars).

(4) Disputes regarding the distribution of the revenue demand on lands held in severalty.

(5) Partitions—imperfect and perfect.

In most of the cases under (1) we admitted claimants to record and engagement on its being proved—(a) that they were recorded in the khewat of last settlement; (b) that they had been excluded owing to their inability to pay up their allotment of the arrears of revenue then due; (c) that they had been protected by a clause in the wajib-ul-arz which stipulated their re-entry on paying up the sum advanced. We generally fixed a period within which, if the advance should be paid up, the claimant should have possession; failing payment within which period he should be obliged to sue for re-entry in the Civil Court. The most of these cases arose in villages comprising what had once been the taluka of Muhammadpur Labhaura.

Cases under (2) were very numerous. The usual allegation was that claimants had been left out of the record at last settlement, owing to the practice then current of registering only the names of the principal malguzars or headmen of the several pattis. These cases were often very perplexing, and we frequently resorted to arbitration. It was very difficult to obtain documentary proof sufficient for a Court to go upon, and we generally found it most advisable to obtain awards from respectable men of the neighbourhood who had the requisite local knowledge at their command, or at least had more certain means of obtaining it than we ourselves could hope for. Generally speaking, we found reason to believe that the decisions thus obtained were just, and in the large majority of cases the dispute was finally set at rest.

The disputes under (3) were numerous and occupied a very important place in the litigation. The majority of these cases concerned villages in taluka Manchana. At last settlement Mr. Edmonstone had broken up this taluka, and had in most of the villages made indiscriminate settlements with what he styled the “biswadars” or “inferior proprietors.” The Raja of Mainpuri, who had been recognized by Mr. Edmonstone in these villages simply as the talukadar, and entitled only to a fixed sum as malikana, came up on the expiry of the settlement and claimed to resume his right as plenary proprietor. Mr. Edmonstone’s arrangements having been finally sanctioned, there was no course open but to maintain them; so that the biswadars were retained as direct engagees for the revenue; the Raja’s right to a fixed sum as malikana being duly recorded. The history of the discussion on the Raja’s affairs and his controversy with the biswadars belongs to another part of this Report. The other cases regarding inferior and superior rights divided themselves into—(1) those in which the superior proprietors who had, like the Raja, been set aside at the last settlement claimed to be engaged with direct; (2) those in which the superior zemindars had been admitted to engagement as “sudder malguzars” at last settlement, whilst the inferior zemindars who had been protected by a sub-settlement contested their right to the management; (3) those in which the inferior proprietors had, during settlement, alienated temporarily their rights, or when their rights had been farmed for arrears to the superior proprietors; and (4) those in which for the first time record of a sub-proprietary title was claimed. In only one or two cases of the latter kind (principally in the Mustafabad pargana) were the claims found good, and in these the successful claimants were required to file within a certain time a complete khewat admitted and signed by all. Some cases under (2) occurred where the inferior proprietors sought to be engaged with for the revenue of villages which had been settled with the “sudder malguzars” under Regulation IX.

of 1833, and they, when inquired into, often revealed strange things. It was not uncommon to find the immediate descendants of the former kanungos of the pargana lording it over the ancient Thakur proprietors under the title of "sudder malguzars—" a title and its privileges which they had acquired simply by cunning and intrigue.

Disputes under (4) were very numerous and often most perplexing. In fact the difficulties that beset us in apportioning the new revenue demand on the pattis of partitioned villages caused more delay in the completion of the khewats than almost any others. In zemindari villages, of course, there was no trouble. And in pure bhaiachara villages, where the measure of each sharer's interest and liability was simply the amount of land actually held by him, the distributions were easy enough. But in perfect and imperfect pattidari villages (the tenures most common in the district) we experienced much difficulty. Each case had to be studied by itself, as we found that the adoption of any general rule to be applied indiscriminately to all would result in the imposition of most unjust and unequal burdens.

(4) Disputes regarding the distribution of the revenue demand on lands held in severalty.

For instance, one perfect pattidari village would have three separate pattis recorded as 6½ biswas each, but not showing equal areas, nor judged by the Settlement Officer's estimate being of equal value; and yet the revenue was found to be paid in three equal portions. The sharers in one of these pattis would come up and claim an apportionment according to the area and value of the lands composing their patti, alleging that they had suffered from an inequitable partition; that the lands held by them in severalty did not fairly represent the fractional share recorded as their interest in the village, and claiming rectification of this wrong by a fair distribution of the new jumma. In such a case we endeavoured to adhere as strictly as we could to the custom of distribution. But it not unfrequently appeared that adherence to the custom, whatever it was, would result in burdening one patti with an amount of revenue which it could never pay, while the others would get off with an unduly light assessment. In such cases we thought ourselves bound to disregard the custom and apportion the demand according to the area and value of the lands held separately, although under the law as it then stood we had no authority to set aside an ascertained custom. But no apportionment was ever made without the fullest consideration and without the most ample opportunity being given to parties to show cause why the mode proposed should not be adopted. Most of these cases went up in appeal to the Commissioner, and some to the Board. But we are glad to be able to say that the method of distribution was rarely altered or reversed. Another perfect pattidari village would show four pattis of five biswas each; the areas of the separately held lands being equal, but the pattis charged with unequal amounts of revenue. Here, likewise, each individual case needed consideration, and was treated upon the same principles as above described. Sometimes, however, an old privilege was found at the root of this singular distribution; as for instance, when the eldest son of an old family or his representatives held one patti separately, and his younger brothers or their representatives who owned the other pattis acknowledged the elder's right to "jethounai" in the form of an abatement of the share of revenue due on his patti. When traces of an established usage like this were forthcoming, according to which an unequal distribution formerly made to perpetuate some privilege had been ever since maintained as an element in the tenure, then we adhered to the usage and the old proportion.

In imperfect pattidari villages, when it was plain that the area of the common lands was so small that actual inequalities were incapable of being rectified by any kind of division of them, we set the custom aside and distributed the revenue on the pattis according to their actual value; the amount due on the common land being spread over the various pattis according to their fractional shares. Curious cases occurred sometimes presenting features differing from any cited above; as, for instance, in the large village of Parham in the Mustafabad pargana, where we found that by long established custom the various branches of the family had been from old time located in separate hamlets, the boundaries of which were still known and respected; and that the measure

of property was the actual area held by each; the profits of the jointly held hamlets being divided according to certain still acknowledged ancestral shares. In this case we apportioned the revenue demand on each share in two separate parts:—(1) allotting to each sharer the amount of revenue due on his hamlet according to its present value, and (2) dividing the total revenue due on the jointly held hamlets into as many lots and in the same ratio as the fractional shares. The total amount due, therefore, by each sharer was made up of the sum due on his hamlet *plus* the proportion of the sum due on the joint hamlets corresponding to his fractional share.

There is one more matter which we must speak of while upon the subject of distribution of the revenue. Isolated patches of land in different villages held rent-free for long terms were found to be numerous all over the district. In the majority of them resumption was completely barred by the law as contained in section 28, Act X. of 1859. The lands thus held rent-free were generally in the possession of descendants of original grantees; the grants having been made for the most part on account of service or for religious purpose the service or religious purpose having long since disappeared. It seemed unreasonable that these parties should remain in possession of such lands under what at best was a very doubtful title (the law exempting them from the liability to pay rent, but not declaring them proprietors), and yet should not furnish the quota of Government revenue due upon the land, and which the zemindar of the village had never pledged himself to pay in the interest of a party enjoying possession adverse to his own. Moreover, many of these patches were large and valuable, and to have demanded the revenue due upon them from zemindars who derived no sort of profit, direct or indirect, from them would have been most unfair, and would, moreover, have crippled them in paying the revenue due on their rent-paying lands. At the same time there was no law under which proceedings could be taken to make the rent-free holders pay up the revenue assessable on the lands held by them; nevertheless, the zemindars in whose villages such patches existed were directed to file applications on plain paper for the assessment to revenue of these lands. On receiving the applications, we called upon the parties in possession to show cause why they should not be required to pay to the zemindars the revenue due on the land held by them. When no sufficient cause was shown, we simply assessed the plot at half its present value according to sanctioned rates *plus* the ten per cent. cesses, and gave the incumbent a patta up to the end of the settlement; the rates being written down as "revenue rates," and the total amount payable as "revenue." There seemed no other course open but this. To have saddled the zemindars with the burden of paying the revenue due on these plots would have been most gratuitous injustice in itself, and would, moreover, have given the new assessment in a large number of villages but a slender chance of success. The difficulty was of course this, that under the method pursued the rent-free holders were treated as sub-proprietors. The zemindars were fully apprised of this and warned of the effect of the concession which they were making. But rather than be made to pay up the revenue due upon such lands, they accepted the plan of sub-settlement proposed and agreed to reckon the holders as sub-proprietors. Section 83 of Act XIX. of 1873 now clears away all the difficulties and declares the holders of rent-free land liable always to pay the revenue upon it. In one important case of this kind (Buldeo Dass of village Rurua pargana Karhal) the Board held—(1) that the revenue-free-holder was not, and the zemindar of the village was, responsible for the revenue of 31½ highas rent-free land; and (2) that the Settlement Officer had no authority, even under section 28, Act X. of 1859, to take the case up at all. The Government, on a review of the case, has ruled differently; holding (1) that the Settlement Officer had (under Notification No. 1674 of 1870) power to take up the case even under section 28, Act X. of 1859; and (2) that (as shown by section 83, Act XIX. of 1873) a rent-free-holder is liable for the revenue of the land he holds.

(5) Partitions.

Partition cases were numerous, but do not require special notice.

Most of the difficulties attendant on the preparation of the khewat had to be met in the preparation of the wajib-ul-arz. This paper was originally intended to be a concise record of customs universally obtaining among the village communities. Its tendency, however, has been to become rather prolix and over-minute. The result unfortunately has been that disputes have been excited on matters hitherto undisputed, and the record has now no longer the authority it once possessed. Moreover, several of the clauses have been, either by recent legislation, judicial decisions, or altered practice, rendered obsolete. A judicious excision of all that is unnecessary, and a restriction of its details to matters of general import only, would go far, we think, to restore the credit of the record. A record like the wajib-ul-arz was all very well at a time when knowledge of the country and of local customs was scanty, and when legal rulings were few. But now that in many of the matters regarding which record is still made the decision rests on common law and equity, it seems useless to include clauses which really are superfluous, and to which appeal is rarely, if ever, made. Moreover—and this is a point deserving earnest attention—we have sometimes seen the wajib-ul-arz turned into an engine of oppression against the tenant, who, although affected by much that it contains, were rarely made even nominally parties to its attestation. A case in point which occurred in another district may be noted, where a tenant was mulcted by a Civil Court in a sum nearly equal to his yearly rental because, in contravention of a clause in a wajib-ul-arz to which he had been no party, he had applied his house manure to the lands held in one patti instead of those in another.

We required the cultivators to be treated as parties to the clauses which contained their relations to the zemindars. This made the business of attestation a long one, and did undoubtedly delay the completion of the record. But no other course would have been fair or right.

The principal classes of disputes which came before us in framing this record were :—
Case work during the preparation of wajib-ul-arzes.

I.—As between the co-sharers :—

- (a.) Regarding rights in the village site and in the common land.
- (b.) Regarding the collection and division of sayer profits.
- (c.) Regarding the distribution of irrigation from tanks.
- (d.) Regarding the rights of inheritance—a class of cases in which we refused to interfere.
- (e.) Regarding the principle of re-distribution of jumma and the customs governing partition.
- (f.) Regarding the custom of boundaries of riparian villages.

II.—As between the landlords and tenants :—

- (a.) Regarding cesses.
- (b.) Regarding conditions on which indigo should be sown.
- (c.) Regarding the rights in tenements of the hamlets.
- (d.) Regarding the rights to trees in the waste, on the boundaries of fields, and within fields.

In class I. the most troublesome were those under (a) and (e). Those under (a) were generally fiercely contested, and created the keenest feelings of hostility between the proprietors. Those under (e) were the most numerous.

In class II. disputes regarding cesses were frequent. The quasi-cesses, consisting of contributions of chaff, molasses, straw, oil, &c., were very strongly insisted on. But we took care that no such contributions were written down as obtaining unless the custom was admitted without objection by all the tenants, or when disputed, proved against

each tenant separately, the burden of proof lying on the zemindar. The class of cesses, however, which the cultivators disputed most keenly were those paid in cash. We found in some villages a regular system of cash cesses, consisting principally of payments at certain festivals and holidays. They were often brought to light at attestation of the jumabandis, when, on the zemindar's inducing his tenants to agree to enhanced rates, the latter stipulated that the money cesses should be foregone by the former. Unless universally admitted or proved conclusively, record of the collection of such cesses as customary was always refused. The disputes under (b) were rare, but generally very bitter. The customs for which record was sought were unfavourable to the tenants. They had grown up during the last thirty years and were, singularly enough, often acknowledged, although the tenants protested strongly against their continuance. In one estate consisting of a knot of villages, after a protracted trial, it was proved that the custom was current and had been regularly acted upon, according to which, if the tenant did not sow the requisite area with indigo in any one year, he was summarily evicted from his holding without regard to his right of occupancy. Disputes under (d) were very common and most preplexing, as it was often almost impossible to ascertain the custom.

The wajib-ul-arz, like the khewat, was drawn up under the headings prescribed by the Board in the village, and in the presence of all concerned. Disputed matters were noted. Then the paper was handed over to the Deputy Collector or Assistant Settlement Officer, who caused attestation to be made; and decided, after regular inquiry, all matters on which parties were at issue.

The JUMABANDIS are little more than compilations from the khatiaunis. The real burden therefore consisted in the preparation and attestation of the khatiaunis. These were prepared, as already remarked, simultaneously with the survey records in the field, mainly by the patwaris, supervised by the munsarims. All the disputes respecting occupancy and tenure were raised and settled at attestation of the khatiaunis. The whole work of attestation was finished by the end of 1871.

As already indicated, these attestations did not include the rents of cultivators. In the five parganas of Karauli, Mainpuri, Ghiror, Alipur Patti and Bewar, which had been first assessed, Pandit Kedar Nath had been engaged, ever since the declaration of the new revenues, in attesting rent-rolls enhanced by mutual agreement of tenants and landlords, and in deciding on conflicting claims where either enhancement or abatement were sought.

This procedure however, not to speak of its extreme delicacy and the great judgment and tact which it required, involved so much labour and occupied so much time, that in the end of 1871 it became evident that to continue it in the remaining six parganas, comprising as they did more than two-thirds of the district area, would unduly retard the completion of the settlement. We therefore resolved upon a different system, at once more rapid, and at the same time affording the zemindars ample opportunities for raising their rentals to a fair standard. The first step in carrying out this new plan of operations was to ascertain and record in these six parganas, with as much accuracy as possible, rents as they stood, to serve as a basis for enhancement. This preliminary inquiry was considered all the more necessary, that in many instances where disputes had brought zemindars and cultivators face to face in Court, wide discrepancies between the recorded and the actual rents were disclosed. Accordingly Mr. Smeaton in Bhongaon, Kishni, Karhal and Barnahal Pandit Debi Din in Mustafabad; and Munshi Sadr-ud-din in Shikohabad; were employed in attesting actual rents. Pandit Kedar Nath in the 106 villages of which he had not yet succeeded in completing the new jumabandis, although considerable progress in them had been made, commenced attesting current rents and proceeded to enhance according to the new system. The time spent on this work was

not lost. The often repeated assertion that the patwaris' jumma bandis could not be trusted was in the majority of villages verified. Extensive discrepancies became apparent between recorded rents and actuals. These were rectified, and at least an approach was made to a sounder basis for future enhancements. During the course of this work sundry other matters came up for disposal, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to clear up anything that was doubtful or in dispute.

Immediately before this work was started, proclamations had been issued through the tahsildars of the remaining six parganas to all the zemindars and cultivators, notifying that amicable adjustments of rents would be attested by the Settlement officials on application being made by parties on plain paper; calling on both zemindars and tenants to endeavour in the first instance to agree, and intimating that, failing all efforts to come to terms, regular suits should be instituted in the Settlement Courts within a certain period, which subsequently from time to time was extended. When the work of attestation commenced the new assessments had not yet been declared in these six parganas; so that, although the attesting officers were open to entertain applications, ignorance of what their new jummas were to be prevented many of the zemindars from coming forward to register new rent arrangements with their tenantry or to claim enhancements. Early in 1872 the new revenues were declared in four of the six parganas, viz, Bhongaon, Kishni, Karhal and Barnahal, and in these the proclamations just described began to take effect. By the end of March the revised assessments had been declared in Shikohabad and Mustafabad, and in April enhancements of rent, both by agreement and by decrees of our Courts, were going on in real earnest.

Up to the end of 1871 Pandit Kedar Nath had succeeded in increasing the village rent-rolls of his five parganas upon the old system by Rs. 66,000, bringing them up in very many cases to double, and in some to more than double, the new jummas.

Result from enhancements made under both systems: (1) by mutual agreement; and (2) by decrees of Court.

From the beginning of 1872 up to the close of the settlement the total enhancements of rent made under the new system amounted to Rs. 1,45,000. The new rents resulting from these enhancements were entered in a column in the rough jumma bandis specially reserved for them, and these jumma bandis were brought up to date preparatory to fairing and copying. So that the total rental of the district has been raised by a sum amounting to Rs. 2,11,000, of which Rs. 98,000 are the result of decrees, and Rs. 1,13,000 of mutual agreement. The increase of revenue over the whole district, in round numbers, amounts to Rs. 1,55,000, so that the total rent enhancement exceeds the total revenue enhancement by Rs. 56,000.

The settlement records were all fairied except the khatiaunis, for which provision had been made by an extra column in the jumma bandis, and the original fair copies were lodged in the Collector's record office, bound in cloth and boards, according to the instructions conveyed in the Board's Circular No. 14 of 1872.

FAIRING OF RECORDS.

Copies of the records specified in the same circular were made in Urdu and lodged in the various tahsils, and Hindi copies were made over to the patwaris.

In the Collector's office the original shajra and a copy traced on vellum showing the Settlement Officer's soil chaks were deposited, whilst fair tracings on vellum were made over to the patwaris and tahsils. The patwaris were of great service in the preparation of their own Hindi copies, and we were much indebted to Mr. Lane for the ungrudging way in which he placed them at our disposal. The task of fairing and copying the records was of necessity both heavy and costly. But as the whole burden consisted in manual labour and constant supervision, there is nothing which calls for special remark here.

Those of the original rough records which the Board required to be retained were bound up in separate volumes by villages and stowed away in presses lined with tin specially prepared for them. Pargana maps compiled with the pentograph from the village maps, and showing all the physical features of the country, have been prepared. From them a district map on a reduced scale has been made. These maps will all be photozincographed in the Calcutta Survey Office, and fifty copies struck off for distribution.

The following tabular statement shows the total number of cases disposed of under their separate classes. There have been, as will be seen, 60,643 decisions made of all kinds during the period over which settlement operations have extended. Of these 24,836 are decisions under the various settlement Acts and Regulations. The remainder are orders upon matters not directly coming under these Acts and Regulations, but connected with them and inseparable from the current work of settlement:—

Cases Instituted.	Cases disposed of.	Remaining.	Boundaries.		Under Regulation VII. of 1822.		Under the Rent Act.		Partitions.		Appeals.		Miscellaneous.		Remarks.
			Disposed of.	Remaining.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	
60,664	60,643	* 21	1,191	...	15,946	...	6,600	...	711	* 21	389	...	35,807	...	* Transferred to Collector.

There were only three perfect partitions effected. All the rest were imperfect under Regulation VII. of 1822. The 21 cases left pending at the close of the settlement were transferred to the Collector. The appeals, it will be observed, have been few, their proportion to the number of cases (excluding miscellaneous) disposed of by the original Courts being scarcely 1·6 per cent.

TENURES.

The tenures on which landed property in Mainpuri is held are; as in the rest of the Duab—

- (1) The zemindari.
- (2) The pattidari.
- (3) The imperfect pattidari.
- (4) The bhayachara.

In the first three of these the integer of property is recognized as one bigha, and the fractional parts biswas, and the distribution of profits as well as the apportionment of burdens is regulated, actually or nominally, by the number of biswas and parts of biswas representing the interest of each sharer.

In the bhavachara tenure there is no recognition whatever of any such unit. The Bhayachara villages in the Jumna ravines; their singular features. amount of land actually held by the sharer is the measure of his interest and of his liability. In Mainpuri the Bhayachara villages are the least numerous, although they are excellent specimens of their kind. They are found all over the district, scattered here and there, but they may be said to abound in the Jumna ravine tract. They seem to be naturally adapted to regions like these, although traces of the model internal government which we hear so much of in connexion with them are now very faint. The fact is that for the most part the old proprietors have disappeared and their places

have been taken by outsiders. The tenure has remained, but the community has changed. But, strange enough, their rights had not been, generally speaking, sold, only mortgaged. Unlike the rest of the district, here the practice of selling and buying land was uncommon. But there was scarcely a single field which had not been mortgaged; and most of the shares were in the possession of mortgagees three, four and even five times removed from the original mortgagee. Such cases as the following were found:—A. had at the accession of British Government been possessed of a share amounting to 40 bighas of land. He had mortgaged the whole to B. B. had been a litigious man, and having become involved in consequence of some heavy costs decreed against him, mortgaged one-third of the holding to C., the plots comprising this third being identified by names. The remaining two-thirds had been assigned to a relative D., who had paid up arrears of revenue for which B. had been liable. C., shortly after last settlement, had mortgaged one-half of his third to E., who had for the time of the settlement assigned it to the lumberdar in lieu of a tenant holding at privileged rates. D. had mortgaged his two-thirds in two halves, one to a Marwari Brahman and the other to the village Baniya.

The difficulty experienced in drawing up a faithful record of all the rights in such cases as this may be imagined. One curious circumstance is that each sharer had a little book in which all these transactions for generations had been registered and cancelled, and the evidence of these was rarely disputed. The books were like patwaris' *labakhis*, and it was rare to find a proprietor who had not one. In one large village (Pariar) in the Jumna ravines there were 1,200 sharers, and the majority of the holdings were, one way or another, in the hands of mortgagees or assignees. The difficulty of framing an accurate record of the rights was enormously increased by the minute subdivision which at each successive alienation had taken place; for frequently the plots were not specified with sufficient distinctness, areas did not tally, or the name of one plot had been the same as that of another. When in the course of drawing up the record of a ravine bhayachara village a dispute arose about a separate plot, the inquiry often occupied more time than would have been spent in framing the whole record of rights of an ordinary pattidari village.

One singular tenure came to our notice, current in only two villages of the district: it is called the "tauzi" tenure. Its old name was "tor," then "tauji," and now "tauzi." The two villages in which it still prevails are Faizpur and Nasirpur in the Ghiror pargana.

As shown above, the unit of measure of proprietary interest in the ordinary tenure is the biswa, or one-twentieth of the bigha. The tauzi tenure has a unit of its own, devised on what would appear a sounder principle than the biswa. The biswa, as a measure of proprietary interest, is understood to represent one-twentieth of the profits and value of the mahal, but in estimating for a severance of interests what a twentieth of the mahal actually is in land we have no assistance from it. Now under the tauzi tenure the village is divided off into three tracts acknowledged to be of different value:—

- (1) The gauhan (home land).
- (2) The manjha (middle or second-best land).
- (3) The barha (outlying and inferior land).

In Faizpur an allotment of land from each of these classes in the proportion of—

6	bighas	gauhan,
8	"	manjha,
10	"	barha,

represents what is known as "one bigha tauzi." There are 819 such "bighas tauzi" in the village,—that is, 819 equal shares: and the profits and quotas of revenue are

distributed accordingly—that is to say, an owner of one “bigha tauzi” would be entitled to $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the profits of the common land; the owner of nine bighas tauzi would be entitled to $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the common profits, and would be liable to pay $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the total revenue.

In Nasirpur the proportion of the three classes of land which go to make up one bigha tauzi are—

25	bighas	ganhan,
30	„	manjha,
35	„	barha,

and there are 154½ such bighas in the village.

The interest of co-sharers in these two villages are therefore recorded in “bighas tauzi” and parts of “bighas tauzi,” instead of biswas, as in zemindari and pattidari tenures. In dividing the common lands the advantages of such a standard are plain.

With this exception there are no unusual tenures found in the district.

PATWARIS.

The re-arrangement of patwaris' circles in this district, their grading and the re-distribution of their salaries, have occupied much time, and have been the subjects of protracted discussion.

We proceeded on the system sanctioned by Government and the Board of Revenue, as laid down in the different orders and circulars issued from time to time. This system is clearly explained in the Board's Circular No. 7, dated 28th April, 1864. In the 6th paragraph the Board directed that this system should be introduced in all districts under settlement. On the 7th March, 1870, the Board issued a fresh circular, No. N., calling for the opinions of revenue officers on the subject. In this circular, their leaning to a uniform percentage on the jumma and to the gradation of patwaris into classes with fixed salaries was clearly evident. In answer to this circular the Settlement Officer explained the mode he intended to adopt, and which was finally adopted. There was therefore no choice left but to carry out the new grading system which the Board and Government, after prolonged deliberation, had substituted for the old halkabandi plan, under which the patwari was paid rateably according to the total gross profits of the estates in his circle.

In November, 1870, the re-distribution of circles was commenced in pargana Kuraoli, where the revised assessments had been first declared. The re-allotment of the different circles took a considerable time. In some cases the old arrangements were found to be both faulty and inconvenient. Villages situated at opposite extremes of the pargana were grouped together under one patwari simply because they happened to belong to the same proprietary body. Some circles were unmanageably large, whilst others, on the contrary, were too small to give full employment to a patwari. In re-distributing the circles we were guided by the following principles: (1) to interfere as little as possible with the former arrangements; (2) to equalize in so far as possible the cultivated areas of the circles, consistently with the interest of the zemindars, and the retention of the old patwaris when they could be judiciously retained; (3) not to break up villages unless such should be found absolutely necessary; (4) to make the circles as compact as possible, so that the patwaris should in all cases be within easy distance of their charges; (5) to keep the average circle area for the pargana as close as might be to an assumed standard, which was fixed at, roundly, 1,200 cultivated acres.

On completion of this distribution the re-appointment of the patwaris to the different circles was commenced. The old patwaris were retained unless there were very strong grounds against their retention; and only the most incorrigible and incompetent

were brought under reduction. Changes, however, were effected in cases where, from our personal knowledge, we considered it advisable for the interests of the proprietary bodies to make them. These transfers were generally made with the consent of the zemindars.

After the circles were re-arranged and the patwaris appointed, we proceeded to grade them in three classes, on salaries of Rs. 120, Rs. 100, and Rs. 80 respectively. In making the classification we were influenced principally by merit, in judging of which we were guided by the qualities displayed in the performance of their duties. There were few or none of the patwaris with whose capabilities and personal character we were not acquainted. Former pay and the amount of work in the circles also influenced us a good deal in fixing on the salaries.

In consequence of the enhancement in the revenue following on the revised settlement, we were able to arrange for a fairly paid and competent staff of patwaris with the levy of four per cent. on the jummas—a less percentage than had been anticipated by the Board, or than had been taken in any of the other districts in which the new system had been introduced.

In the two poor parganas of Kuraoli and Bewar we were obliged slightly to exceed the estimate of four per cent., but this was more than met by savings from the richer parganas.

In so far as possible we avoided the appointment of gumashtas, or assistants, as tending to divide responsibility and weaken the hands of the district authorities in controlling the patwaris. Only in twelve instances did special circumstances compel us to make such appointments.

The total number of patwaris, including the twelve gumashtas, is 480, against a former total staff of 511. The aggregate salary is now Rs. 47,300, against Rs. 42,487-8-7. The sum to be yearly realized from the zemindars at four per cent. amounts to Rs. 51,144-12-10, giving a slight saving of Rs. 3,844-12-10 for educational purposes and the purchase of blank forms required for the yearly papers.

The following table shows the results of our arrangements:—

Pargana.	FORMER.						PROPOSED.										Cess at four per cent of new jumma.		Pay of patwaris.—	
	Number of patwaris.			Salary.	Number of patwaris.															
	Patwaris.	Gumashtas.	Total.		1st class at Rs. 150.	1st class at Rs. 120.	2nd class at Rs. 100.	3rd class at Rs. 80.	Gumashtas.	Total.										
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Mainpuri, ...	33	10	43	2,621	4	2	...	8	14	10	...	32	3,722	12	9	3,160	0	0		
Ghiror, ...	28	4	32	3,517	12	6	2	6	14	15	...	37	3,673	9	6	3,620	0	0		
Kuraoli, ...	14	4	18	1,481	11	6	1	4	7	6	...	18	1,670	12	8	1,810	0	0		
	75	18	93	7,620	12	2	3	18	35	31	...	87	9,067	2	11	8,590	0	0		
Karhal, ...	27	6	33	2,391	0	0	...	11	9	10	...	30	3,399	9	9	3,020	0	0		
Barnahal, ...	24	3	27	1,936	1	3	...	9	13	7	...	29	3,572	6	6	2,940	0	0		
	51	9	60	4,327	1	3	...	20	22	17	...	59	6,972	0	3	5,960	0	0		
Alipur Patti, ...	9	...	9	666	0	0	...	1	3	5	...	9	875	0	7	830	0	0		
Bewar, ...	12	...	12	835	0	0	...	1	7	4	...	12	995	9	7	1,140	0	0		
Kishni Nabiganj, ...	27	2	29	2,335	6	6	...	7	12	9	*1	29	3,109	3	2	2,800	0	0		
Bhongaon, ...	66	3	68	5,933	9	6	...	14	31	17	†9	71	7,202	12	8	6,550	0	0		
	113	5	118	9,770	0	0	...	23	53	35	10	121	12,183	3	0	11,310	0	0		
Mustafabad, ...	106	19	125	11,539	9	8	...	29	54	22	2	107	11,715	3	4	10,740	0	0		
Shikohabad, ...	95	20	115	9,220	1	6	...	31	49	26	...	106	11,207	3	4	10,700	0	0		
Total, ...	440	71	511	42,487	8	7	3	121	213	131	12	480	51,144	12	10	47,300	0	0		

* One at Rs. 40.

† One at Rs. 70, one at Rs. 64, one at Rs. 50, one at Rs. 44, two at Rs. 40, two at Rs. 36, and one at Rs. 30.

Such, then, is the result of several years' anxious labour, during which we endeavoured to train the patwaris of the district to habits of accuracy and industry, with a view to their becoming efficient village registrars and custodians of the records which had taken so long to complete. Those of the patwaris who had done good and honest work both prior to and during settlement operations, and who had endeavoured to perfect their acquaintance with their villages, looked forward to a reward in increased emoluments, and obtained a promise of it. Acting in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the Board's rules, we gave such patwaris the rewards we had held out to them in the form of increased salaries.

Our arrangements had been completed and were in force, when on the visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the district in February, 1873, their expediency was called in question. A lengthened discussion ensued, which has terminated in the following order of Government, dated 4th November, 1873, which we quote:—

"The system hitherto adopted of paying patwaris at rates or in grades fixed irrespectively of the amount of cesses levied from the villages comprising their circle must be abandoned, and in the districts where it has been introduced new arrangements must be made. The cess will, as at present, be levied at a uniform percentage, &c., but the pay of each patwari must be adjusted with a direct reference to the amount of cess levied in the village or villages which form his charge, and may vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 per mensem, according to the size and revenue. If the amount of cess levied at the rate fixed at settlement is greatly in excess of these requirements, it should be readjusted so as to be slightly in excess of the patwari's pay, and to leave only a moderate margin; and this should be done either by raising the patwari's pay or diminishing the extent of his charge."

CASE OF THE RAJA OF MAINPURI.

Three questions arose at last settlement in connexion with taluka Manchana, which had hitherto been regarded as the Raja's zemindari, and which had been settled with him as sole proprietor:—

First.—Whether in the villages comprising the taluka the old resident community were not possessed of proprietary rights distinct from and independent of those of the Raja.

Second.—Where such rights were established, whether engagements should be taken from the Raja or from these subordinate proprietors styled "mukaddam biswadars."

Third.—In the event of the engagements being taken from the biswadars, what proportion of the net assets of each village should be allowed to the Raja in lieu of his proprietary rights, and as compensation for his exclusion from engagements.

In 133 out of 184 villages Mr. Edmonstone found that sub-proprietary rights existed; in the remaining 51 villages he decided that either these rights had never existed or, if they had ever existed, that they had been extinguished.

In the 133 villages he uniformly took engagements from the "biswadars," leaving the entire management in their hands. To the Raja he awarded a money allowance in each village calculated at $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the jumma, or 18 per cent. on the net estimated assets.

During the present settlement the Raja claimed to have Mr. Edmonstone's arrangements entirely set aside and to have engagements taken from himself as plenary proprietor, to the total exclusion of the "biswadars," whose proprietary rights he insisted on ignoring.

His claim was finally rejected. The sub-proprietary rights recognized by Mr. Edmonstone were maintained in their integrity, and the biswadars were in all cases engaged with.

The question of the amount of the money allowance to be paid to the Raja was the subject of a protracted discussion.

On his visit to Mainpuri in February, 1873, Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor, decided that "under the strict application of the rule (Board's Circular No. N., dated 2nd October, 1860) the Raja's allowance would have been reduced to one-eleventh of the biswadars' payments. But as his talukdari allowances constitute so large a portion of his income, and as the rule would have suddenly and greatly reduced that income, and consequently affected his state and appearance to such a degree as would have been regarded as a hardship, the Lieutenant-Governor resolved to leave his malikana for his lifetime at its present amount, irrespective of the altered assessment. On the Raja's death the amount will be reduced to one-eleventh of the biswadars' payments, or one-tenth of the land-revenue assessed on the villages."

The prominence occupied by this discussion at both settlements has induced us to make separate mention of it in this report. We have, however, confined ourselves to a simple statement of results. For details we refer to Mr. Edmonstone's Report and to the Records of Government.

CHAPTER VIII.

NOTICE OF SUBORDINATE NATIVE OFFICERS.

Pandit Kedar Nath has contributed greatly to the successful completion of settlement. He joined as Deputy Collector during the earlier part of the survey and remained in the district until the last record was filed. He showed himself possessed of those qualities combined which in most native officials are only found singly. He was very laborious, endowed with singular judgment, and bore throughout his six years' service in the district the highest character for integrity. His tact and judgment were specially marked in his judicial work no less than in the management of the large establishment under his control. We are much indebted to him for the accuracy of the assessment statistics he prepared and the rapidity with which he furnished them; for the immense labour he bestowed on the tedious work of attestation and records, and for the skill and pains with which he completed the rent enhancements of five parganas.

Pandit Debi Din.—During the time he was employed as Deputy Collector he displayed energy and industry. He completed the records of pargana Mustafabad with credit.

Munshi Sadr-ud-din.—Originally drafted into settlement employ from the Shikohabad tahsildarship, he was put in charge of the records and part of the judicial work of that pargana. At first he appeared to be industrious and seemed anxious to do well. But he never liked his work, and this dislike showed itself towards the end of his term of office in what turned out to be slovenly judicial work and perfunctory supervision.

Munshi Ali Muhammad Khan added to great capacity for work considerable originality and judgment. Although somewhat wanting in tact, he was an officer far above the average, and the work turned out by him could always be relied on.

NAINI TAL, }
The 27th July, 1875. }

M. A. McCONAGHEY.
D. M. SMEATON.

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PARGANA KURAOLI.

Boundaries and area—General description of the pargana and its soils—Sources of irrigation and irrigation statistics—Proprietary distribution by castes at last and present settlements—Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class—Plough and cattle statistics—Crop statistics—Fiscal history—Transfers since last settlement—Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer—Character of transfers—Areas, past and present—Increase in cultivation and irrigation—Increase in population—Classification of soils for assessment—Soil areas, soil rates and rentals; and estimated pargana assets—Increase in assumed rental and all-round rate—Financial results—General village statement.

THIS was the first pargana inspected and assessed. It is bounded on the north and west by the Etah district, on the east by pargana Bhongaon, and on the south by parganas Mainpuri and Ghiror. **Boundaries and area.** It forms, with the two latter, the tahsil of Mainpuri. Its area, according to the present survey, is 48,947 acres, against 48,467 acres by the former survey. The difference is slight, being under one per cent. No changes in boundaries have taken place since last settlement. The number of distinct mauzas is 91, their average area 538 acres. All these mauzas, with eleven exceptions, are inhabited, and the total number of village sites amounts to 144.

The Kali Nadi runs along the north of the pargana, and the Kaknadiya, a rain nala, bounds it on the south, with the exception of the eleven **General description of the pargana and its soils.** Isai villages which lie beyond it. The alluvial lands of the Kali Nadi have been already described under that river. The Kaknadiya dries up soon after the rainy season ceases. Its tarai is very limited, and its soil for the most part bad, except in some parts of its course where the current is less rapid and where the stream whilst in flood spreads out. There soil suitable for the growth of sugar-cane is found. A drain connects this stream with the Rasemar jhil, which is of extensive area, and which forms very fair tarai land of its own. In ordinary years it contains water until the beginning of Baisakh; but in 1868* it was quite dry in October, and the villages dependent on it for irrigation suffered considerably. Formerly some canal water was thrown into the Kaknadiya, but the supply was uncertain, and failed when most needed. Now that this has ceased, the zemindars have resorted to the old custom of throwing bunds across the stream at suitable places, and so manage to get at least a first watering for the rabi crops near the banks. It was not, however, thought advisable to record such land as irrigated, the source being so uncertain. In addition to the Rasemar jhil there are three other average sized lakes, the most extensive of which is that of Panwa. All these have got more or less tarai land on their borders, of various degrees of fertility. The distinction between the river tarai (especially of the Kali Nadi) and that formed by jhils is that the upper soil of the former is loose and friable, whilst that of the latter is hard, baked, and clayey.

An extensive tract of high and almost entirely unirrigated bhur land accompanies the course of the Kali Nadi, and reaches inwards for a considerable distance, especially towards the north-west, where it averages two miles across. Another bhur strip runs perpendicular to this tract, joining it a little to the west of the town of Kuraoli, and extending, with an average breadth of about three-fourths of a mile, to the Kaknadiya and the southern confines of the pargana. Bhur also developes itself in isolated patches in individual villages. The most important of these patches have been marked on the soil map. The remainder of the area is either level piliya or dumat. Large usar plains occur to the east and south-west. There is a peculiar soil called tikuriya prevalent in the bhur tract. It is easily distinguished from bhur by being

*Year of drought.

much harder and of a redder color. I at first thought of forming it into a class by itself, but finding that its rates did not materially differ from those of bhur, I decided on keeping them together. It seems to be a concomitant of the latter soil generally, but I have also found it existing in the midst of piliya and dumat. Its great peculiarity is the quantity of moisture it can absorb without detriment to its yielding power. The more rain it gets the better crops it produces, and it dries up much quicker than other soils. It has, of course, the counteracting disadvantage that crops grown on it require more watering than those produced on other soils. Where two waterings will suffice for bhur, three will be required for dumat and four for tikuriya.

Intimately connected with natural soils is the subject of irrigation. The extent Sources of irrigation and to which rivers and jhils can be made available for this purpose irrigation statistics. I have just shown. Canal irrigation is very slight and is at present confined to a few villages in the north-west corner of the pargana; even those villages are situated at the tail of a rajbaha, a long way from the main channel, and it would not suit with the present volume of water to occupy a larger area. The improvement effected in these villages has been great, thus giving an earnest of what will happen when the water of the Lower Ganges Canal (now in course of construction) is distributed throughout the pargana. The areas actually irrigated from the canal for eight years, according to statistics received from that department, are as follows:—

Year.		Rabi.	Kharij.	Total.
1864-65	...	64	78	142
1865-66	...	...	...	...
1866-67	...	423	...	423
1867-68	...	974	165	1,139
1868-69	...	709	191	900
1869-70	...	1,156	333	1,489
1870-71	...	859	401	1,260
1871-72	..	467	602	1,069

Wells are still the chief source of irrigation. In 1867-68, the year of survey, there were 431 masonry wells with 688 runs in use, and the kucha wells in actual work numbered 1,326. In 1868-69, on account of the drought, the kucha wells had increased to 2,371. The water level does not vary much throughout the pargana except in the lowlands bordering on jhils and streams; the average depth from the surface being about 16 feet. In some of the bhur villages just above the Kali Nadi the sub-soil is remarkably firm and is possessed of a uniform consistency throughout down to the spring. Kucha wells when once dug in this tract last for many years without any artificial support, and are almost as good as masonry wells elsewhere; in fact I came across many which had been in constant use since last settlement. With this noteworthy exception, the character of kucha wells in the bhur villages is bad, the spring is seldom reached, and the supply which is from side percolation is often not sufficient to keep a pair of bullocks fully engaged for two or three hours at a stretch. The intermediate strata in many instances are loose and sandy, and this combined with the scantiness of supply forbids the employment of cattle, when irrigation from dhenklis worked by hand is resorted to. These percolation wells seldom last over a single season, but the cost of digging new ones is small. In the majority of the dumat and piliya villages the character of kucha wells is better, their durability greater, averaging from three to five years, and the supply in them much more plentiful. In these villages even tracts occur where percolation wells alone exist, and where the spring is not found. Except in the villages above the Kali Nadi first mentioned, appliances (generally consisting of coils of twigs) to a greater or less depth must be introduced inside the wells to prevent them from falling in. Of the 2371 kucha wells in use in 1,868-69, 1,880 were worked by bullocks and 491 by hand.

Proprietary distribution by castes at last and present settlements.

Caste.	Subdivision.	VILLAGES AND SHARES OF VILLAGES.										PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES OWNED TO TOTAL NUMBER.	
		Last settlement.					Present settlement.					Last settlement.	Present settlement.
		Mauzas.	Biswas.	Biswanda.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.	Mauzas.	Biswas.	Biswansia.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.		
Rajputs	... { Rathors Chauhans Gaur Jadaun Tank }	33	4	6	18		46 2 10 15 9 3	7 10 8 7 11 17	13 8 1 3 11 13	19 6 1 3 12 ...	17 13 12 11 ...	58.48	50.98 2.77 .84 .83 .31
		53	4	6	18	...	50	6	17	4	13	58.48	55.33
		30	15	...	...	...	29	6	6	12	13	33.79	32.21
Kayaths	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	6	9	10	1	5.49	5.95
Ahirs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	3	4	...	1.29
Sunars	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.10	...
Mahajans	...	36	15	...	...	...	36	16	4	5	18	40.38	40.45
Brahmans	... { Mathuriya Sanadh Marwaris }	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.10
		...	...	13	2	...	12	1	7	19	...	.04	.66
		...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	10	...	...	.28
Baniyas	...	...	...	13	2	...	1	17	3	9	9	.04	2.04
		...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	.88
		1	...	...	...	...	1	3	15	...	...	1.10	1.30
Musalmans	...	91	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	100.00	100.00

The Rathor Thakurs have been already mentioned at page 20 of the district report. These Thakurs have entirely lost the turbulent character attributed to them by Mr. Edmonstone. They are now most peacefully inclined, pay in their quota of the Government demand without difficulty, and are less addicted to law suits and quarrels than the majority of their neighbours. Where the sharers are numerous they have taken to cultivating their own seer, and very good farmers they make. The Kayaths, with a few exceptions, are of long standing in the pargana also. They are non-resident, living for the most part in the town of Kuraoli, and their tenure is essentially zemindari. They have, however, an intimate knowledge of their villages and are on very good terms with their tenants.

The Ahirs have occupied a cluster of villages in the south-west corner of the pargana for ages. Their proprietary bodies are very numerous. They are good cultivators, considering their caste, and hold nearly the whole of their land in seer. They have managed hitherto to keep wonderfully together, and very few strangers have acquired any shares in their villages. During the mutiny these Ahirs defeated Tej Singh, the rebel Raja of Mainpuri, and captured two of his guns, for which act of bravery their two leaders Mek Singh and Galsb Singh were rewarded by our Government by the grant of a village in pargana Sarh Salempur of the Cawnpore district. Of the 91 villages composing the pargana, 60 belong to non-residents, 17 to residents, and 14 partly to resident and partly to non-resident proprietors. The average area per individual sharer is 38.57 acres, of which 22.80 acres are cultivated. The total number of recorded proprietors is 1,269.

Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class.

Caste.	SHEER.				ZEMINDARS' MUAFI.				TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.				TENANTS-AT-WILL.				TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Population.	Number of holders.	Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Number of holders.	Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Paying rent in cash.				Paying rent in kind.				Average holding.	Number.	Area.	Percentage of area held to total cultivated area.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
										Number.	Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	Number.	Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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Note.—The details for columns 6, 9, 15, 16, 22, and 23 have not been worked out for each caste in this pargana.

Thrown out of cultivation since survey,

... 213
28,941

1	Number of holders.	CULTIVATED AREA.		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deduced from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
(1.) Seer	844	70	2,443	5,757	2 5 9	2.977	8.69
(2.) Held by tenants with right of occupancy,	4,621	3,454	18,531	65,753	3 8 9	4.757	75.96
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will,	806	946	2,690	7,618	2 13 4	4.511	12.56
(4.) Zemindars' muafi,	728	...	594	...	...	0.816	2.05
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation, ... ..	...	...	213	...	...	...	0.74
Total,	6,999	4,470	24,471	79,128	3 3 9	4.125	100.00
Total (2) + (3)	5,427	4,400	21,221	73,371	3 7 4	4.721	88.52
Total (1) + (3)	1,650	1,016	5,133	13,875	2 9 8	3.727	31.35

Plough and cattle statistics.

The total number of ploughs is 3,904, of plough cattle 7,807, and of other cattle 12,172. The average plough area is 7.41

acres :—

Crop Statistics.

				Crops.	Area.	Percentage of total culti- vated area.		
					Acres.			
KHARIF ...	{	Sugar-cane,	...	...	579	2.01
		Cotton,	...	...	863	3.99
		Kachhiyana,	...	...	493	1.71
		Indian-corn,	...	...	915	3.17
		Rice,	...	...	1,029	3.56
		Joar,	...	...	3,836	13.29
		Bajra,	...	...	4,485	15.64
		Indigo,	...	...	216	0.75
		Hemp,	...	...	488	1.69
		Moth,	...	...	643	2.23
	{	Miscellaneous,	...	...	484	1.50
		Total,				13,981	48.44	
		RABI ...	{	Wheat,	5,614	19.45
				Barley,	4,494	15.57
				Gram	403	1.39
				Gujar,	2,264	7.83
				Bejhar,	1,739	6.03
				Opium,	27	0.10
				Miscellaneous,	340	1.19
		Total,				14,881	51.56	
Grand Total,				28,862	100.00			

Increase since survey,

79

28,941

Fiscal history.

From the cession the different assessments were—

				Rs.
1st settlement	...	...	...	31,818
2nd ditto	...	...	...	31,818
3rd ditto	...	...	...	32,585
4th ditto	...	...	...	32,676

Little is known regarding the working of the first three settlements, but as they lasted only for ten years this is not a subject for much regret. The fourth settlement was originally intended to be a quinquennial one from 1812-13 to 1816-17. It was however by subsequent enactments extended in the case of "zemindars and acknowledged proprietors" to the Regulation IX. of 1833 settlement, and consequently remained in force with very slight variations until 1247 Fasli, the year of Mr. Edmonstone's revision. For 20 years of this period (1225 Fasli to 1244 Fasli) a statement showing the annual demands, receipts and balances is given by Mr. Edmonstone for the pargana as then constituted, excluding the three estates of Madhauli Kalan, Madhauli Khurd, and Mahdewa Jaggaipur subsequently added to it. This statement I subjoin with Mr. Edmonstone's remarks on the working of the four settlements to 1244 Fasli:—

Fasli year.					Demand.	Receipt.	Balance.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1225	...	...	...	...	31,906 0 0	29,744 10 6	2,159 5 6
1226	...	...	...	...	31,683 0 0	31,683 0 0	...
1227	...	...	...	...	31,935 0 0	31,945 0 0	...
1228	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...
1229	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...
1230	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...
1231	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...
1232	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...
1233	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...
1234	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...
1235	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,938 0 0	32 0 0
1236	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...
1237	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...
1238	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...
1239	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,820 4 9	149 11 3
1240	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...
1241	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...
1242	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...
1243	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...
1244	...	...	...	...	31,970 0 0	31,970 0 0	...

"The rate of the present jumma, with reference to the extent of the cultivated and culturable areas, and in comparison with that of the contiguous parganas, to none of which it is inferior in natural or artificial advantages, is exceedingly low; and the inadequacy of assessment, of which this is an indication, is further established by a examination of the table and the general circumstances of the pargana. There has been no material change in the assessment for the last 20 years; the revenue has been realized without balance, and the majority of the zemindars, who are chiefly Rathor Rajputs, and a very troublesome, refractory class, are in very comfortable circumstances."

We thus bring the pargana to the brink of the disastrous season of 1245 Fasli in a flourishing and prosperous condition, moderately and even leniently assessed, with its proprietors well off and its cultivators contented. Then the scene changed completely: a drought never before equalled in intensity fell upon the land, famine followed in its wake, the population was swept away in thousands, and a great portion of the pargana became fallow for want of hands to cultivate it. Concerning the after-effects of this drought, to which Mr. Edmonstone was a witness, I had better let him speak for himself:—

"This is, perhaps, the most proper place to allude to the deterioration which the scarcity of 1245 has occasioned in this pargana; the measurement papers which were

prepared in that year are a more unequivocal index of it, and will convey a better idea of its extent than any description which I could offer. This pargana has suffered more severely in its condition, and calls more loudly for temporary relief, than any other which has come under settlement this season. The mere fact that two-fifths of the lands habitually under cultivation were abandoned is a sufficient indication of the general distress and of the fearful reduction of the cultivating population which have been the consequences of this famine. Some villages have been impoverished to such a degree that no outlay of capital, nor personal attention and industry on the part of the proprietors, can restore them to a flourishing condition in less than two or three years. Among these is Kanchanpur: there were previously ten or twelve houses; they are now all, with the exception of one, uninhabited, roofless and dismantled. Sujampur, No. 75, is another instance of extreme deterioration, the cultivators having been reduced to half their original number. In like manner, Madhkarpur, No. 53, Khirna Kalan, No. 45, Sukhora, No. 51, and Kuttu, No. 38, have been very much depopulated, and the cultivation and prosperity of the villages have been reduced in a corresponding degree."

Notwithstanding the great deterioration which he has so vividly described, Mr. Edmonstone knowing that the jumma prior to 1245 Fasli fell very lightly on the zemindars, and hoping that the depressed condition of the pargana would pass away in a few years, raised the revenue from Rs. 32,676 to Rs. 38,428. It is true that he

	Rs	
1247 Fasli,	...	5,573
1248 "	...	1,816
1249 "	...	353

allowed the slight reductions noted in the margin on his stand-ard demand for three years, but these reductions were altogether inadequate. Even in 1247 Fasli, the first year of his settlement, the jumma imposed was Rs. 179 higher than that of the last year of the fourth settlement. Looking to the revenue-rates current in many of the neighbouring parganas, his assessments were not exorbitant, and if he had dealt more liberally with the zemindars in the matter of temporary reductions, thereby allowing them sufficient time to recover from the effects of the drought, his settlement might have been a success. He found the pargana just emerging from a condition of extreme prostration, and instead of nursing it for a time until it had regained its former strength, he called upon it to take up its full burden at once; and the result was naturally a relapse causing the complete break-down of his assessments. He was too sanguine in his anticipations of the pargana's elasticity, depopulated as many of its villages as had been. He calculated on the fallow land (13,146 acres) being almost immediately brought under cultivation and assessed it with a revenue of Rs. 5,580. The immediate extension of cultivation anticipated by him did not take place; on the contrary, I find that the area under the plough in 1844-45 was 763 acres less than that recorded by him in 1840. This fallow land for years brought in no return to the zemindars, who were nevertheless called upon to pay into the Government treasury a heavy sum annually for it from their profits accruing from the cultivated area. This they were unable to do. His estimated rental was Rs. 59,415, Rs. 8,644 of which were assumed assets on the fallow land, leaving a balance of Rs. 50,771 on the cultivated area. Granting even that the whole of this latter sum found its way into the zemindars' pockets, still they would only have had a remnant of Rs. 12,343 left to pay cesses and patwaris' salaries, to meet the expenses of collection, and to support themselves and their families. It was no wonder, therefore, that the profits were found to be totally inadequate and that general recusancy set in.

Mr. Cocks, who was deputed by Government in 1844 to revise Mr. Edmonstone's assessments, entered on his duties in a true spirit, and although he may have erred on the side of leniency, still his interference was urgently called for, and to his timely and large reductions, both temporary and for the term of settlement, must be attributed the subsequent contented and prosperous state of the pargana. I regret my inability to give my detailed history of his procedure, as nearly all the records of his revision

have been destroyed, but the following statement of his jummas will bear out what I have just said :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
1844-45	...	...	...	...	27,255	0	0
1845-46	...	...	...	...	27,819	0	0
1846-47	...	...	...	...	30,698	0	0
1847-48	...	...	...	...	32,316	10	0
1849-50	...	...	...	...	32,756	0	0
1850-51	...	...	...	...	32,856	0	0

In 1850-51 the cultivation had increased from 17,037 acres in 1844 to 24,621 acres under his beneficent arrangements, and the population had by births and settlement of ryots risen to 26,834. The history of transfers, the clear balance-sheets, and the unanimous testimony of all the district officers who came after his revision prove beyond doubt that the pargana has enjoyed since 1844 all the advantages of a very moderate assessment, and that the period between 1850 and 1870 was one of even greater prosperity than that enjoyed by it between 1812 and 1837.

Transfers since last settlement.

Description of transfer.				Villages.	Biswas.	Biswanis.	Kachwanis.	Nanwanis.	Anwanis.	Cultivated area in acres subject to transfer.	Revenue.
1840 to 1850.											Rs.
Private sale	...	...	...	3	10	3	5	6	...	1,112	1,585
Public sale,	...	...	...	13	...	18	...	5	16	6,046	7,569
Mortgage,	...	...	...	3	17	10	...	...	...	803	1,058
Total,				20	3	11	5	11	16	7,961	10,212
1851 to 1857											
Private sale,	...	...	...	4	14	8	12	19	3	1,382	1,539
Public sale,	...	...	...	...	3	8	10	6	...	69	114
Mortgage.	...	...	...	3	4	16	11	14	3	1,641	1,956
Total,				8	2	13	14	19	6	3,092	3,609
1858 to 1869-70.											
Private sale,	...	...	...	6	18	6	11	...	2	3,487	4,274
Public sale,	...	...	...	...	10	19	17	5	...	146	190
Mortgage,	...	...	...	7	4	19	12	3	...	1,833	2,178
Total,				14	14	6	...	8	2	5,466	7,642
Total.											
Private sale,	...	...	...	15	2	18	9	5	5	5,981	7,398
Public sale,	...	...	...	13	15	6	7	16	16	6,361	7,573
Mortgage,	...	...	...	14	7	6	3	17	3	4,277	6,192
Total,				42	5	11	...	19	4	16,519	21,168

1				2	3	4	5	6	7
Description of transfer.				Total cultivated area which has been the subject of transfer.	Reverted to the original owners.	Area which has been the subject of sale or mortgage more than once.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Area alienated from its original owners.	Percentage of areas in column 6 to the total cultivated area.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Private sale,	...	...	...	5,981	...	1,301	1,301	4,680	16.34
Public sale,	...	...	...	3,361	4,308	894	5,303	1,059	3.69
Mortgage,	...	...	...	4,277	2,817	643	3,460	817	2.85
Total,				13,519	7,125	2,838	9,963	6,556	22.88

Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer.

Description of transfer.				Cultivated area in acres.	Price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Amount of purchase-money per rupee of revenue.
1840 to 1850.					Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Ra.	Ra.
Private sale,	...	...	...	1,112	6,106	5 7 10	1,585	3 85
Public sale,	...	...	...	6,046	18,032	3 15 9	7,569	2 38
Mortgage,	...	...	...	809	2,343	3 14 8	1,053	2 21
Total,				7,967	26,481	3 5 2	10,212	2 59
1851 to 1857.								
Private sale,	...	...	...	1,389	10,391	7 5 2	1,537	6 74
Public sale,	...	...	...	69	580	8 5 6	114	5 08
Mortgage,	...	...	...	1,641	6,403	3 4 8	1,976	2 76
Total,				3,099	16,364	5 4 8	3,627	4 28
1858 to 1869-70.								
Private sale,	...	...	...	2,467	20,654	8 12 6	4,374	7 21
Public sale,	...	...	...	146	560	3 15 4	190	2 25
Mortgage,	...	...	...	1,638	20,726	11 4 11	2,179	6 53
Total,				4,251	41,940	9 8 7	7,043	6 28
Total.								
Private sale,	...	...	...	5,981	47,328	7 14 7	7,398	6 39
Public sale,	...	...	...	626	19,172	3 1 0	7,878	2 46
Mortgage,	...	...	...	4,977	28,470	5 10 6	6,121	4 60
Total,				11,584	94,970	5 12 0	21,463	4 42

In 38 villages no transfers, except by inheritance, have occurred, and in 10 other entire mauzas, where mortgage or other temporary alienation took place prior to revision, the original owners have succeeded in recovering their hereditary property intact. This speaks volumes for the lightness of Mr. Cocks's jumma. Five villages have completely changed hands. In one, however, the transfer has only been from one brother to another, and in two it has been purely nominal, and effected for the purpose of defeating the claims of other members of the family to succeed by right of inheritance. In the other two new men are in possession; but the pressure causing the change in proprietors did not, as far as I can discover, arise from the severity of the Government demand. In the remaining 37 villages portions have been alienated, in some permanently, and in some temporarily.

Area, past and present.

	Total area in acres.	Lebital.	Barren waste.	Old waste.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Groza.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total cultivated.
Last Settlement ...	46,697	231	17,390	4,002	9,144	...	11,474	6,326	17,800
Mr. Cocks's revision, 1844-45, ...	46,504	281	16,295	14,941	...	...	9,691	7,846	17,037
Present settlement, ...	48,947	...	15,268	8,854	438	457	15,549	13,392	29,941

There has thus been an increase of 70 per cent. in cultivation and of 60 per cent. in irrigated area since 1844-45. The fallow which still remains is, with a few trifling exceptions, of the poorest description, and has been seldom taken into account by me in assessment.

The population of the pargana by the different censuses stood at—

26,770 in 1848.
26,834 „, 1850-51.
29,866 „, 1853.
32,626 „, 1865.
33,961 „, 1872.

The increase since Mr. Raikes's enumeration in 1850-51 has been 27 per cent.

In the further classification of soils for assessment purposes the distinction of irrigated and unirrigated, as well as the artificial divisions into gauhan, manjha, and barha, have been recognised. In the gauhan fields there is now very little difference between what was originally dumat and what was bhur, as the continual manuring and watering which this land is subjected to have assimilated the lighter soils and have given them consistency. The natural differences were therefore of less consequence here than elsewhere. The gauhan area I was obliged to divide into three classes. The first was only applicable to a few villages bordering on the town of Kuraoli, where unequalled fertility of soil, superior cultivation, and high rents prevailed. The second is found in the best description of the other villages where the inhabitants are good agriculturists and the soil fair; and the third applies to the remaining or inferior estates. The manjha I first separated into irrigated and dry; and the irrigated again was sub-divided into dumat, piliya, and bhur. The dry manjha being inconsiderable in area (340 acres in all), a further classification of it according to natural soils was deemed unnecessary. The barhas or bhurs were primarily classified into irrigated and dry, and each of these again into dumat, piliya, and bhur. Of tarai land I thought it advisable to make three classes. Tarai 1st is generally close to some village site, is composed of good soil, and has always the advantage of being irrigated when required. Tarai 2nd is also irrigable, but has got some disadvantage, either in position or in quality of soil, which renders it unable to pay the higher rates. Tarai 3rd is unirrigated, and for the most part consists of the dry edges and beds of rain jhils and of the inferior soil along the banks of the Kaknadiya. Maiyar I formed into a single class by itself, as it is all of much the same quality whether irrigated or dry.

Soil areas, soil rates, and rentals, and estimated pargana assets

The different soils, with their areas, assumed rates, and estimated rentals, are :—

Soil.			Area.		Rate.				Deducted rental.				
			Bighas.	Acres.	Per bigha.			Per acre.					
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gauhan 1st, ...	...	...	748	426	6	4	0	10	15	7	4,675	0	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	...	...	2,027	1,154	4	8	0	7	14	5	9,121	8	0
Ditto 3rd, ...	...	...	1,957	1,114	3	8	0	6	2	4	6,849	8	0
Irrigated Manjha, dumat,	...	...	2,833	1,613	3	0	0	5	4	3	8,499	0	0
Ditto piliya,	...	...	1,944	1,106	2	8	0	4	6	3	4,860	0	0
Ditto bhur,	...	...	475	270	2	4	0	3	15	2	1,068	12	0
Dry manjha,...	...	...	598	341	1	4	0	2	3	1	747	0	0
Irrigated barha dumat ...	...	...	5,334	3,038	2	2	0	3	11	9	11,334	12	0
Ditto piliya, ...	...	...	5,212	2,969	1	12	0	3	1	3	9,121	0	0
Ditto bhur, ...	...	...	3,304	1,883	1	8	0	2	10	2	4,956	0	0
Dry barha dumat,	...	...	2,370	1,350	1	0	0	1	12	1	2,370	0	0
Ditto piliya,	...	...	2,633	1,500	0	13	0	1	6	10	2,139	5	0
Ditto bhur,	...	...	14,496	8,250	0	10	0	1	1	7	9,053	12	0
Tarai 1st, ...	...	...	503	283	2	12	0	4	13	3	1,383	4	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	...	...	2,894	1,648	1	12	0	3	1	2	5,064	8	0
Tarai 3rd, ...	...	...	1,959	1,115	1	0	0	1	12	1	1,959	0	0
Maiyar, ...	...	...	1,405	800	0	10	0	1	1	7	878	2	0
Total, ...			50,682	28,862	1	10	6	2	14	6	84,080	7	0

Increase since survey, ... 79

28,941

Increase in assumed rental and all-round rate.	(1.) The pargana rental assumed by Mr. Edmonstone was...	... Rs. 59,415 0 0
	(2.) That assumed by Mr. Cocks in 1844-45, ...	... „ 40,882 8 0
	(3.) The interpreted or corrected rental for 1274 Fasli (the year in which the survey commenced) was ...	... „ 76,625 3 5
	(4.) And the pargana assets deduced from my proposed rates were, .. ... ..	... „ 84,080 7 0
An advance of 41.51 per cent. on (1), of 105.66 per cent. on (2), and of 9.73 per cent. on (3).		

(a) Mr. Edmonstone's all-round rate on cultivation was... Rs. 2 13 7 per acre.

(b) Mr. Cocks's, „ 2 6 5 „

(c) And mine, „ 2 14 6 „

An increase on Mr. Cocks's rate of 21.04 per cent.

The total jumma exclusive of cesses in the last year of the expired settlement was Rs. 32,715, and its incidence—

(1) On the total area	... ..	Rs. 0 10 1 per acre.
(2) On the malguzari area,	... ..	„ 0 15 8 „
(3) On the cultivated area,	... ..	„ 1 2 1 „

The total revised jumma exclusive of cesses is Rs. 41,770, or within Rs. 270 of half estimated assets, and its incidence—

(1) On the total area per acre,	Rs. 0 13 8
(2) On the malguzari area per acre,	„ 1 3 10
(3) On the cultivated area per acre,	„ 1 7 1

The increase in pure revenue was therefore Rs. 9,055, or 27.68 per cent.

Including cesses, the total demand of the last year of the expired settlement was Rs. 34,428

And the total demand of the revised assessments „ 45,947
an increase of Rs. 11,519, or 33.46 per cent.

No reductions in the new jummas have been made on appeal.

Prior to assessment the recorded* rental was Rs. 67,369 and the interpreted or corrected* rental, Rs. 76,625. After the completion of rent enhancements subsequent to assessment the jumma bandi exhibited a recorded* rental of Rs. 79,429, which on valuing the nominally rented and *batai* areas at the average rate paid by occupancy tenants became „ 1,01,053
or Rs. 16,974 in excess of my estimated assets.

Of 7,720 acres the total of the area valued at the average occupancy rate, more than half, it must be remembered, is poor *bhur* soil held on *batai*. The excess of the present corrected rental over the assumed rental is therefore actually much less than it appears.

The new jummas have been realized without difficulty since their declaration in 1870, and are admitted on all sides to be moderate. I confess that I have followed more in the footsteps of Mr. Cocks than in those of Mr. Edmonstone: and if I have erred at all it has been on the side of leniency. The general inferiority of the pargana, its large area of dry and sandy soil, the disastrous effects produced on it by the famine of 1837-38, and the wonderful, though temporary, change which the drought of 1868-69 caused, all acted as strong deterrents against a heavy assessment.

M. A. McCONAGHEY,
Settlement Officer.

* Siwai items included.

General Statement, Pargana Kurawali—(concluded).

[illegible]

	...	2,475	2,475, 2,311	2,342	642	470	400	414	48	...	42	28	18	...	115	216	331	372	0 15 5	1 1 9	1 3 4
Narrabpoh,	...	2,475	2,475, 2,311	2,342	642	470	400	414	48	...	42	28	18	...	115	216	331	372	0 15 5	1 1 9	1 3 4
Nizampur,	...	...	With Sujal,	...	501	450	400	440	154	...	134	13	8	...	167	113	260	306	0 14 6	1 4 11	1 6 10
Nacariva,	...	...	Ditto,	...	38	30	60	311	247	...	247	2	...	...	19	42	81	64	0 3 1	0 15 0	0 15 9
Nagla Usar,	...	...	With Nana Mao,	...	115	With Nana Mao	110	322	263	...	203	25	...	3	26	67	33	119	0 5 5	0 14 9	1 2 11
Nagla Garha,	...	...	With Makulpur and B with Bikapur.	...	...	576	759	750	177	...	177	187	7	4	386	37	425	572	1 0 0	1 4 11	1 12 3
Naurangpur,	...	...	535	535	635	610	610	542	212	...	212	24	5	...	266	55	321	350	1 2 2	1 13 3	1 15 11
Walpur,	...	...	With Medhikapur,	...	264	148	250	412	175	...	175	47	2	1	47	140	187	237	0 9 9	1 0 10	1 5 5
Har Medhikapur,	...	...	Ditto,	...	...	84	60	34	1	...	1	...	...	...	19	14	23	32	1 7 6	1 8 3	1 8 2
Hatan Mubarkpur,	...	...	With Bikapur,	...	430	316	700	925	98	...	98	105	7	4	257	454	711	827	0 12 1	0 13 6	0 15 9
Total,	...	81,818	3,318	32,535	38,428	32,715	41,770	48,947	15,968	...	15,968	8,856	457	423	15,549	13,392	28,941	35,679	0 13 8	1 8 10	1 7 1

PARGANA MAINPURI.

Constitution of the pargana—Description—The canal and its effects—Well statistics—Irrigation statistics—Area and population statistics—Proprietary distribution by castes, at last and present settlements—Statistics of tenure—Cultivating and population statistics by class and caste—Plough and cattle statistics—Crop statistics—Fiscal history—Transfers since last settlement—Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer—Areas past and present—Increase in cultivation and irrigation—Classification of soils—Soil areas, soil rates, and rentals; and estimated assets for both tracts, and for the whole pargana—Increase in assumed rental and all-round rate—Financial results—General village statement.

THIS pargana was first formed into a separate subdivision in 1861. As now constituted it contains 85 distinct mauzas, of which 45 formerly belonged to taluka Manchhana, 15 to pargana Bhongaon, and 25 to pargana Sauj.

For assessment purposes the villages comprising it have been grouped into two distinct classes, the dumat and the bhur, widely differing from each other in soil and irrigation characteristics. The bhur villages occupy the north-east portion and resemble in their salient features the adjoining pargana of Kuraoli; whilst the tract in which the dumat villages lie assimilates even more closely to the parganas of Ghiror and Karhal which bound it on the west and south. The bhur villages belong to "the northern sand tract," the first of the three great natural soil divisions of the district described at page 5 of the general report; whilst the dumat villages form part of the second or "great central loam tract." The bhur villages are 44 in number, and the dumat 41, but the total area of the former is only 31,710 acres against 76,300 acres of the latter. In the dumat tract, however, on account of the much greater prevalence of usar, the cultivated area is only 42 per cent. of the total area, whilst in the bhur tract 58 per cent. is under the plough.

Canal irrigation is at present confined to those villages which lie between the Isan and Arind rivers, and through which the Cawnpore branch of the Ganges Canal and the Nagaria rajbaha, a well-laid out and most successful distributary, pass. The Lower Ganges Canal when constructed may in the course of time irrigate the bhur villages north of the Isan, and its Sakit distributary (if sanctioned) the tongue of country between the Isan and the Kaknadiya. The eight villages south of the Arind will also be commanded sooner or later from the Etawa branch. The country which the Sakit distributary is intended to irrigate possesses great natural advantages in the number of its jhils, in the firmness of its sub-soil, and in the moderate depth from the surface at which water is found: consequently I have on several occasions deprecated the construction of this distributary, and have recommended the application of the supply thus saved to other parts of the country where it is more needed. I now hear that it is the intention of Government to abandon this project. From what I have just said it will be seen that only a very inconsiderable portion of the bhur tract is at present touched by the canal, whilst more than half of the dumat villages, those occupying the centre of the pargana between the two rivers, are very well supplied from the Cawnpore branch and the Nagaria rajbaha. Thus not only has the dumat tract an immense superiority over the bhur tract in natural sources of irrigation, but it has also got the advantage, which the other has not, of canal water over a large part of its area. In the former 25,927 acres, or 81 per cent., of the cultivated area are returned as irrigated, in the latter, but 11,533 acres, or 62 per cent.

Well Statistics.

WELLS.									
PUCKA.					KUCHA.				
Number				Number of runs.	Number				Number of runs.
Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking purposes.			Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking purposes.		
In work.	Abandoned.	In work.	Abandoned.		In work.	Abandoned.	In work.	Abandoned.	
1,006	167	425	...	2,252	2,831	...	...	...	3,281

Irrigation statistics. Of 37,460 acres, the total irrigated area, 15,722 acres are returned as irrigated from wells, 11,662 acres from the canal, and 10,076 acres from other sources.

Area and Population Statistics.	Average area per inhabited site.	Total.	Acres.	109,010
		Cultivated area.	Acres.	50,498
		Number of villa ges.	Acres.	85
	Average village area.	Total.	Acres.	1,370
		Cultivated.	Acres.	594
	Number of inhabited sites.	Total.	Acres.	317
		Cultivated.	Acres.	317
	Average area per inhabited site.	Total.	Acres.	341
		Cultivated.	Acres.	159
	Population by 1872 census.	Landowners.	Acres.	4,872
		Agriculturists.	Acres.	39,139
		Non-agriculturists.	Acres.	39,312
		Total.	Acres.	83,413
	Number of inhabi- tants to each square mile of total area.	Landowners.	Acres.	232
		Agriculturists.	Acres.	232
		Non-agriculturists.	Acres.	232
		Total.	Acres.	494
	Number of inhabi- tants to each square mile of cultivated area.	Landowners.	Acres.	496
		Agriculturists.	Acres.	496
		Non-agriculturists.	Acres.	496
		Total.	Acres.	1,087
	Average number of inhabitants to each village.	Landowners.	Acres.	58
		Agriculturists.	Acres.	460
		Non-agriculturists.	Acres.	463
		Total.	Acres.	981
	Average number of inhabitants to each inhabit- ed site.	Landowners.	Acres.	16
		Agriculturists.	Acres.	123
		Non-agriculturists.	Acres.	124
		Total.	Acres.	263

				Land owners.	Agricultur- ists.	Non-agricul- turists.	Total.
Hindus	...	...	...	4,942	38,712	34,493	78,147
Mussalmans	...	...	...	28	417	4,675	5,120
Christians and others,	...	...	...	2	...	144	146
Total				4,972	39,129	39,312	83,413

Proprietary distribution by Castes at last and present Settlements.

Caste.	Subdivision.	VILLAGES AND SHARES OF VILLAGES.										Percentage of villages owned to total number.			
		Last settlement.					Present settlement.					Last settlement.	Present settlement.		
		Villages.	Biwas.	Biwasais.	Kachwasais.	Nanwasais	Anwasais.	Villages.	Biwas.	Biwasais.	Kachwasais.			Nanwasais.	Anwasais.
Rajputs ...	{ Chauhan ... Kachhwal ... Bhaghele ... Tank ... Jadon ... Bhadauriya ... }	53	...	10	7	4	5	46	10	13	3	8	15	62.39	54.74
								2	5	7	...	...	...		2.66
								1	...	...	...	...	...		1.17
								1	...	...	...	...	...		1.17
								...	...	5	11	...	...		.01
		53	...	10	7	4	5	51	16	5	14	8	15	62.39	60.92
Brahmans,...	Brahmans ...	12	9	5	7	15	15	17	18	3	7	...	8	14.67	21.07
		12	9	5	7	15	15	17	18	3	7	...	8	14.67	21.07
Baniyas ...	Baniyas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	2	8	...	1.18	.50
		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	2	8	...	1.18	.50
Other Hindu castes.	Kayaths ...	8	15	...	...	...	...	7	15	15	16	...	7	10.29	9.16
	Ahirs ...	6	2	10	...	...	...	4	16	3	10	...	...	7.18	5.66
	Kachhis ...	...	16	14	5	...	...	...	15	9	13	12	10	.98	.94
	Lodhas ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	10	...	...	.29	.32
	Chamars ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	.29	.29
		16	4	4	5	...	...	13	17	17	9	12	17	19.03	16.27
Musalmans,	Musalmans ...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	6	10	...	1.54	1.14
Eurasians, ...	Eurasians ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.19	...
		85	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	100.00

Statistics of Tenure.

Total area of pargana in acres.		1,06,010		50,495		85		Total number of villages.							

More than half the pargana is owned by Chauhans, who are by far the most important proprietary body. Seventeen villages belong to the Raja of Mainpuri, the head of the clan. In the other villages possessed by these Chauhans the tenure is often very complicated, and the subdivision of property most minute, owing to the great number of shareholders. In Aurain Parariya (for example) there are upwards of 500 sharers, in Satni Lalpur close on 200, and in Ujhaiya Fakirpur and Kankan about 150 each. Cadets from the different families often adopt the profession of arms, and in almost every regiment or armed body throughout the presidency, the Mainpuri Chauhans are represented. In Aurain Parariya alone some hundreds of the young men are in military service, and a few of them have risen to positions of rank and considerable emolument. These cadets retain their name on the record-of-rights, but instead of being a burden to the estate, they generally send home part of their earnings to aid the brotherhood in their struggles.

Of the 85 villages composing the pargana, 29 are held by mukaddam zemindars who were elevated to the position of proprietors and admitted to engagement by Mr. Edmonstone at last settlement. The Mainpuri Raja prior to 1840 was plenary proprietor of these villages. Since then his direct connection with them has ceased, and in lieu of his rights and interests a certain fixed money allowance, "*hak malikana*," is drawn by him from the treasury, where it is deposited by the mukaddams. The history of the Raja's taluka and of his contests with the biswadars belongs to the district report.

The 29 biswadari villages are all held on pattidari tenure, mostly by Chauhans; of the remaining 56, the Raja of Mainpuri owns 17 and other large landholders 6, whilst of those owned by small proprietors the tenure in 20 is zemindari and in 13 pattidari. The average possessions per sharer are :—

			<i>Total area.</i>	<i>Cultivated area.</i>
In the biswadari villages,	...		36·11	17·65
In the zemindari villages,	...	...	353·77	170·36
In the pattidari villages not owned by bis-				
wadars,	...	...	49·77	17·73
Over the whole pargana,	...	...	57·81	27·03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of holders.	CULTIVATED AREA.		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deducted from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
		Acrea.	Acrea.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acrea.	
(1.) Seer, ...	1,601	206	6,871	19,781	2 14 1	4.42	13.91
(2.) Held by tenants with rights of occupancy, ...	8,158	759	32,726	1,31,837	4 0 5	4.10	66.41
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will, ...	1,867	533	6,212	23,393	3 12 3	3.61	13.36
(4.) Zemindars' muafi, ...	1,901	...	1,572	...	...	0.83	3.13
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation, ...	...	...	1,616	4	...	...	3.20
	13,527	1,498	48,997	1,75,015	3 9 1	3.73	100.00
Total (2)+(3), ...	10,025	1,292	38,938	1,55,230	3 15 9	4.01	79.77
Total (1)+(3), ...	3,468	739	13,083	43,174	3 4 9	3.98	27.27

The total number of ploughs is 7,142, of plough cattle 14,488, and of other cattle 5,720. The average area under each plough is 7.07.

Crop Statistics.

Crop.					Area in acres.	Percentage of total cul- vated area.	
KHARIF	{	Sugar-cane,	...	...	2,135	4.24
		Cotton,	...	...	1,340	2.46
		Kachhiyana,	...	...	1,361	2.70
		Indian-corn,	...	...	1,180	2.34
		Rice,	...	...	3,701	7.35
		Joar,	...	...	9,098	18.03
		Bajra,	...	...	4,166	8.28
		Indigo,	...	...	109	.21
		Hemp,	...	...	594	1.18
		Moth,	...	...	295	.58
		Miscellaneous,	...	...	254	.55
Total,				24,138	47.97
KABI	{	Wheat,	...	...	10,338	20.55
		Barley,	...	...	7,173	14.26
		Gram,	...	...	669	1.33
		Gujal,	...	...	3,595	7.15
		Bejhar,	...	...	3,136	6.23
		Opium,	...	...	178	.36
		Miscellaneous	...	...	1,079	2.15
Total				26,168	52.03
Grand Total,				50,301	100.00
Increase after survey,				194	
						50,495	
Dofasli area,				4,239	8.42

Prior to Mr. Edmonstone's settlement in 1840 no individual assessments of the villages belonging to the Manchhana taluka had ever been made : hence it is impossible to ascertain the burdens which at the former settlements fell on any particular village or group of villages as distinguished from the whole taluka. For this reason, therefore, the jummas of the pargana (composed as it is of parts of Manchhana, Bhongaon, and Sanj) cannot be given for any of the settlements preceding that concluded by Mr. Edmonstone. Mr. Edmonstone's demand on the pargana as now constituted amounted to Rs. 94,860. His assessments were however shortly afterwards revised by Mr. Unwin ; but as no records of Mr. Unwin's proceedings in Sanj and Manchhana can be traced, the details of his revision must be omitted. Roughly speaking, the jumma for the first year 1845-46 may be put at Rs. 75,000, rising gradually to Rs. 88,000 in 1850-51. A decrease of Rs. 218 was subsequently allowed in the Naugaon estate, and small reductions were from time to time granted for land appropriated by Government in different villages : bringing the revenue down to Rs. 86,253 during the last year of the expired settlement.

Transfers since last. Settlement.

Description of transfer.					Villages.	Blawas.	Blawansia.	Kuchwansia.	Nanwansia.	Anwansia.	Cultivated area in acres sub- ject to transfer.	Revenue.
1840 to 1850.												Ra.
Private sale	...	...	...	...	2	18	19	14	13	10	1,492	2,444
Public ditto	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	7	8	15	1,330	2,304
Mortgage	...	...	...	...	2	8	15	6	2	...	1,543	2,635
Total,					...	7	14	15	4	5	4,365	7,383
1851 to 1857.												
Private sale	...	...	...	...	1	12	13	17	1	17	809	1,622
Public ditto	...	...	...	...	...	15	19	...	2	10	446	715
Mortgage	...	...	...	...	3	14	18	18	12	10	2,371	3,921
Total,					...	6	3	11	16	17	3,626	6,258
1858 to 1862-70.												
Private sale	...	...	...	...	9	17	2	14	14	16	4,607	7,675
Public ditto	...	...	...	...	2	10	14	3	16	10	1,479	2,357
Mortgage	...	...	...	...	13	13	2	13	2	18	6,574	9,995
Total,					...	26	...	19	14	4	12,660	20,027
1840 to 1869-70.												
Private sale	...	...	...	...	14	8	16	6	10	2	6,908	11,741
Public ditto	...	...	...	...	5	13	13	11	7	15	3,355	5,376
Mortgage	...	...	...	...	19	16	16	17	17	8	10,486	16,551
Total,					...	39	19	6	15	6	20,651	33,568

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Description of transfer.	Total cultivated area which has been the subject of transfer.	Reverted to the original owners.	Area which has been the subject of sale or mortgage more than once.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Area alienated from its original owners.	Percentage of areas in column 6 to the total cultivated area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Private sale ...	6,908	...	984	984	5,924	11.98
Public ditto ...	3,255	...	739	739	2,516	5.08
Mortgage ...	10,488	7,045	1,112	8,157	2,331	4.71
Total, ...	20,651	7,045	2,835	9,880	10,771	21.77

Statement exhibiting the Value of Land at different periods as shown by the terms of Transfer.

Description of transfer.	Cultivated area in acres.	Price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Amount of purchase money per rupee of revenue.
1840 to 1850.		Ra.	Ra. a p.	Ra.	
Private sale ...	1,492	7,267	4 13 11	2,444	2.97
Public ditto ...	1,330	5,015	3 12 4	2,204	2.36
Mortgage ...	1,543	5,668	3 10 9	2,635	2.15
Total ...	4,365	17,950	4 1 9	7,283	2.46
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale ...	809	7,493	9 4 2	1,622	4.63
Public ditto ...	416	1,101	2 7 6	715	1.54
Mortgage ...	2,371	12,583	5 4 11	3,921	3.21
Total ...	3,626	21,176	5 13 5	6,258	3.38
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale ...	4,607	63,055	13 10 11	7,675	8.22
Public ditto ...	1,479	13,591	9 3 0	2,357	5.77
Mortgage ...	6,574	50,114	7 9 11	9,985	5.01
Total ...	12,660	1,26,760	10 0 2	20,027	6.33
1840 to 1869-70.					
Private sale ...	6,908	77,814	11 4 3	11,741	6.63
Public ditto ...	3,255	19,707	6 0 10	5,276	3.73
Mortgage ...	10,488	68,365	6 8 3	16,551	4.13
Total ...	20,651	1,65,886	8 0 6	33,568	49.7

The area affected by transfers has been 21·77 per cent., or somewhat over one-fifth of the pargana. Of this area one-half

	Average price per cultivated acre realized during the whole period, 1840 to 1869-70.	
	Private sale.	Public sale.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Biswadari villages, ..	9 10 7	5 7 9
Whole parganah ...	11 4 3	6 0 10

is confined to the biswadari villages in which alienations have been much more frequent than elsewhere, whilst the prices realized in them at sales extending over the whole period of settlement have been considerably lower than in the other villages. This was to be expected seeing that the mukaddams' rights were naturally both less secure and less valuable than those of zemindars, who were in enjoyment of full proprietary rights and who had no "*hak malikana*" to pay to a talukdar. The average price per acre at private sales has risen gradually from Rs. 4-13-11 during the first period to Rs. 13-10-11 during the post-mutiny period—a striking

example of the greatly enhanced value which land has acquired since the earlier years of the past settlement.

Areas, past and present.	Total area in acres.	Lakhiraj.	Barren waste.	Old waste.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Groves.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total cultivated.
Last settlement, ...	1,04,368	265	53,769	2,531	8,357	...	27,904	11,542	39,446
Present settlement, ...	1,08,010	...	43,199	11,944	1,141	1,231	37,460	13,035	50,495

The revenue-free area at last settlement has since been resumed and brought under assessment. The area shown under "old waste" is much larger now than it was in 1840, because more care has been taken in distinguishing land absolutely barren from soil which can be cultivated, however poor the produce may be. The area under groves at last settlement cannot be ascertained, hence the column is left blank for that period.

Since 1840 the increase in cultivation has been 28·01 per cent. and in irrigation 34·24 per cent. At last settlement the irrigated area was returned at 70·73 per cent. of the cultivated area, now it stands at 74·18 per cent. This relative rise is due partly to the introduction of the canal and partly to the number of masonry wells which have been constructed.

In classifying the soils of this pargana for assessment, the system adopted in Kuraoli was closely adhered to. The only changes made were (1) to reduce the gauhans from three to two, and (2) to include all the dry manjhas in one class.

Soil Areas, Soil Rates and Rentals; and estimated Assets for both Tracts and for the whole Pargana.

Soil.	Bhur Circle.				Dumat Circle.				Total.			
	Area in bighas.	Area in acres.	Rate per bigha.	Rate per acre.	Assumed assets.	Ra. a. p.	Area in acres.	Rate per bigha.	Rate per acre.	Assumed assets.	Area in acres.	Ra. a. p.
Gauhan 1st, ...	2,104	1,198	5 0 0	8 12 5	10,550 0 0	4,643	2,758	5 0 0	8 12 5	24,215 0 0	3,956	Ra. a. p. 34,735 0 0
Ditto 2nd, ...	2,273	1,294	3 8 0	6 2 4	7,955 8 0	2,786	1,587	4 0 0	7 0 4	11,144 0 0	2,881	19,499 8 0
Irrigated manjha dumat 1st, ...	1,630	871	3 0 0	5 4 4	4,590 0 0	6,334	3,607	3 4 0	5 11 4	20,585 8 0	4,478	26,175 8 0
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	1,121	638	2 8 0	4 6 3	2,802 8 0	2,916	1,661	2 12 0	4 13 3	8,019 0 0	2,399	10,821 8 0
Ditto ditto bhur, ...	618	352	2 4 0	3 15 2	1,390 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	352	1,990 8 0
Dry manjha, ...	166	89	1 4 0	2 3 1	195 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	89	195 0 0
Irrigated barha dumat 1st, ...	1,631	872	2 2 0	3 11 8	3,353 6 0	10,385	5,857	2 4 0	3 15 2	23,141 4 0	6,729	26,894 10 0
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	2,920	1,663	1 12 0	3 1 2	5,110 0 0	8,569	5,044	1 12 0	3 1 2	15,503 4 0	6,707	20,613 4 0
Ditto ditto bhur, ...	3,238	1,844	1 8 0	2 10 2	4,857 0 0	45	26	1 8 0	2 10 2	67 8 0	1,870	4,324 8 0
Dry barha dumat 1st, ...	860	490	1 2 0	1 15 7	967 8 0	4,500	2,562	1 4 0	2 3 1	5,625 0 0	3,052	6,592 8 0
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	1,376	784	0 15 0	1 10 4	1,390 0 0	1,784	988	1 0 0	1 12 1	1,734 0 0	1,772	3,024 0 0
Ditto ditto bhur, ...	9,181	5,239	0 11 0	1 3 4	6,311 15 0	474	270	0 12 0	1 5 1	355 8 0	5,492	6,667 7 0
Tarai 1st, ...	532	297	2 12 0	4 13 3	1,435 8 0	586	334	2 12 0	4 13 3	1,611 8 0	631	3,047 0 0
Ditto 2nd, ...	1,656	943	1 12 0	3 1 2	2,898 0 0	4,844	2,473	1 12 0	3 1 2	7,603 0 0	3,416	10,500 0 0
Ditto 3rd, ...	2,151	1,225	1 4 0	2 3 1	2,688 12 0	4,810	2,739	1 8 0	2 10 2	7,215 0 0	3,964	9,903 13 0
Malyar, ...	701	399	0 10 0	1 1 7	433 2 0	3,875	2,307	0 12 0	1 5 1	2,906 4 0	2,606	3,344 6 0
Total,	31,938	18,188	1 12 5	3 1 10	56,703 11 0	56,391	32,113	2 4 9	4 0 7	1,22,724 12 0	50,301	1,86,428 7 0

Increase after survey, ...

191

50,495

			Rs.	a.	p.
Increase in assumed rental and all-round rate.	(1.) The pargana rental assumed by Mr. Edmonstone was,	...	1,47,108	0	0
	(2.) The interpreted rental for 1274 Fasli, the year of the present survey, was,	...	1,60,684	0	0
	(3.) And the pargana assets deduced from my proposed soil rates were,	...	1,86,428	0	0
an advance of 26·73 per cent. on (1), and of 16·02 per cent. on (2). Mr. Edmonstone's all-round rate on cultivation was Rs. 3-7-3 per acre, or 6·49 per cent. below that (Rs. 3-11-1) assumed by me.					

Financial results. The total jumma exclusive of cesses in the last year of the expired settlement, was Rs. 86,253, and its incidence—

			Rs.	a.	p.
(1) On the total area per acre,	...	...	0	12	9
(2) On the malguzari,	...	...	1	5	3
(3) On the cultivated,	...	...	1	11	4

The total revised jumma, exclusive of cesses, is Rs. 93,070, or within Rs. 144 of half estimated assets and its incidence

			Rs.	a.	p.
(1) On the total area per acre,	...	...	0	13	9
(2) On the malguzari,	...	...	1	7	0
(3) On the cultivated,	...	...	1	13	6

The increase therefore in pure revenue has been Rs. 6,817, or 7·90 per cent.,

Including cesses, the total demand of the last year of the expired settlement was,

Rs. 90,100

And the total demand of the revised assessments, ... „ 1,02,377
giving an increase of Rs. 12,277, or 13·62 per cent.

No reductions have been made in the new jummas either by the Commissioner or the Board of Revenue on appeal.

Prior to assessment, the recorded rental was, ... Rs. 1,49,730

And the interpreted or corrected rental, ... „ 1,60,684

After the completion of rent-enhancements subsequent to assessment, the jumma bandis exhibited a recorded rental of ... 1,76,067
which on valuing the nominally rented areas at the average rate paid by occupancy tenants became Rs. 2,02,811, or Rs. 16,383 in excess of my estimated assets. The biswadari villages were treated by me with extra leniency at assessment owing to the heavy "*malikana*" (Rs. 6,272 on a jumma of Rs. 24,090) which their mukaddam Zemin-dars had to pay in addition to revenue and cesses.

M. A. McCONAGHEY,
Settlement Officer.

General Statement, Pargana Mainpuri.

Number.	Name of village.	DETAIL OF AREAS.																Rate per acre on cultivated area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on total area.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
		NOT ASSESSABLE.					ASSESSABLE.																
		Total area.	Barren waste.		Land exempted from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Bagha.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.			Total assessable.										
			Acres.	Ac.						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.								
1	Arhampur,	271	306	325	271	320	296	8	9	...	34	129	136	235	288	1	1	4	1	4	1		
2	Arazi line,	...	...	701	...	...	430	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Asogpur,	551	575	601	477	430	332	146	8	1	1	176	28	204	314	2	3	10	2	5	7		
4	Akruya,	101	59	59	71	110	232	27	3	4	1	81	111	192	305	0	7	7	0	9	2		
5	Anjni,	...	With Manchhana.	810	810	900	715	174	36	4	1	376	134	600	541	1	4	2	1	12	8		
6	Angautha,	...	With Kishni Nabiganj.	6,708	6,316	5,700	4,859	2,185	42	42	42	1,848	196	2,984	2,674	2	3	1	2	11	9		
7	Ujalya Fakirpur,	1,465	1,465	1,439	1,689	1,700	2,589	1,221	213	36	12	327	39	1,117	1,368	1	3	10	1	8	4		
8	Udetpur Abhai,	...	Musaf.	342	446	430	447	54	13	24	...	135	22	356	393	0	15	5	1	3	4		
9	Udetpur Paramkudi,	...	With Paraunkh.	2,701	2,701	3,100	4,776	68	109	11	...	226	266	492	612	1	2	10	1	10	0		
10	Aurain Parariya,	...	With Kishni.	1,560	1,560	1,360	1,275	398	300	7	9	650	16	666	882	1	7	3	1	13	9		
11	Aurain Mandar,	1,301	1,401	1,307	936	1,300	1,905	819	341	8	15	553	170	732	1,086	0	10	1	1	10	7		
12	Ikri,	...	With Manchhana.	...	...	...	572	302	...	...	...	164	14	178	270	0	9	9	1	4	9
13	Bedanpur,	...	With Paraunkh.	...	...	...	884	270	...	...	...	341	280	621	614	0	10	10	0	15	7
14	Bareri,	...	With Bhongaon.	99	98	600	375	950	6	...	...	69	4	117	125	0	4	9	0	14	0
15	Brabampur Sahalya,	...	...	1,524	1,341	1,420	967	227	...	...	...	598	86	656	740	1	14	8	2	9	7
16	Barauli	...	With Halpura.	1,592	647	700	837	45	...	...	...	434	170	604	547	0	12	7	0	13	3
17	Baghauli Saidpur,	...	With Manchhana.	...	375	400	837	350	3	6	166	216	382	437	0	7	7	0	13	3			
18	Burra,	...	Ditto ditto	...	326	276	423	127	...	...	...	171	107	274	296	0	15	11	1	6	8
19	Bahadurpur,	...	Ditto ditto	...	75	100	241	163	...	...	...	55	6	61	74	0	6	7	1	4	3
20	Bhagpur,	25	25	44	...	...	201	143	...	...	...	118	63	181	259	0	8	9	0	13	7
21	Bhaupur,	...	With Manchhana.	...	201	220	241	143	...	...	...	5	118	181	259	0	8	9	0	13	7
22	Bhaupur,	...	Ditto ditto	...	376	300	283	27	...	...	...	9	75	162	227	256	1	0	11	1	2
23	Paraunkh,	...	Ditto ditto	...	8,764	1,037	983	214	...	...	...	18	450	177	627	769	1	2	11	1	7
24	Pirpur,	...	With Manchhana.	...	41	150	264	108	...	...	...	24	100	49	127	146	0	9	5	1	0
25	Tabapur,	...	Ditto ditto	...	86	86	114	37	...	...	...	6	71	89	127	146	0	9	5	1	0
26	Taroli,	...	Ditto ditto	...	537	437	563	85	...	...	...	9	...	210	477	0	12	3	0	14	5

General Statement, Pargana Mainpuri—(concluded).

Number.	Name of village.	DETAIL OF AREAS.																Rate per acre on cultivated area.			
		NOT ASSESSABLE.						ASSESSABLE.													
		Total area.	Barren waste.		Land exempted from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Bagha.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.			Total assessable.								
			Acres.	Rs.						Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.									
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
27	Tundaoli,	961	374	...	374	67	2	...	359	159	518	587	1	0	11	1	11	10	1	15	6
28	Thorwa,	2,290	1,175	...	1,175	32	12	32	790	179	969	1,045	0	18	7	1	13	9	1	12	10
29	Jaramai,	921	632	...	632	22	2	1	198	66	264	289	0	8	8	1	11	6	1	14	4
30	Jaran,	920	111	...	111	188	11	12	285	313	598	809	0	10	5	0	11	10	1	0	1
31	Jagruppur,	251	18	...	18	10	...	...	126	98	323	323	1	3	1	1	4	7	1	5	6
32	Jeonti,	2,118	973	...	973	77	31	6	1,032	...	1,032	1,145	1	2	0	2	1	6	2	5	2
33	Chandpur,	530	167	...	167	84	2	11	169	97	266	263	0	10	7	0	15	5	1	5	1
34	Husanpur,	168	66	...	66	5	2	2	93	...	93	102	1	4	11	2	2	6	2	5	10
35	Dharau,	1,087	108	...	108	308	40	2	470	189	659	979	1	2	2	1	5	3	2	1	1
36	Dharangadpur,	2,110	1,506	...	1,506	378	40	18	983	185	1,168	1,604	0	13	4	1	9	11	2	3	7
37	Dharangadpur, Naga- riya.	574	184	...	184	45	1	5	332	7	339	390	1	1	7	1	9	10	1	12	8
38	Devamai,	1,068	451	...	451	13	10	2	577	14	591	617	1	7	2	2	8	2	2	9	11
39	Deopura,	407	93	...	93	14	10	1	182	167	289	314	1	9	11	2	1	7	2	4	6
40	Deopura Bharthara,	1,143	431	...	431	373	6	9	343	84	426	714	0	11	10	1	3	1	1	15	11
41	Rasbanpur,	2,228	1,850	...	1,850	340	13	46	788	187	976	1,376	0	10	5	1	8	5	2	2	5
42	Ramhar,	97	18	...	18	6	2	...	34	3	71	79	1	2	2	1	6	2	1	3	9
43	Ruppur Bharatpur,	954	274	...	274	169	1	8	264	24	513	684	0	7	6	0	10	6	0	14	1
44	Rudarpur,	209	16	...	16	41	1	...	86	66	151	193	0	15	4	1	0	7	1	4	9
45	Sathni Dalippur,	1,446	890	...	890	127	5	32	425	3	432	626	0	11	3	1	10	1	2	3	2
46	Sathni Lalpur,	1,393	663	...	663	315	31	5	426	5	479	730	0	12	2	1	9	2	2	6	4
47	Sarauliya,	693	328	...	328	61	9	2	214	80	300	365	0	9	2	1	1	7	1	5	4
48	Sikandarpur,	1,314	922	...	922	6	9	10	257	11	267	292	0	8	2	1	11	9	1	12	8
49	Sagoni,	1,552	528	...	528	154	6	2	612	25	862	1,024	1	0	6	1	9	0	1	13	8

[illegible]

PARGANA GHIROR.

Description of the pargana—Sources of irrigation and irrigation statistics—Area and population statistics—Proprietary distribution by castes at last and present settlements—Statistics by tenure—Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class—Plough and cattle statistics—Crop statistics—Fiscal history—Transfers since last settlement—Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfers—Character of transfers—Past and present areas—Increase in cultivation—Increase in irrigated area—Increase in population—Classification of soils—Soil areas, soil rates and rentals, and estimated assets for the whole pargana—Increase in assumed rental and in all-round rate—Financial results—General village statement.

Description of the pargana. This pargana forms part of the great central loam tract of the district described at page 6 of the general report. The river Arind runs in a south-easterly direction down its centre. This stream has a singularly winding course and produces a most marked effect on the soil of the numerous villages through which it passes. Its tarai is universally rich and clayey, and comprises in itself 9·25 per cent. of the whole cultivated area of the pargana. This tarai, for assessment purposes, has been constituted into a distinct class of soil, and its area in each estate has been separately worked out. Some of the villages—Kanegi and Faizpur for example—are celebrated for the sugarcane which is produced in the fields bordering on the river, where the outturn is not only heavier but also of a superior quality to that grown elsewhere. The Isan also traverses the northern portion of this pargana and cuts off the 15 villages forming the Aunchha estate from the remainder. Its tarai is inferior to that of the Arind, but it does not here assume that intrinsically sandy character which obtains further on in the Mainpuri and Bhongaon parganas. It has not been formed into a separate soil, but has been classified according to its capabilities with the tarais found bordering on jhils and marshes. The Sengar river only touches the pargana at its most southerly point, passing through the village of Ata Harena and bordering on that of Amarpur. Its power as a fertilizer is consequently barely perceptible. There are some very fine jhils, the most important of which have been already mentioned at page 4 of the district report. They and the different drainage lines have more or less lowlying land along their borders. This has been marked off and subdivided into three classes: tarai 1st, tarai 2nd, and maiyar: according to fertility or the reverse. The first and second classes also embrace the alluvial lands on the banks of the Isan and Sengar. With the exception of the above enumerated tarais or clayey portions liable to flooding the prevailing soil throughout the pargana is dumat or loam. In only three places do traces of bhur or sand occur: (1) to the east of the town of Ghiror; (2) at Amarpur, and (3) near Kosma Hinud. The total bhur area is but a trifle over one per cent. of the whole cultivated area. The principal natural soils are therefore loam and clay, as in the other parganas forming the central division of the district. Extensive usar plains scattered over the face of the pargana are met with everywhere.

Sources of irrigation and irrigation statistics. The Cawnpore and Etawah branches of the Ganges Canal run parallel to each other, one on each side of the Arind, and, broadly speaking, bring within their influence the whole of the pargana except the Aunchha villages north of the Isan and that portion of Ata Harena south of the Sengar. Even the part north of the Isan will be commanded by the Sakit distributary, a branch of the Lower Ganges Canal, when constructed. Masonry wells are very numerous, and in those parts where the subsoil has not been injured by the canal kucha wells can generally be dug at but little expense. Water is nowhere far below the surface, and its quality is always good. It is therefore a matter of little surprise that 84·61 of the whole cultivated area is habitually irrigated.

The well statistics are:—

PUCKA.					Number of runs in working order.	KUCHA.					Number of runs in working order.
NUMBER.				Used for irrigation.		NUMBER.				Used for drinking purposes.	
Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking purposes.				Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking purposes.			
In work.	Abandoned.	In work.	Abandoned.			In work.	Abandoned.	In work.	Abandoned.		
1,159	39	48	2	2,673	921	34	28	...	1,134		

Of a total irrigated area of 86,834 acres, 21,685 acres were returned as due to wells, 12,454 acres to the canal, and 2,695 acres to other sources.

Area and population statistics.

Pargana.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Number of villages.	Average village area.		Number of inhabited sites.	Average area per site.		Population by 1872 census.			
				Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Cultivated.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Ghiror, ...	96,840	43,538	81	1,196	537	341	284	128	2,470	33,719	23,272	59,461

Area and population statistics—(concluded).

Pargana.	Number of inhabitants to each square mile of total area.				Number of inhabitants to each square mile of cultivation.				Average number of inhabitants to each village.				Average number of inhabitants to each inhabited site.			
	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Ghiror, ...	16	223	154	393	36	496	342	874	31	416	287	734	7	99	66	174

	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Hindus, ...	2,452	33,157	21,592	57,201
Musalmanas,	18	562	1,680	2,260
Total, ...	2,470	33,719	23,272	59,461

Proprietary distribution by castes at last and present settlement.

Caste.	Subdivision.	VILLAGES AND SHARES OF VILLAGES.										PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES OWNED TO TOTAL NUMBER.															
		Last settlement.					Present settlement.					Last settlement.	Present settle- ment.														
		Villages.	Biswas.	Biswanais.	Kachwansis.	Nanwansis.	Anwansis.	Villages.	Biswas.	Biswanais.	Kachwansis.			Nanwansis.	Anwansis.												
Rajput...	...	{	Chauhans,...	...	{	44	12	18	13	17	9	{	19	1	16	17	1	3	{	55.12	{	23.57					
			Jadons, ...	...									8	16	13	10	...	10.91								
			Tanks, ...	...									8	1	10	12	18	...				9.98				
			Raghubansis, ...	...									2	11	15	9	4	6½				3.19				
			Other Thakura, ...	...									1	...	6	16	16	14½				1.25				
	Total,	...	...	...	...	...	44	12	18	13	17	9	39	12	3	6	...	4	55.12	48.90		
Brahmans	...	{	Kanaujiyas	...	{	25	2	...	1	10	...	{	18	3	13	6	13	6½	{	30.99	{	22.45					
			Rajauriyas, ...	...									4	...	15	6	17	3				4.98				
			Other Brahmans, ...	...									9	19	9	...	6	10				12.31				
	Total,	...	25	2	...	1	10	...	32	3	17	13	16	19½	30.99	39.74											
Baniyas	...	{	Sarangi, ...	...	{	...	...	...	...	...	{	1	2	17	14	3	17	{	1.23	{	1.42	
			Agarwal,	6	13	6	1541
	Total,	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	11	...	18	17	1.23	1.83								
Other castes of Hin- dus.	{	Ahirs, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	15	18	10	14	7½	4.93	3.45						
		Knyaths, ...	...	4	...	1	4	12	11	2	2	5	3	16	5½	4.96	2.61									
		Gusains, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.23	1.23						
		Mahajans,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	15	5	...	...	.53						
		Bairagis, ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	19	18	15	...	.31	.31						
		Sunars, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	12	13	6½	...	.17						
			Total,	...	9	5	1	4	12	11	6	14	7	19	3	19½	11.43	8.30									
Musalman	...	Musalman,	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1.23	1.23							
GRAND TOTAL,		...	81	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	100.00							

The Chauhan Thakurs still form the largest body of proprietors although their possessions have been sadly curtailed since the commencement of our rule. The members of the Partabner branch have suffered most severely, and the splendid estates of Usnida, Pachawar, Karaoli, Harhai, half Himmatpur, and Nahal Katengra with its six subordinate villages, have passed away from them for ever for a mere song, before they were thoroughly acquainted with the rigid working of our system. It is distressing to see such men reduced to the position of cultivators when they might have been saved by more lenient and careful treatment. The Jadon Kunwars of Awa and Chaudhri Jai Chand of Binsiya now own their ancestral properties and are their masters. The history of the Tank Thakurs has been given in detail at page 21 of the district report. Chaudhri Jai Chand is the sole Kanaujiya Brahman proprietor, and possesses in his own right 18½ manzas. The Jadon Thakurs are confined to three members of the Awa family, who are non-residents. The remaining zemindari bodies do not require special notice.

[illegible]

Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class.

Caste.	SEER.				ZEMINDARS' MUAFI.				TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.						TENANTS-AT-WILL.						TOTAL.					
	Population.	Number of holders.	Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Number of holders.	Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Paying rent in kind.			Paying rent in cash.			Paying rent in cash.			Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.			Area.	Percentage of area held on total cultivated area.		
										Number.	Area.	Ac.	Number.	Area.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.	Rate per acre.	Number.		Area.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.			Rate per acre.	Number.	Area.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Abirs, ...	11,753	205	802	3,912	3,912	11	6	545	545	2	44	1,647	8,646	6,264	6,264	3	11	396	1,839	4,637	2,264	11,348	26.46			
Thakurs, ...	6,052	640	4,492	8,316	8,316	17	33	911	911	2	12	1,056	5,739	5,436	5,436	2	45	255	1,010	4,105	1,872	11,331	26.40			
Brahmans, ...	5,235	130	1,062	8,169	8,169	475	522	1,039	1,039	...	...	841	4,556	5,432	5,432	2	8	112	429	3,833	1,560	6,481	15.34	
Kachhis, ...	6,255	...	...	...	...	2	4	3,180	3,180	4	33	879	3,180	4,704	4,704	12	13	200	947	4,528	897	4,177	9.74
Chamars, ...	8,291	...	...	...	...	32	10	812	812	6	67	532	2,862	4,399	4,399	1	22	228	559	2,537	799	2,920	6.81
Garariyas, ...	2,855	...	...	...	...	3	2	686	686	1	10	268	1,138	4,268	4,268	2	5	70	225	3,194	844	1,380	3.22
Kayaths, ...	551	10	53	5,300	5,300	12	16	1,333	1,333	3	5	89	409	4,500	4,500	...	...	23	93	4,043	137	576	1.34	
Lodhas, ...	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	72	498	7,194	7,194	...	...	19	51	2,737	91	570	1.33
Kahars, ...	1,795	...	...	...	...	24	14	583	583	...	1	105	357	3,409	3,409	...	...	57	169	2,983	186	542	1.27
Musalmans, ...	2,260	39	280	7,179	7,179	88	55	625	625	...	...	52	302	5,808	5,808	...	...	27	91	3,370	206	728	1.70
Dhanuks, ...	1,413	...	...	...	...	66	161	1,872	1,872	...	...	62	174	2,806	2,806	2	6	40	88	2,238	190	429	1.00
Gusains, ...	122	...	...	...	...	52	191	3,711	3,711	...	...	15	173	11,533	11,533	...	...	1	3	3,000	68	369	.86
Nais, ...	1,220	...	...	...	...	51	24	470	470	...	...	85	212	2,554	2,554	2	1	27	59	2,069	163	296	.69
Barhais, ...	1,309	...	...	...	...	26	8	308	308	...	1	61	187	3,082	3,082	...	...	32	72	2,250	119	268	.62
Mahajans, ...	1,786	2	4	2,000	2,000	8	3	375	375	...	...	29	94	3,241	3,241	...	...	35	113	3,329	74	214	.50
Telis, ...	930	...	...	...	...	4	2	500	500	...	...	38	132	3,474	3,474	...	...	15	44	3,066	57	180	.42
Dhobis, ...	850	...	...	...	...	43	22	512	512	...	1	36	85	2,389	2,389	...	...	27	48	1,593	106	151	.35
Kumhars, ...	893	...	...	...	...	12	6	500	500	...	...	41	89	2,171	2,171	1	10	7	29	4,875	61	134	.31
Baniyas, ...	517	3	16	5,332	5,332	4	3	750	750	...	...	24	49	2,041	2,041	...	...	7	34	4,857	38	103	.24
Remaining castes, ...	4,832	...	...	...	...	233	157	704	704	4	13	125	314	2,535	2,535	2	6	66	111	1,721	420	601	1.40
Total, ...	59,461	999	6,709	20,668	7,272	1,173	1,211	1,018	1,018	22	211	5,555	28,596	1,25,612	4,63	4,901	29	131	1,644	6,009	29,345	4,141	3,670	9,652	42,897	100.00
Deduct gardeners,	75	11	42
			6,634				1,230					28,554								6,007					42,767	

NOTE.—The details for columns 5, 9, 15, 16, 22, and 23 have not been worked out for each caste in this pargana.

1.	Number of holders.	CULTIVATED AREA.		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deduced from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
		Acres.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
(1) Seer, ...	999	8	6,626	30,668	3 1 11	7.141	15.24
(2) Held by tenants with rights of occupancy.	5,877	211	28,554	1,25,618	4 6 4	4.894	66.07
(3) Held by tenants-at-will, ...	1,673	131	6,007	29,345	4 14 3	3.669	14.10
(4) Zemindars' muafi, ...	1,173	...	1,230	12	0 0 2	1.048	2.83
(5) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation.	...	...	766	...	...	...	1.76
	9,652	350	42,183	1,75,643	4 1 1	4.510	100.00
Total (2)+(3), ...	7,550	342	34,561	1,54,963	4 7 9	4.623	80.17
Total (1)+(3), ...	2,602	139	12,633	50,013	3 15 4	4.909	29.24

The total number of ploughs is 6,223, of plough cattle 12,496, and of other cattle 24,107. The average area under each plough is 6.99.

Crop statistics.

Crops.					Area.	Percentage of total cultivated area.
					Acres.	
KHARIF,	Sugarcane,	...	...	...	2,150	4.96
	Cotton,	...	...	...	3,181	7.34
	Kachhiyana,	...	...	...	1,065	2.46
	Indian-corn,	...	...	...	313	.72
	Rice,	...	...	...	2,892	6.67
	Joar,	...	...	...	2,362	5.40
	Bajra,	...	...	...	921	2.12
	Indigo,	...	...	...	286	.66
	Hemp,	...	...	...	62	.14
	Moth,	...	...	...	17	.04
	Miscellaneous,	...	...	...	120	.28
Total,					20,369	46.99
RABI,	Wheat,	...	...	...	9,161	21.13
	Barley,	...	...	...	4,295	9.91
	Gram,	...	...	...	2,056	4.75
	Gojal,	...	...	...	791	1.83
	Bejhar,	...	...	...	5,623	12.97
	Opium,	...	...	...	456	1.05
	Miscellaneous,	...	...	...	594	1.37
Total,					22,976	53.01
GRAND TOTAL,					43,345	100.00

Increase after survey, 188

43,533

Fiscal history.

The jummas of the first three settlements were—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st triennial, ...	72,440	4	0
2nd ditto, ...	72,427	0	0
3rd ditto, ...	83,562	0	0

The quinquennial settlement (1812-13 to 1816-17) was concluded by Mr. Batson, Collector of Etawah, in 1812-13; and it remained in force with very few alterations

until 1839, when the demand stood at Rs. 89,221-14-0. According to the concurrent testimonies of Captain Wroughton (the Revenue Surveyor) and Mr. Edmonstone, this pargana, by reason of the fertility of its soil and its great well capability, suffered much less from the effects of the famine of 1837-38 than Karaoli or Mainpuri. Mr. Edmonstone considered the quinquennial settlement a light one, but admitted that the burden was unequally distributed. He attributed any difficulty which had been experienced in the realization of the revenue more to the refractory character of the Thakur zemindars than to severity of assessment. He raised the revenue to Rs. 96,177, an increase of 7.79 per cent. on that which he found current. His settlement broke down hopelessly, and a revision was undertaken by Mr. Unwin in 1844-45 under the supervision of Mr. Robinson, then Commissioner of the Division. The result of this revision was as follows:—

Mr. Edmonstone's jumma	...	...	Rs. 96,177
Jumma of 1845-46	...	...	„ 74,776
Ditto 1846-47	...	...	„ 75,641
Ditto 1847-48	...	...	„ 79,086
Ditto 1848-49	...	...	„ 83,302
Ditto 1849-50	...	...	„ 87,600
Ditto 1850-51 to the end of the settlement	...	...	„ 87,758

The jumma of the last year of the expired settlement was Rs. 85,563, or Rs. 2,195 less than that of 1850-51. This decrease was on account of the large area appropriated by Government from time to time for the construction of roads and canals. The reductions granted by Messrs. Unwin and Robinson were ample, as is proved by the general prosperity of the pargana and the ease and punctuality with which the revenue has been paid during the period extending from their revision up to the close of the settlement.

Transfers since last settlement.

Description of transfer.	Villages.	Biswas.	Biwanais.	Kuchwansis.	Nanwansis.	Anwansis.	Cultivated area in acres subject to transfer.	Revenue.
1840 to 1850.								Rs.
Private sale, ...	6	10	16	16	17	13	3,268	6,560
Public ditto, ...	16	9	19	5	16	5	10,262	20,906
Mortgage, ...	6	1	1	10	5	13	8,433	6,386
Total,	29	1	17	12	19	9	16,963	33,852
1851 to 1857.								
Private sale, ...	1	14	8	14	11	15	1,832	3,771
Public ditto, ...	2	6	17	19	9	10	1,956	4,154
Mortgage, ...	2	14	6	3	3	13	1,709	3,371
Total,	6	15	12	17	4	19	5,497	11,296
1859 to 1869-70.								
Private sale, ...	7	18	18	17	18	18	4,460	8,974
Public ditto, ...	...	18	4	1	13	1	503	972
Mortgage, ...	2	14	6	16	2	0	1,270	2,365
Total,	11	11	9	15	13	19	6,233	12,311
1840 to 1869-70.								
Private sale, ...	16	4	4	9	8	7	9,560	19,305
Public ditto, ...	19	15	1	6	18	14	12,721	26,092
Mortgage, ...	11	9	14	9	11	6	6,412	12,123
Total,	47	9	...	5	18	8	28,693	57,459

Description of transfer.	Total cultivated area which has been the subject of transfer.	Reverted to the original owners.	Area which has been the subject of sale or mortgage more than once.	Totals of columns 3 and 4.	Area alienated from its original owners.	Percentage of areas in column 6 to the total cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Private sale, ...	9,560	...	1,461	1,461	8,099	18.79
Public ditto, ...	12,721	1,150	2,028	3,178	9,543	22.15
Mortgage, ...	6,412	3,648	1,386	4,984	1,428	3.31
Total, ...	28,693	4,798	4,825	9,623	19,070	44.25

Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer.

Description of transfer.	Cultivated area in acres.	Price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Amount of purchase money per rupee of revenue.
1840 to 1850.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Private sale, ...	3,263	23,120	7 1 2	6,560	3.52
Public ditto, ...	10,362	30,910	3 0 2	20,906	1.48
Mortgage, ...	3,433	13,506	3 14 11	6,386	2.11
Total, ...	16,963	67,536	3 15 8	33,852	1.99
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	1,832	13,906	7 9 5	3,771	3.69
Public ditto, ...	1,956	10,417	5 5 2	4,154	2.51
Mortgage, ...	1,709	6,868	4 0 3	3,371	2.03
Total, ...	5,497	31,191	5 10 9	11,296	2.76
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	4,460	62,329	13 15 7	8,974	6.94
Public ditto, ...	503	5,738	11 6 6	972	5.90
Mortgage, ...	1,270	15,346	12 1 4	2,365	6.49
Total, ...	6,233	83,413	13 6 1	12,311	6.77
1840 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	9,560	99,355	10 6 3	19,305	5.15
Public ditto, ...	12,721	47,065	3 11 2	26,082	1.81
Mortgage, ...	6,412	35,720	5 9 1	12,122	2.94
Total, ...	28,693	1,82,140	6 5 7	57,459	3.17

The first thing which strikes one on looking at these tables is the great rise in prices which has taken place. During the first period an acre of cultivated land only realized Rs. 3-15-8, during the second period Rs. 5-10-9, whilst in the years succeeding the mutiny Rs. 13-6-1 has been the average price. This proves indisputably that the value of land has increased immensely since the commencement of last settlement, and specially so within the last eleven years. Another remarkable fact is the great decrease which has taken place in compulsory sales, the bulk of the area so alienated having changed hands in the few years immediately after Mr. Edmonstone's settlement, and before Mr. Unwin's revision had restored the fiscal equilibrium of the pargana. The prices brought at these sales generally range lower than those obtained at private sale or mortgage. There are a number of causes working to effect such a result : *first*, in sales for arrears of revenue it may be presumed that the best estates are not brought to the hammer ; *second*, when sale is brought about by a decree of Court there is generally some incumbrance, such as a previous mortgage, on the property ; and *third*, in private sales and mortgages the sum of money changing hands is often exaggerated in the deeds, to defeat claims for pre-emption, whilst such collusion is not so easily managed at an open competitive sale. The area alienated has been excessive, being 44.25 per cent. of the whole, but, as I have remarked, the greater part of

this property changed hands during the first few years of the settlement, when the Government demand undoubtedly pressed heavily on the zemindars.

Past and present areas.

	Total area.	Lathiraj.	Barren waste.	Culturable waste.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Groves.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total cultivation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Last settlement, ...	94,845	294	49,343	2,431	5,939		32,302	4,536	36,838
Present settlement,	96,840	..	40,215	11,472	943	677	36,834	6,699	43,533

The cultivated area (1) at last settlement	was 36,838 acres.
(2) at Mr. Unwin's revision	" 31,299 "
Increase in cultivation. (3) in 1850-51 (see Mr. Raikes' statistics)	" 36,393 "
(4) and by present survey	" 43,533 "

The present area is therefore an increase on that of 1840 of 18·18 per cent., on that of 1844 of 39·09 per cent., and on that of 1850-51 of 19·62 per cent. There has thus been a most marked improvement in this respect even since 1850-51, when under Mr. Unwin's revision the pargana had reached a very fair state of prosperity.

The irrigated area has also increased from 32,302 to 36,834 acres since 1840, but the proportion of irrigated land to the whole area under the plough has fallen from 87 to 84·61 per cent. This I am, however, unwilling to accept as correct seeing that canal irrigation has been introduced over a large portion of the pargana during the last 20 years. The present returns I am convinced are accurate; therefore, the only supposition to be made is that Mr. Edmonstone's returns were exaggerated. For arriving at this conclusion there are strong grounds, seeing that in the 50 villages revised by Mr. Unwin, containing then a cultivated area of 28,367 acres, only 23,926 acres, or 84·34 per cent., were recorded as irrigated. At all events I consider myself perfectly warranted in assuming that the percentage of irrigation has not decreased since last settlement.

The population of the pargana by the 1872 census is 28 per cent. in excess of that of Mr. Raikes' enumeration and 11 per cent. above that of the 1865 census.

The classification of the area subject to inundation I have already explained was into Arind tarai, tarai 1st, tarai 2nd, and maiyar. The uplands were primarily divided into home lands and out-lying lands. Of the home lands I distinguished four separate classes: gauhan 1st, gauhan 2nd; manjha 1st and manjha 2nd, whilst the barha was subdivided into dumat 1st, dumat 2nd, and bhur, and each of these further into irrigated and dry.

Soil areas, soil rates and rentals, and estimated assets for the whole pargana.

Soil.	Area.		Average rent-rate.		Assumed rental at average rate.
	Bighas.	Acres.	Per bigha.	Per acre.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gauhan 1st, ...	6,999	3,985	5 0 0	3 12 6	34,990 0 0
Ditto 2nd, ...	2,871	1,635	4 0 0	7 0 4	11,484 0 0
Irrigated manjha dumat, 1st,	7,874	4,484	3 8 0	6 2 4	27,559 0 0
Ditto ditto, 2nd,	2,643	1,506	2 12 0	4 13 3	7,268 4 0
Irrigated barha dumat 1st,	15,939	9,077	2 4 0	3 15 2	35,862 12 0
Ditto ditto 2nd,	9,953	5,668	1 12 0	3 1 2	17,417 12 0
Ditto ditto bhur,	946	539	1 12 0	3 1 2	1,655 8 0
Dry barha dumat 1st, ...	5,983	3,407	1 4 0	2 3 1	7,478 12 0
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	2,124	1,209	1 0 0	1 12 1	2,124 0 0
Ditto ditto bhur, ...	81	47	1 0 0	1 12 1	81 0 0
Tarai Arind, ...	7,045	4,012	2 8 0	4 6 3	17,612 8 0
Tarai 2nd, ...	2,775	1,555	2 0 0	3 8 2	7,570 0 0
Tarai 3rd, ...	6,327	3,603	1 8 0	2 10 2	9,490 8 0
Maiyar, ...	3,546	2,019	0 15 0	1 10 4	3,324 6 0
Total, ...	76,115	43,345	2 6 7	4 3 10	1,83,918 6 0

Increase after survey, ... 188

43,533

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1.) The pargana rental assumed by Mr. Edmonstone as the basis of his assessment was, ...	1,44,265	8	0
(2.) And that assumed by Mr. Unwin was, ...	1,12,380	0	0
(3.) The rental for 1843-44 was actually recorded at, ...	1,16,424	0	0
(4.) And the interpreted or corrected rental for 1274 fasli was, ...	1,52,170	0	0
Whilst the pargana assets deduced from my soil rates came to, ...	1,83,918	6	0
an advance of 27 per cent. on (1), of 64 per cent. on (2), of 58 per cent. on (3), and of 21 per cent. on (4).			

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Edmonstone's all-round rent-rate on cultivation was, ...	3	12	3
Mr. Unwin's ditto ditto ...	3	9	5
And mine ditto ditto ...	4	3	10

giving an increase of 16 per cent. on Mr. Edmonstone's rate and of 18 per cent. on Mr. Unwin's rate.

	Rs.
The total jumma, exclusive of cesses, in the last year of the expired settlement was, ...	85,563
Financial results.	

And its incidence—	Rs.	a.	p.
(1.) On the total area per acre, ...	0	14	1
(2.) On the malguzari area per acre, ...	1	8	2
(3.) On the cultivated area per acre, ...	1	15	5

	Rs.
The total revised jumma, exclusive of cesses, is, ...	91,840
or within Rs. 119 of half estimated assets.	

And its incidence—	Rs.	a.	p.
(1.) On the total area per acre, ...	0	15	2
(2.) On the malguzari area per acre, ...	1	9	11
(3.) On the cultivated area per acre, ...	2	1	6

The increase therefore in pure revenue has been Rs. 6,277, or 7.33 per cent.

	Rs.
Including cesses, the total demand of the last year of the expired settlement was, ...	89,373
And the total demand of the revised assessment, ...	1,01,024
Giving an increase of, ...	11,651

No reductions have been made in the new jummas either by the Commissioner or the Board of Revenue on appeal.

	Rs.
Prior to assessment the recorded rental was, ...	1,43,016
And the interpreted rental, ...	1,52,170
After the completion of rent enhancements subsequent to assessment the jumma bandis exhibited a recorded rental of, ...	1,76,233
Which on valuing the nominally rented areas at the average rate paid by occupancy tenants became, ...	1,94,992
or Rs. 11,074 in excess of my estimated assets.	

M. A. McCONAGHEY,
Settlement Officer.

General Statement, Pargana Ghitor.

No.	Name of villages.	DETAIL OF AREAS.										Rate per acre on cultivated area.		
		Not assessable.					Assessable.							
		Total area.	Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Bagha.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.					
									Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.			
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rs. a. p.
1	Ata Haraina, ...	1,920	501	...	501	384	11	5	1,016	3	1,019	1 2 4	1 8 10	2 2 6
2	Achalpur, ...	4,128	1,764	...	1,764	591	13	24	1,932	504	1,736	0 10 8	1 7 0	1 15 4
3	Almadpur, ...	839	337	...	337	...	...	...	248	106	354	0 11 11	1 6 2	1 12 0
4	Akbarpur Aunchha, ...	4,134	1,499	...	1,499	855	65	59	1,087	569	1,656	0 13 6	1 5 3	2 11 6
5	Aurangabad, ...	1,183	557	...	557	40	11	5	556	14	570	1 5 4	2 8 4	2 12 4
6	Unaida, ...	3,087	1,576	...	1,576	54	16	12	1,262	123	1,395	1 2 5	2 6 2	2 9 4
7	Of, ...	1,932	394	...	394	147	1	10	667	103	770	1 3 5	1 9 10	1 15 2
8	Badshahpur, ...	1,199	443	...	443	143	21	85	491	16	507	1 2 5	1 13 1	2 11 5
9	Belampur, ...	426	181	...	181	29	...	3	101	21	212	0 14 3	1 8 9	1 13 7
10	Baragaon, ...	1,667	313	...	313	449	20	3	474	308	783	0 14 10	1 2 7	1 13 10
11	Bidhauna, ...	1,610	550	...	550	531	...	10	453	64	519	0 8 7	0 13 1	1 10 10
12	Bigrui, ...	804	334	...	334	43	6	49	338	34	372	1 1 11	1 14 8	2 6 8
13	Bikampur, ...	128	128	...	128	53	...	1	297	9	306	1 7 7	2 0 0	2 5 8
14	Bamhrauli, ...	872	299	...	299	119	4	3	380	...	380	1 0 1	1 9 7	2 3 1
15	Banbauri Awabar, ...	805	555	...	555	83	3	2	358	78	436	0 13 4	1 11 5	2 1 0
16	Budharra, ...	1,079	555	...	555	156	...	8	392	...	392	0 7 2	1 0 5	1 8 11
17	Bhatani, ...	1,112	636	...	636	...	...	3	359	...	376	1 1 10	1 14 8	1 15 11
18	Bhogai, ...	674	283	...	283	4	9	2	242	40	282	0 12 6	1 11 10	1 15 9
19	Pachawar, ...	2,167	394	...	394	80	7	3	749	208	955	0 12 10	1 12 7	2 1 6
20	Parariya, ...	2,486	1,369	...	1,369	139	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Parariya, ...	813	433	...	433	198	2	24	188	43	226	0 8 3	1 1 9	1 13 9
22	Tisah, ...	867	355	...	355	48	8	26	293	137	430	0 15 4	1 9 11	1 14 11
23	Jat Khara, ...	500	654	...	654	150	...	4	270	85	355	0 12 3	0 15 10	1 6 6
23	Jachauli, ...	299	47	...	47	49	3	1	147	59	306	1 9 8	1 14 6	2 5 3

47	Kursoli, ...	1,707	1,707	1,801	1,801	1,585	1,186	1,260	1,432	841	32	5	1	468	85	553	591	0 14 0	2 2 1	2 4 5
48	Kurbar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Kosman Musalim, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Kosman Hindu, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Koson, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Kalrauli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Kalrauli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Gangul, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Garhiya, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Garhiya Sakat, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Godhna, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Ghior, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Lappawan, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Lohab Lathara, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Muhamadpur Ghior, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Mahtauli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Nahal Kathingra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Nahil, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Nasirpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Nagla lpd, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Nagla Amaz Singh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Nagla Punun, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Nagla Debi, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Nagla Ramap, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Nagla Sawaj, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Nagla Salehi, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Nagla Fateh Khan, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Nagla Kanchan, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Nagla Manjh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Nagla Minti, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Nagla Mahanand, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Nilkantpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Harhal, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Himmatpur Ujari, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Himmatpur-Harhal, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		72,440	72,427	83,562	89,222	96,177	85,563	91,840	96,840	40,315	...	677	943	36,834	6,699	43,533	56,625	0 15 2	1 9 11	2 1 6

PARGANA KARHAL.

Changes in the constitution of the pargana—Description—The canal and its effects—(1) On kutchha wells ; (2) On masonry wells ; (3) On irrigation generally—Area and population statistics—Proprietary distribution by castes at last and present settlements—Statistics of tenure—Brahman proprietors—Chauhans—Gauris—Dhakaras—Baniyas—Sarnagis—Kayaths—Ahirs and Musalmans—Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class—Plough and cattle statistics—Crop statistics—Fiscal history—Transfers since last settlement—Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer—Character of transfers—Areas, past and present—Increase in cultivation and irrigation—Increase in population—Classification of soils—Soil areas, soil rates and rentals, and estimated assets for the whole pargana—Rise in general rent-rate—Financial result—Village statement.

KARHAL is a pargana of old standing and formed under the Mughal emperors as a tappa of the Etawah Sirkar. Prior to last settlement Changes in the constitution of the pargana. 14 villages were added to it from pargana Dehli Jakhan, and since then it has been further enlarged by 19 villages from Sanj on its dismemberment in 1860-61. Two of these Sanj villages, Madhan and Sarauliya, have been transferred by me to paragana Mainpuri on account of their distance from the Karhal head-quarters.

The pargana as it now stands contains 86 separate villages and 314 inhabited sites. The total area is 82,633 acres, 33,767 acres of which only are cultivated. This at first sight impresses one with the idea Description. that the pargana is in a most backward agricultural state, but quite the contrary is the fact. Very little land that is at all fit for cultivation is allowed to remain fallow, and the great bulk of the waste is usar impregnated more or less with "reh." The pargana is not traversed by rivers or streams of any magnitude, but its net-work of natural drainage lines forms great reservoirs from which several streams of some importance take rise. The surface of the country is very uniform throughout. Lakes, jhils and swampy marshes abound, and during the rainy season immense sheets of water extending often for miles meet the eye. The principal arable soils are loam and clay ; and it is only in a few isolated patches, most notably along the banks of the Sengar on the borders of Barnahal, that sandy soil is found to exist. Clay is generally confined to the lowlands and loam to the uplands. On account of the uniform character of the pargana I found it unnecessary to divide it into circles for assessment purposes. Nearly all the villages have got the same general characteristics, irrigation is almost universal, and the natural soil divisions are very simple.

The Etawah branch of the Ganges Canal runs through the pargana, which is intersected in every direction by rajbahas and minor irrigation The canal and its effects. channels. Here the canal system has been more fully developed than elsewhere in the district, and canal water is more freely taken. The water-level has been greatly raised since last settlement by the introduction of the canal, and

it is not uncommon to find it now within eight feet of the surface. In 1840 Mr. Edmonstone remarked on the special First, on kutchha wells. facilities for constructing kutchha wells and on the soundness of the substratum which then existed in Karhal. Such is not now generally the case. The spring level has risen above the firm stratum beneath which the water formerly lay, and is at present met with in loose and shifting soil. The durability of kutchha wells has deteriorated greatly and the difficulties of their construction have increased in proportion : they are consequently but little used. Masonry wells, however, can

Second, on masonry wells. be built when required with the same facility as before, and the supply from them is better than ever. The percentage of irrigated land to the whole

Third, on irrigation generally. cultivated area was recorded as unusually high at last settlement, viz., 85 per cent. This, however, may have been possible under the peculiar advantages mentioned by Mr. Edmonstone ; for in addition to almost perfect kutchha wells, great assistance was derived from the numerous jhils which were scattered over the pargana. The present percentage of irrigation is 90, or 5 per cent. above that of last settlement. The result of the introduction of the canal has therefore been more to substitute irrigation from that source for well and jhil irrigation than to bring land formerly dry under its influence.

Proprietary distribution by castes at last and present settlements.

Caste.	Subdivison.	VILLAGES AND SHARES OF VILLAGES.										PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES OWNED TO TOTAL NUMBER.			
		Last settlement.						Present settlement.						Last settlement.	Present settlement.
		Villages.	Biswas.	Biswansia.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.	Anwansia.	Villages.	Biswas.	Biswansia.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.	Anwansia.		
Rajputs,...	Chauhans, Gauras, Dhakras, ...	32	10	...	...	...	...	16 2 ...	6 17 18	9 17 ...	16 5 ...	19	10	37.79	{ 18.98 3.36 1.05
		32	10	...	...	...	...	20	2	7	1	19	10		
Brahmans,	Brahmans,...	34	...	...	...	...	...	43	19	16	1	17	18	39.53	51.15
Baniyas,...	{ Sarangis, ... Agarwals,...	11	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	3 13	19 6	13 13	5 6	... 13	12.80	{ 8.37 6.60
		11	...	...	...	...	...	12	17	6	6	11	13		
Other castes of Hindus.	{ Kayaths, ... Ahirs, ... Mahajans, ...	5	10	...	...	...	...	5	8	2	12	8	10	6.40	6.28
		2	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	10	...	...	...	2.31	2.76
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	17	2	9	...	28
Musalmans,	Musalmans,	7	10	...	...	...	...	8	...	10	9	10	19	8.71	9.32
		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.17	1.17
	Total, ...	86	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	100.00

Statistics of tenure.

Total area of pargana in acres.		89,638		Cultivated area of pargana in acres.		33,767		Total number of villages.		86	
Zemindari villages.		Number of villages.		39		12,741		Number of cultivating proprietors.		75	
		Cultivated area in acres.						Number of non-cultivating proprietors.		73	
		Total proprietors.		147							
		Patidari villages.		Number of villages.		43		Cultivated area in acres.		18,570	
				Number of cultivating proprietors.		707		Number of non-cultivating proprietors.		269	
				Total proprietors.		976					
Bhayachara villages.		Number of villages.		5		3,456		Number of cultivating proprietors.		61	
								Number of non-cultivating proprietors.		29	
				Total proprietors.		90					
		Number of villages held by		Resident proprietors.		20		Non-resident proprietors.		46	
				Resident proprietors.		19,163		Non-resident proprietors.		7,637	
				Mixed.							
				Cultivating or holders of seer.		843		Non-cultivating or non-holders of seer.		370	
				Total.		1,213					
				Total.		68					
				Cultivated land.		28					
				Average area to each proprietor.							

Brahmans, principally Lahriyas, form at present, as they did in 1840, the most important element of the proprietary body. They are the hereditary zemindars of the old pargana of Karhal and still own half of the villages. The head of their clan is Chaudhri Raghubar Singh, a resident of Karhal. Their tenures are not nearly so complex as those of the Chauhan Thakurs, by whom they were surrounded, nor are their subdivisions of property so minute. They are also better managers and are less addicted to extravagant habits. Next to Brahmans in importance come the Chauhans, whose possessions are principally confined to the old Sauj villages and those bordering on them.

Brahman proprietors. The Raja of Partabner and the Thakurani of Saman are the only large proprietors of this caste, the former owning three and the latter one village in this pargana. The Gaur Thakurs are scattered throughout the pargana in six villages which formerly belonged to them entirely, but, through bad management chiefly, their property has to a great extent passed away from them. The Dhakara Thakurs in times gone by were of much more importance than they are now. They claim, and seemingly with truth, to have ruled over the whole south-eastern corner of the Sauj pargana, but their lawless character—here as elsewhere—led to their almost total annihilation. Their possessions are now confined to an 18 biswa share in a small village called Nasirpur. Babu Jagannath Parshad of Farukhabad is the sole Agarwala Baniya, but he owns five villages which were purchased at auction in the beginning of the century by the then representative of the family. Six entire villages and part of five others are owned by Saraugis, descendants of the hereditary kanungos. Kayaths of Talgram, zila Farukhabad, are zemindars of the two villages of Bhurepur and Gopalpur; the old Sauj kanungo family of one estate (Dondwa) and the Rajpur Kayaths, men of respectable family, own the three villages of Rajpur, Atrajpur, and Nandrela. Kayaths have also got scattered possessions in five other villages. There are two villages held by Ahirs; and a Musalman widow, resident of Etawah, is owner of the small muafi village of Dankarpur.

Chauhans.

Gaura.

Dhakaras.

Baniyas.

Saraugis.

Kayaths.

Ahirs and Musalmans.

Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class.

Caste.	SHER.				ZEMINDARS' MUAFI.				TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.						TENANTS-AT-WILL.						TOTAL.					
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Paying rent in kind.			Paying rent in cash.			17.	Paying rent in kind.			Paying rent in cash.			24.	25.	26.	27.
										Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.		Area.	Number.	Rate per acre.	Area.	Number.	Rent.					Rate per acre.	Area.	Number.	Rent.	Rate per acre.
1.	Population.	Number of holders.	Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Number of holders.	Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Rate per acre.	Area.	Number.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	Area.	Number.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Percentage of area held to total culti- vated area.	
Ahirs, ...	8,690	11	176	...	16,000	12	33	...	3,750	...	1,432	6,912	...	...	4,827	1	456	2,803	...	...	...	...	1,912	9,925	29.41
Brahmans,	4,845	376	2,086	...	5,548	663	604	...	911	...	676	2,746	...	...	4,062	...	212	1,011	...	...	...	...	1,927	6,447	19.10
Thakurs,	3,903	463	1,682	...	3,713	16	19	...	1,187	...	889	3,265	...	...	3,674	...	158	789	...	...	...	...	1,516	6,766	17.05
Kachhis,	4,073	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	583	2,269	...	...	4,257	2	243	1,008	...	...	...	...	778	2,283	9.78
Chamars,	6,898	...	...	...	...	44	20	...	454	...	596	1,871	...	...	3,139	...	277	771	...	...	...	...	917	2,662	7.89
Garariyas,	1,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	591	...	...	3,837	...	61	243	...	...	...	...	315	834	2.47
Kayaths,	435	60	204	...	3,400	19	30	...	1,580	...	24	326	...	...	4,185	...	37	125	...	...	...	...	160	586	1.73
Lodhas,	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	365	...	...	5,887	...	43	318	...	...	...	...	105	533	1.73
Musalmans,	2,530	79	218	...	2,759	70	21	...	300	...	47	212	...	...	4,510	...	25	68	...	...	...	...	221	519	1.54
Dhanaks,	1,144	...	...	...	...	129	195	...	1,512	...	87	109	...	...	1,772	...	34	86	...	...	...	...	290	339	.98
Mahajans,	1,348	5	8	...	1,600	...	11	...	1,000	...	79	155	...	...	1,962	...	42	188	...	...	...	...	137	312	.92
Kahars,	1,849	...	...	...	...	21	10	...	477	...	86	190	...	...	2,209	...	89	107	...	...	...	...	146	307	.91
Banlyas,	970	31	262	...	7,940	31	33	...	444	...	8	10	...	...	1,250	...	5	18	...	...	...	...	49	291	.86
Dhobias,	905	...	...	...	...	27	12	...	483	...	68	173	...	...	2,529	...	37	69	...	...	...	...	133	353	.95
Kumbars,	691	...	...	...	...	29	14	...	483	...	49	171	...	...	3,490	...	18	60	...	...	...	...	96	245	.73
Nais, ...	936	3	1	...	333	78	33	...	428	...	58	93	...	...	1,586	...	27	91	...	...	...	...	166	317	.64
Barhals,	968	...	...	...	...	21	5	...	338	...	67	119	...	...	2,086	...	25	87	...	...	...	...	103	211	.63
Telis, ...	699	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	333	...	36	74	...	...	2,846	...	23	48	...	...	...	...	54	124	.37
Remaining castes,...	3,829	13	10	...	7,692	366	279	...	762	...	197	433	...	...	2,208	...	69	140	...	...	...	...	645	864	2.56
Total,	46,257	1,033	4,617	13,430	4,498	1,515	1,294	150	854	4	5,138	19,973	88,028	4 6 6	3,895	2	1,820	7,899	31,431	4 0 3	4,274	9,499	33,750	100.00		
Deduct gardens,	...	...	107	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	12	7,899	31,431	4 0 3	4,274	9,499	33,750	100.00
	...	...	4,540	1,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,817	...	...	...	...	33,516	...

NOTE.—The details for columns 5, 9, 15, 16, 22, and 23 have not been worked out for each caste in this pargana.

1.	Number of holders.	Cultivated area.		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deduced from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
(1.) Seer, ...	1,033	...	4,540	13,430	2 15 4	4'395	13'45
(2.) Held by tenants with rights of occupancy.	5,128	4	19,900	88,028	4 6 9	3'881	58'94
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will, ...	1,823	3	7,817	31,431	4 0 4	4'290	23'16
(4.) Zemindars' muafi, ...	1,515	...	1,252	150	0 1 11	826	3'71
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation.	...	...	251	...	...	...	74
Total, ...	9,499	7	33,760	1,33,039	3 15 1	3'555	100'00
Total (2)+(3), ...	6,951	7	27,717	1,19,459	4 5 0	3'968	82'10
Total (1)+(3), ...	2,866	3	12,357	44,861	3 10 1	4'328	36'61

Plough and cattle statistics.

The total number of ploughs is 4,726, of plough cattle 11,905, and of other cattle 18,072. The average area under each plough is 7.145 acres.

Crop statistics.

Crops.						Area.	Percentage of total cultivated area.
						Acres.	
KHAKH, ...	Sugarcane, ...	...	...	...	...	1,856	5'50
	Cotton, ...	...	...	...	...	1,066	3'13
	Kachhiyana, ...	...	...	...	...	371	1'10
	Indian-corn, ...	...	...	...	...	998	2'96
	Rice, ...	...	...	...	...	2,488	7'37
	Joar, ...	...	...	...	...	4,773	14'15
	Bajra, ...	...	...	...	...	472	1'40
	Indigo, ...	...	...	...	...	379	1'13
	Hemp, ...	...	...	...	...	59	0'18
	Moth, ...	...	...	...	...	8	0'03
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	...	299	0'89
Total,...						12,759	37'83
KARL, ...	Wheat, ...	...	...	...	...	7,525	23'30
	Barley, ...	...	...	...	...	4,209	12'47
	Gram, ...	...	...	...	...	789	2'34
	Gojal, ...	...	...	...	...	806	2'39
	Bejhar, ...	...	...	...	...	6,369	19'63
	Opium, ...	...	...	...	...	272	0'80
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	...	1,093	3'24
Total,...						20,983	62'17
GRAND TOTAL, ...						33,742	100'00
Increase after survey, ...						25	
						33,767	

Karhal shows a very high percentage of sugarcane (5.50) of the whole cultivated area. This is what might be expected from its perfect command of irrigation and from its possessing soil especially adapted for the production of this crop. The quantities of bajra and moth, on the contrary, reach the lowest limits in this pargana on account of the small proportion of sandy soil suited for their growth. The percentage of land under pure wheat reaches its maximum in Karhal. This may be attributed

Cultivating and population statistics by casts and classes.

Caste.	SEER.			ZEMINDARS' MUAF.				TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.						TENANTS-AT-WILL.						TOTAL.							
	Population.	Number of holders.	Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Number of holders.	Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Paying rent in kind.			Paying rent in cash.			Paying rent in cash.			Average holding.	Number.	Area.	Percentage of area held to total cultivated area.					
										Number.	Area.	Average holding.	Number.	Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	Number.	Area.					Rent.	Rate per acre.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
Ahirs, ...	8,690	11	176	...	16,000	12	33	...	2,750	...	...	1,432	6,912	...	...	4,827	1	2	456	2,802	...	...	...	1,912	9,925	29.41
Brahmans, ...	4,845	376	2,086	...	5,548	663	604	...	911	...	...	676	2,746	...	...	4,063	...	...	212	1,011	...	...	...	1,927	6,447	19.10
Thakurs, ...	3,903	463	1,692	...	3,713	16	19	...	1,187	...	...	889	3,265	...	...	3,674	...	...	158	789	...	...	...	1,516	5,756	17.05
Kachhis, ...	4,073	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	533	2,269	...	...	4,257	...	...	243	1,008	...	...	...	778	2,283	9.78
Chamars, ...	6,398	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	434	...	...	596	1,871	...	...	3,189	...	...	277	771	...	...	...	917	2,662	7.89
Garariyas, ...	1,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	591	...	...	3,937	...	...	61	243	...	...	...	215	834	2.47
Kayaths, ...	435	60	204	...	3,400	19	30	...	1,580	...	...	54	326	...	...	4,185	...	...	27	125	...	...	...	160	585	1.73
Lodhas, ...	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	385	...	...	5,887	...	...	43	318	...	...	...	105	583	1.73
Musalmans, ...	2,530	79	318	...	2,759	70	21	...	300	...	...	47	312	...	...	4,510	...	...	25	68	...	...	...	221	519	1.54
Dhanaks, ...	1,144	...	...	...	...	139	195	...	1,512	...	...	57	109	...	...	1,772	...	...	34	36	...	...	...	220	332	.98
Mahajans, ...	1,348	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	1,000	...	...	79	155	...	...	1,963	...	...	42	188	...	...	...	137	312	.92
Kahars, ...	1,349	...	...	...	...	21	10	...	477	...	...	86	180	...	...	2,209	...	...	89	107	...	...	...	146	307	.91
Bariyas, ...	970	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	333	...	...	8	10	...	...	1,250	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	49	291	.86
Dhobis, ...	905	...	...	...	...	27	12	...	444	...	...	68	172	...	...	2,539	...	...	37	69	...	...	...	133	553	.75
Kumhars, ...	691	...	...	...	...	39	14	...	483	...	...	49	171	...	...	3,490	...	...	18	60	...	...	...	96	245	.73
Nals, ...	936	...	...	...	...	78	33	...	433	...	...	48	92	...	...	1,586	...	...	27	91	...	...	...	168	317	.64
Barhals, ...	966	...	...	...	...	21	5	...	238	...	...	57	119	...	...	2,088	...	...	35	87	...	...	...	103	211	.63
Telis, ...	699	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	333	...	...	26	74	...	...	2,846	...	...	22	48	...	...	...	54	124	.37
Remaining castes, ...	3,829	13	10	...	7,692	366	279	...	732	...	...	197	433	...	...	2,208	...	...	69	140	...	...	...	645	864	2.56
Total, ...	46,257	1,033	4,647	18,430	4,498	1,515	1,294	150	854	...	4	5,128	19,978	38,028	4	3,995	2	2	1,820	7,822	31,431	4	0	3	4,274	33,750	100.00
Deduct gardens, ...	...	...	107	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	73	19,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
			4,540	...	...	...	1,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,516

NOTE.—The details for columns 5, 9, 15, 16, 22, and 23 have not been worked out for each caste in this pargana.

1.	Number of holders.	Cultivated area.		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deduced from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 8 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
(1.) Seer, ...	1,033	...	4,540	12,430	2 15 4	4·395	13·45
(2.) Held by tenants with rights of occupancy.	5,128	4	19,900	88,028	4 6 9	3·881	58·94
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will, ...	1,823	3	7,817	31,431	4 0 4	4·290	23·16
(4.) Zemindars' muafi, ...	1,815	...	1,252	150	0 1 11	·826	3·71
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation.	...	...	251	...	...	...	·74
Total, ...	9,499	7	33,760	1,33,039	3 15 1	3·555	100·00
Total (2)+(3), ...	6,951	7	27,717	1,19,459	4 5 0	3·988	82·10
Total (1)+(3), ...	2,856	3	12,357	44,861	3 10 1	4·328	36·61

Plough and cattle statistics.

The total number of ploughs is 4,726, of plough cattle 11,905, and of other cattle 18,072. The average area under each plough is 7·145 acres.

Crop statistics.

Crops.						Area.	Percentage of total cultivated area.
						Acres.	
KHARIF,	Sugarcane, ...	...	...	...	...	1,856	5·50
	Cotton, ...	...	...	...	...	1,056	3·13
	Kachhiyana, ...	...	...	...	...	371	1·10
	Indian-corn, ...	...	...	...	...	998	2·96
	Rice, ...	...	...	...	...	2,488	7·37
	Joar, ...	...	...	...	...	4,773	14·15
	Bajra, ...	...	...	...	...	473	1·40
	Indigo, ...	...	...	...	...	379	1·13
	Hemp, ...	...	...	...	...	59	·18
	Moth, ...	...	...	...	...	8	·02
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	...	299	·89
Total,...						12,759	37·83
RABI,	Wheat, ...	...	...	...	...	7,525	22·30
	Barley, ...	...	...	...	...	4,209	12·47
	Gram, ...	...	...	...	...	789	2·34
	Gojal, ...	...	...	...	...	806	2·39
	Bejhar, ...	...	...	...	...	6,389	18·63
	Opium, ...	...	...	...	...	372	·80
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	...	1,093	3·24
Total,...						20,983	62·17
GRAND TOTAL, ...						33,742	100·00

Increase after survey, ...

25
33,767

Karhal shows a very high percentage of sugarcane (5·50) of the whole cultivated area. This is what might be expected from its perfect command of irrigation and from its possessing soil especially adapted for the production of this crop. The quantities of bajra and moth, on the contrary, reach the lowest limits in this pargana on account of the small proportion of sandy soil suited for their growth. The percentage of land under pure wheat reaches its maximum in Karhal. This may be attributed

to the abundant supply of water and to the soil being almost wholly composed of loam and clay. It heads the list with "bejhar," and, with the exception of Mainpuri, which equals it, shows the highest amount of rice cultivation. Comparing the present percentages of crops with those given by Mr. Edmonstone, we find that sugarcane has remained almost stationary, cotton has decreased from 4 to 3 per cent., rice has increased from 2 to 7 per cent., and 35 per cent of the whole area was then under kharif compared with 38 per cent. now. Mr. Edmonstone gives 26 per cent. of wheat and 14 per cent of barley, against 22 and 12 per cent. respectively of the present returns; but whether his 26 per cent. comprised gojai, as well as wheat, and his 14 per cent. bejhar as well as pure barley, it is impossible to say.

For the pargana as now constituted the jummas of the
Fiscal history. different settlements from the cession to 1840 were:—

First triennial, ...	...	...	Rs. 74,531
Second triennial, ...	...	...	„ 72,738
Quadrennial, ...	...	...	„ 84,269
Quinquennial, ...	...	...	„ 88,226

Within the first ten years of our rule an increase in revenue of Rs. 10,000 had been exacted, and at the quinquennial settlement of 1812-13 a further advance of Rs. 4,000 in the demand was made. That settlement, with slight variations, continued in force until 1839, when Mr. Edmonstone found the pargana labouring under an oppressive assessment. Not only was the assessment severe but it was also unequally distributed, the jummas of a number of the villages being inordinately heavy. Although the zemindars were less numerous and less recusant than in the neighbouring parganas of Ghiror, Kishni, and Sanj, still the heavy burden which they had been called upon to bear had pressed greatly on their resources, and considerable difficulty, even prior to the famine, was experienced in the collection of the revenue. Sales for arrears were frequent and balances often accrued. Mr. Edmonstone, in addition to equalizing their burdens, granted a small reduction of Rs. 2,554. He anticipated that all impediments to the punctual realization of the revenue would be removed, but as circumstances turned out, the relief granted by him was insufficient. The slight reduction made had little effect on the proprietary body, almost crushed as they were by the severity of the demand of the fourth settlement added to the liabilities which they were obliged to incur to enable them to tide over with any success the evil consequences of the famine of 1837-38. Shortly after the completion of Mr. Edmonstone's settlement the state of the pargana loudly called for relief. The zemindars, whether wilfully or not it is impossible now to determine, fell hopelessly into arrears, and the Collector was compelled to sell out some of the estates and to hold others under direct management.

Mr. Unwin was accordingly empowered by Government to carry out a revision of Mr. Edmonstone's jummas on terms suitable to the circumstances of the zemindars. From his village statements lately received from the Board's office, it appears that of the 68 estates comprising the old pargana of Karhal 37 came under revision. In these he proposed a decrease in the standard demand of Rs. 3,799, in addition to large temporary remissions. His proposals, on submission to the Commissioner, Mr. Robinson, were considerably modified, and the standard jumma was still further reduced by Rs. 973. The actual figures for these 37 villages were—

	Rs.		
Mr. Edmonstone's jumma,	44,105
Jumma of 1845-46,	38,619
Ditto of 1846-47,	33,619
Ditto of 1847-48,	34,637
Ditto of 1848-49,	35,322
Ditto of 1849-50,	38,773
Ditto of 1851-51,	39,333

The jumma of the remaining 30 villages remained undisturbed at Rs. 19,469. The total jumma of the pargana as constituted in 1850-51 was in that year Rs. 58,802. Rs. 1,015 were afterwards remitted on account of the appropriation of land by Government for public purposes; thus bringing the jumma of the last year of the expired settlement down to Rs. 57,787—a decrease of Rs. 6,498, or 14·5 per cent. on Mr. Edmonstone's jumma.

Regarding the 17 villages added from Sauj on its dismemberment no records of the revision are forthcoming, but if we are to judge from the difference which exists between Mr. Edmonstone's jumma and the jumma current at the expiration of the settlement, the reductions granted by Mr. Unwin must have been even greater than in Karhal.

Mr. Edmonstone's jumma,	... Rs. 21,387
Jumma of last year of expired settlement,	... „ 17,987
Decrease,	... Rs. 3,400, or 16 per cent.

Transfers since last settlement.

Description of transfer.	Villages.	Biswas.	Blawansia.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.	Anwansia.	Cultivated area in acres subject to transfer.	Revenue.
								Rs.
1840 to 1850.								
Private sale,	5	18	15	...	...	306	577
Public ditto,...	...	14	10	7	18	...	3,926	7,931
Mortgage,	6	3	7	9	7	788	2,322
Total,	...	10	6	12	10	7	5,020	10,830
1851 to 1857.								
Private sale,	9	2	2	...	355	742
Public ditto,...	...	6	12	13	16	6	105	188
Mortgage,	15	8	16	19	15	913	2,866
Total,	...	4	2	10	12	18	1,373	3,796
1858 to 1869-70.								
Private sale,	4	9	12	16	2	970	2,673
Public ditto,...	...	3	11	10	5	15	730	2,922
Mortgage,	7	17	16	8	10	2,980	7,250
Total,	...	15	11	...	15	12	4,680	12,845
1840 to 1869-70.								
Private sale,	5	16	...	13	18	1,631	3,992
Public ditto,...	...	11	4	14	12	...	4,761	11,041
Mortgage,	12	19	8	12	19	4,681	12,438
Total,	...	30	...	3	18	17	11,073	27,471

Description of transfer.	Total cultivated area which has been the subject of transfer.	Reverted to the original owners.	Area which has been the subject of sale or mortgage more than once.	Totals of columns 3 and 4.	Area alienated from its original owners.	Percentage of areas in column 6 to the total cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Private sale, ...	1,631	...	231	231	1,400	4·14
Public ditto,...	4,761	1,723	462	2,185	2,576	7·61
Mortgage, ...	4,681	459	1,122	1,581	3,100	9·16
Total,	11,073	2,182	1,815	3,997	7,076	20·91

Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer

Description of transfer.				Cultivated area in acres.	Price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Amount of purchase money per rupee of revenue.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1840 to 1850.								
Private sale,	...	...	...	306	4,560	14 14 5	577	7-90
Public ditto,	...	...	...	2,203	8,186	3 11 5	4,291	1-91
Mortgage,	...	...	...	788	3,028	3 13 6	2,322	1-30
Total,				3,297	15,774	4 12 7	7,190	2-19
1851 to 1857.								
Private sale,	...	...	...	355	1,493	4 3 4	742	2-01
Public ditto,	...	...	...	105	988	9 6 6	188	5-25
Mortgage,	...	...	...	913	13,555	14 18 6	2,866	4-73
Total,				1,373	16,036	11 10 10	3,796	4-22
1858 to 1869-70.								
Private sale,	...	...	...	970	19,059	19 10 5	2,673	7-13
Public ditto,	...	...	...	730	11,037	15 1 11	2,922	3-77
Mortgage,	...	...	...	2,980	46,425	15 9 3	7,250	6-40
Total,				4,680	76,521	16 5 8	12,845	5-95
1840 to 1869-70.								
Private sale,	...	...	...	1,631	25,112	15 6 4	3,992	6-29
Public ditto,	...	...	...	3,038	20,211	6 10 5	7,401	3-73
Mortgage,	...	...	...	4,681	63,008	13 7 10	12,438	5-06
Total,				9,350	1,06,331	11 9 4	23,831	4-54

During the first period, owing to the almost nominal demand for land, alienations by private sale and mortgage were trifling, but a very considerable portion of the area (3,926 acres of cultivation out of a total of 28,211) changed hands by compulsory sale, chiefly for arrears of revenue. The greater portion of these transfers occurred prior to Mr. Unwin's revision. Four* estates, with a cultivated area of 1,723 acres, found no purchasers, such was the general deterioration in the market value of land. They were bought in by Government at a rupee each and were afterwards returned to the original proprietors by Mr. Unwin on easy conditions. During the second period few transfers occurred. The zemindars had been relieved from inordinate pressure by Mr. Unwin's revision, and property had not then acquired sufficient value to tempt them to incur many liabilities on its security. Since 1857 a great and general enhancement in the profits derivable from landed property has undoubtedly taken place. The demand for such property has become much more active, and a consequent rise in the selling price has been the result. More transfers have been effected between 1857 and the present time than during the second period, but they cannot be attributed to the severity of the Government demand. They have been brought about by the eagerness of capitalists to invest, and by a carelessness in expenditure on the part of the zemindars induced by comparatively easy circumstances. It should be observed that temporary alienations by mortgage far exceed permanent transfers by sale. Out of the 86 villages comprising the pargana no transfers of any description have occurred in 38; 5 villages which formerly changed hands have reverted to their original owners; 7 have been wholly and permanently alienated; transfers of more than 15 biswas and less than 20 biswas have occurred in 3, of more than 10 biswas and less than 15 biswas in 7, of more than 5 biswas and less than 10 biswas in 15, and of less than 5 biswas in 11. The percentage which the area transferred bears to the whole is 20-91.

* Nakau, Gadanpur, Takrau, Ujhani.

Areas, past and present.

	Total area.	Lakhiraj.	Barren waste.	Culturable waste.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Groves.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total cultivation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Last settlement, ...	75,808	289	38,249	2,299	6,760	...	24,075	4,136	28,211
Present settlement,	82,633	148	33,243	13,210	1,121	1,144	30,451	3,316	33,767

The discrepancy between the total areas by former and present survey has been already accounted for in chapter VI. of the district report. The lakhiraj area is now confined to the small village of Dankarpur near Karhal, which has been held revenue-free since the cession. The 13,210 acres culturable waste of the present survey is of the most indifferent quality and is just barely fit for cultivation. It is a slight shade better than the absolutely barren land, but not so much as to have influenced me generally in assessing. The 1,144 acres entered as "groves" have been exempted from assessment by the Board's orders. The area formerly under groves was also excluded from the cultivated area, but no separate record of it is now extant. The lately abandoned land is nearly all inferior maiyar, the worst description of tarai or jhil land. It is only cultivated in favourable seasons and is scarcely worth taking into account from its uncertainty. I therefore considered it safer to neglect this item in estimating my pargana rental, but where in certain villages the area of such soil was considerable or of better quality than usual, I did not hesitate when afterwards fixing on the individual village jummas to assess it to revenue.

The increase on the cultivation of 1840 is 5,556 acres, or 19·69 per cent. Irrigation has increased absolutely by 6,376 acres, or 26·39 per cent. on the former area, but the relative increase has only been from 85·34 per cent. to 90·18 per cent. It must, however, be borne in mind that Mr. Unwin's revision followed quickly on Mr. Edmonstone's settlement and supplanted it. Comparisons should therefore be made with Mr. Unwin's areas rather than with those of Mr. Edmonstone.

Mr. Unwin's areas for the 17 Sanj villages cannot now be ascertained, but I have been successful in recovering the then cultivated areas of the old Karhal villages. These however, luckily form the bulk of the present pargana. Their area (excluding the muafi estate of Dankarpur) at different periods were :—

	Cultivated area in acres.	Irrigated area in acres.	Dry area in acres.
Mr. Edmonstone's settlement, 1st year, 1840-41,...	21,534	18,380	3,154
Ditto ditto, 2nd „ 1841-42,...	20,951	Not procurable.	
1st year of Mr. Unwin's revision, 1845-46,...	20,703	Ditto.	
3rd ditto ditto ditto, 1847-48,...	22,744	Ditto.	
4th ditto ditto ditto, 1848-49,...	23,135	Ditto.	
5th ditto ditto ditto, 1849-50,...	23,923	Ditto.	
6th year, in which his jumma reached its maximum limit, 1850-51,...	24,672	Ditto.	
7th year with jumma same as 6th year, 1851-52,...	24,384	Ditto.	
8th ditto ditto ditto, 1852-53,...	24,364	Ditto.	
9th ditto ditto ditto, 1853-54, ..	24,342	Ditto.	
Present survey,	25,206	22,908	2,298

The present cultivation shows an increase on that of 1840 of 3,672 acres, but this increase, it must be observed, occurred nearly all prior to 1850-51, the year in which Mr. Unwin's jumma reached its highest limit. The cultivated area was then 24,672 acres, against 25,206 acres by the present survey—a difference of only 534 acres, or 2 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that an area paying a jumma of Rs. 1,310 has been appropriated by Government since 1850-51 for imperial purposes. Assuming that this was average land, proportion gives its area at 547 acres; 1,057 acres represent therefore the extent of fallow land which has been broken up within the last 20 years. There is now very little soil really worth cultivating which has not

been brought under the plough, if we exclude the area occupied by groves. The above figures also prove that in 1850 the margin of good unbroken fallow land was very trifling. The percentage of irrigated land in the 68 villages belonging to old Karhal was 85 per cent. in 1840, just the same proportion as in the whole pargana. It is now 90 per cent. both in these 68 villages and in the whole pargana. In the villages revised by Mr. Unwin in 1844 the irrigated area was returned by him at 87 per cent. of that under crops. I may therefore, from the above remarks, safely conclude that since 1850 the increase in cultivation has been about 2 per cent., and the relative rise in irrigation about 5 per cent.

The increase on the 1865 census has been 8·37 per cent.; and on Mr. Raikes' returns of population prepared in 1850-51, 15·56 per cent. in Karhal, and 22·70 per cent. in Sauj, or, say, 20 per cent. all round.

On account of the uniform nature of the pargana I have refrained from grouping the villages into separate circles, as no real advantage could be gained thereby. My classification of soils and my average soil rates therefore apply equally to the whole pargana. The principal natural soils are dumat and matyar, which is here tarai. There is, as I have before remarked, a small percentage of bhur. The artificial divisions recognised are only two, viz., home and outlying or har lands. The home lands are all irrigated and comprise all three classes of natural soils, with dumat, however, greatly predominating. Tarai soil *per se* in most cases is just as good as dumat, but on account of its being subject to inundation it can seldom pay, even when close to the village site, the high rates which other home lands do. When from exceptional circumstances it is capable of paying home rates I have included it in the home circle. In the few villages where bhur occurs the fields adjoining the homesteads have been worked up by manure and irrigation until they have attained to most of the characteristics of dumat. The home lands I have formed into two classes,—1st and 2nd quality. These divisions are made more with reference to the character of the cultivation than to that of the natural soils, but of course any marked superiority or inferiority in the latter respect has also been allowed full weight. The har or barha lands have been divided primarily into uplands and lowlands according to their freedom from inundation or the reverse. The high portions have been subdivided into 1st dumat, 2nd dumat, and bhur, and these again into irrigated and unirrigated. Of the lowlying or tarai lands there are four classes: 1st tarai, 2nd tarai, 3rd tarai, and maiyar. The first three classes comprise all the good tarai land which is either irrigated or capable of being irrigated, whilst the fourth is scarcely worth artificial irrigation: its nature has been so fully explained by me in my other reports that I consider it unnecessary to add anything further here.

Soil areas, soil rates and rentals, and estimated assets for the whole pargana.

Soil.	Area		Rate				Assumed rental.	
	In bighas.	In acres.	Per bigha.		Per acre.			
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Home circle, 1st, ...	5,188	2,954	5	0 0	8	12 6	25,940	0 0
Ditto, 2nd, ...	12,694	7,229	4	3 0	7	5 8	53,156	2 0
Irrigated barha dumat, 1st, ...	18,731	10,667	2	10 0	4	9 9	49,168	14 0
Ditto ditto, 2nd, ...	3,424	1,949	2	4 0	3	15 2	7,704	0 0
Irrigated barha bhur, ...	837	477	2	0 0	3	8 2	1,674	0 0
Dry barha dumat, ...	1,262	719	1	4 0	2	3 1	1,577	8 0
Ditto bhur, ...	890	507	1	0 0	1	12 1	890	0 0
Tarai, 1st, ...	1,788	1,018	3	0 0	5	4 3	5,364	0 0
Ditto, 2nd, ...	6,046	3,443	2	0 0	3	8 2	12,092	0 0
Ditto, 3rd, ...	4,727	2,692	1	12 0	3	1 2	8,272	4 0
Maiyar, ...	3,664	2,087	1	4 0	2	3 1	4,580	0 0
Total, ...	59,251	33,742	2 14 0		5 0 10		1,70,418	12 0

Increase after survey, ... 25
33,767

Mr. Edmonstone's demand on the whole pargana was Rs. 85,672. I find, however, that he assessed 4,567 acres of lately abandoned land in Karhal at 13 annas 9½ pies per acre, and 2,193 acres of the same class of soil in the 17 Sanj villages at 14 annas 1 pie.

			Rs.	a.	p.
4,567	×	Rs. 0-13-9½	=	3,936	10 6
2,193	×	„ 0-14-1	=	1,930	4 9
				<hr/>	<hr/>
			Rs.	5,866	15 3
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Rs. 85,672—Rs. 5,868 = Rs. 79,804, the jumma on the cultivated area. From the figures given in para. 31 of his report, dated the 16th November, 1840, I gather that he fixed his demand at 66 per cent. of his estimated assets.

$$\frac{79,804 \times 100}{66} = \text{Rs. } 1,20,915 = \text{his assumed rental on cultivation.}$$

$$\text{and } \frac{\text{Rs. } 1,20,915}{\text{his cultivated area (28,211 acres.)}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rs. 4-4-7, his general rent-rate on} \\ \text{cultivation.} \end{array} \right.$$

Mr. Unwin's jumma on the Karhal villages for 1845-46 (the first year of his revision) was Rs. 49,049, and their cultivated area during the same year was 20,703 acres. Assuming that he also fixed on his demand at 66 per cent. of the assets, we have $\frac{49,049 \times 100}{20,703 \times 66} = \text{Rs. 3-9-5}$, the general assumed rent-rate on cultivation for that year. Similarly for 1850-51 (the year in which his jumma reached its maximum), when the Government demand was Rs. 59,097 and the cultivated area 24,672 acres, we get $\frac{59,097 \times 100}{24,672 \times 66} = \text{Rs. 3-10-1}$. The average rate paid by all classes of tenants according to the jummandis for 1850-51 was Rs. 3-10-2 per acre.

My assumed average rate of Rs. 5-0-10 is therefore an increase on Mr. Edmonstone's of 17·86 per cent., on that of the first year of Mr. Unwin's revision of 40·78 per cent., and on that of 1850-51 of 39·17 per cent.

Financial results. The total jumma exclusive of cesses in the last year of the expired settlement was, Rs. 75,774

and its incidence—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) On the total area per acre, ...	0	14	8
(2) On the malguzari area per acre, ...	1	8	7
(3) On the cultivated area per acre, ...	2	3	11
The total revised jumma, exclusive of cesses, is, ...	...	...	Rs. 84,710
or within Rs. 491 of half-estimated assets, and its incidence—			

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) On the total area per acre, ...	1	0	5
(2) On the malguzari area per acre, ...	1	11	6
(3) On the cultivated area per acre, ...	2	8	1

The increase therefore in pure revenue has been Rs. 8,936, or 11·79 per cent.

Including cesses, the total demand of the last year of the expired settlement was, Rs. 79,211

And the total demand of the revised assessments, „ 93,181

giving an increase of Rs. 13,970, or 17·65 per cent.

No reductions have been made in the new jummas either by the Commissioner or the Board of Revenue on appeal.

Prior to assessment the recorded rental was	...	...	Rs. 1,26,673
And the interpreted or corrected rental,	...	...	" 1,37,391
After the completion of rent enhancements subsequent to assessment the jumma bandis exhibited a recorded rental of,	...	...	" 1,33,688
Which on valuing the nominally rented areas at the average rate paid by occupancy tenants became,	...	...	" 1,46,212

The rise in the recorded rental has therefore been Rs. 7,015, and in the interpreted rental Rs. 8,821. Since the close of the settlement further enhancements in rent have been obtained by private arrangement and by decrees of Court, but the exact amount has not been ascertained.

M. A. McCONAGHEY,
Settlement Officer.

General Statement, Pargana Karhal.

No.	Name of village	DETAIL OF AREAS.																Rate per acre on cultivated area.
		Not assessable.						Assessable.										
		Total area.	Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Baghs.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.				Rate per acre on total area.	Rs. a. p.	Rate per acre on assessable area.			
									Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.	Total assessable.						
Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Atrajpur, ...	...	With Rajpur, ...	457	With Rajpur, ...	350	254	53	...	53	45	133	15	147	201	1 6 1	1 11 10	2 6 1
2	Amardipur, ...	...	376	336	200	300	395	144	...	144	67	130	43	163	251	0 12 3	1 3 1	1 13 7
3	Andni, ...	...	1,703	3,074	1,267	1,400	1,243	663	...	663	49	7	22	503	585	1 1 11	2 6 4	2 12 2
4	Anuppur, ...	...	With Nanauli Salen- pur, ...	363	339	360	663	406	...	406	126	2	3	96	256	0 6 3	1 0 5	2 1 3
5	Ujhlyani, ...	...	781	1,061	780	800	793	430	...	430	30	36	2	301	362	1 0 4	2 3 4	2 11 6
6	Udha Danda, ...	...	With Sehn, ...	182	With Sehn, ...	With Sehn, ...	248	111	...	111	64	...	...	68	137	...	...	...
7	Udhan, ...	...	With Nanauli, ...	711	488	560	931	454	...	454	300	15	5	153	477	0 8 7	0 15 6	2 1 2
8	Urthan, ...	...	4,142	3,217	3,332	3,600	3,440	1,544	...	1,544	465	35	31	1,333	1,365	1 0 9	1 14 4	2 10 2
9	Onah, ...	...	1,213	1,700	1,699	1,600	1,483	697	...	697	114	9	8	605	786	1 3 5	2 4 8	2 11 11
10	Almanpur, ...	...	With Andani, ...	910	807	970	834	311	...	311	88	9	28	398	533	1 2 7	1 14 1	2 6 11
11	Bansak, ...	...	1,180	1,411	1,525	1,320	1,836	846	...	846	230	15	11	518	734	0 14 1	1 10 2	2 3 4
12	Bejar Taliya, ...	...	With Tarauliya, ...	331	418	450	451	188	...	188	24	...	10	163	263	0 15 11	1 11 4	2 10 7
13	Bijapur, ...	...	With Nanauli, ...	310	310	300	309	169	...	169	14	4	...	117	140	0 15 6	2 2 8	2 7 4
14	Bedol, ...	...	251	219	230	219	88	88	...	88	35	...	...	89	131	1 0 0	1 10 10	2 4 8
15	Biringpur, ...	...	With Kurra Jarawan, ...	270	265	350	396	195	...	195	71	2	3	106	21	0 14 1	1 11 7	2 12 1
16	Baghulya, ...	...	800	651	643	600	495	133	...	133	103	16	4	230	339	1 3 5	1 10 6	2 8 7
17	Binalpur, ...	...	525	650	618	630	472	187	...	187	37	2	3	146	243	1 5 0	2 2 9	2 8 10
18	Bhanu, ...	...	1,256	1,307	1,356	1,350	2,363	976	...	976	440	8	56	601	1,384	0 13 0	1 7 0	2 5 11
19	Bhawani, ...	...	235	327	437	400	685	316	...	316	100	2	16	149	351	0 9 4	1 1 4	1 9 6

PARGANA KARHAL.

General Statement, Pargana Karhal—(concluded.)

[illegible]

45	Seha,	...	3,448	3,448	3,976	1,170	894	809	810	803	352	...	352	185	8	9	239	309	457	1 0 1	1 12 9	2 9 10
46	Shantapur,	...	375	375	436	451	535	401	440	531	182	...	182	139	1	14	146	195	349	0 13 3	1 4 3	2 4 1
47	Sehan,	...	2,451	2,451	3,254	4,100	4,005	3,461	3,460	4,443	1,780	...	1,780	1,332	3	65	1,376	1,413	2,713	0 11 10	1 3 5	2 5 3
48	Alipur,	...	...	With Durgaoon,	555	571	581	582	710	844	404	...	404	133	7	7	266	292	440	0 13 5	1 9 10	2 6 9
49	Kutabpur Buzurg,	...	501	501	493	480	438	481	800	702	338	...	338	23	11	3	348	348	364	1 2 3	2 3 2	2 4 9
50	Kutabpur Nadirpur,	...	439	430	493	480	438	481	810	332	109	...	109	23	1	...	192	190	313	1 9 4	2 3 2	2 10 11
51	Kirhana,	...	4,142	2,916	3,201	3,351	3,000	2,631	2,800	2,341	947	...	947	219	27	51	950	1,097	1,394	1 3 2	2 0 2	2 8 10
52	Karhal Khaz,	...	3,807	3,310	3,456	3,455	4,339	4,362	4,000	2,661	804	...	804	92	258	20	1,438	1,457	1,857	1 11 8	2 7 7	3 1 6
53	Kakwal,	...	...	With Urthan,	...	...	863	853	900	436	180	...	180	35	12	1	315	318	366	1 13 0	2 7 4	2 13 3
54	Kanapur,	...	2,995	721	951	901	745	192	806	595	154	...	154	50	10	1	367	380	441	1 5 6	1 13 0	2 1 8
55	Kanapur,	...	178	178	250	275	275	192	270	189	13	...	13	1	2	2	110	110	116	2 1 5	2 5 2	2 7 3
56	Kursara,	...	401	401	551	280	282	282	270	446	303	...	303	3	2	6	102	132	143	0 9 10	1 14 2	2 0 9
57	Kurra Jarawan,	...	4,395	4,396	5,050	5,050	4,043	2,663	3,000	4,309	1,961	...	1,961	360	47	120	1,050	1,231	2,248	0 11 5	1 5 4	2 7 4
58	Konda Pakarpur,	...	...	With Kursara,	...	391	312	360	290	297	152	...	152	12	2	2	108	129	145	0 15 7	1 5 0	2 3 11
59	Khajara Izzatpur,	...	1,051	1,051	1,175	1,230	1,199	1,034	1,050	912	327	...	327	88	44	9	356	441	585	1 2 5	1 12 2	2 5 10
60	Kharauki,	...	750	750	750	809	736	513	630	431	152	...	152	49	6	4	231	251	279	1 7 0	2 3 7	2 13 10
61	Khera,	...	...	With Durgaoon,	...	809	736	With	750	750	205	...	205	332	...	13	230	306	551	0 15 7	1 5 9	2 7 2
62	Gadampur,	...	...	With	701	750	863	679	1,060	1,182	388	...	388	280	11	44	403	459	794	0 14 4	1 5 5	2 4 11
63	Gambhira,	...	...	Tim- rakh.	1,213	1,275	1,375	1,001	1,100	611	168	...	168	33	27	29	323	354	443	1 12 10	2 7 9	3 1 9
64	Guari,	...	...	835	835	965	800	481	600	439	170	...	170	14	11	2	225	232	259	1 6 4	2 5 1	2 9 4
65	Gopalpur,	...	...	With Bhurepur,	...	900	900	With	900	960	445	...	445	94	7	...	428	434	535	0 14 8	1 10 11	2 1 2
66	Manakpur Parsampur,	...	...	With	921	975	975	430	450	319	67	...	67	57	3	...	192	192	252	1 6 7	1 12 7	2 5 6
67	Manakpur Seha,	...	...	With Seha.	...	...	406	353	360	356	175	...	175	14	...	2	165	...	165	1 0 2	1 15 9	2 2 10
68	Muhabbatpur,	...	...	With Kurra Jarawan,	...	1,501	2,250	1,982	2,250	1,614	474	...	474	260	24	3	777	853	1,140	1 6 3	1 15 7	2 10 2
69	Muhammaddpur Nagariya,	...	...	With	725	1,501	1,501	1,142	1,400	674	100	...	100	25	12	...	534	537	574	2 1 3	2 7 0	2 9 6
70	Mahapur,	...	...	With Urthan,	...	...	606	With	630	581	302	...	302	11	12	1	227	255	279	1 1 4	2 4 2	2 7 6
71	Makhiyani,	...	...	125	196	221	204	173	220	302	105	...	105	5	1	6	54	85	97	1 1 5	2 4 3	2 9 5
72	Mansurpur,	...	...	526	526	625	550	560	600	410	146	...	146	34	1	1	228	238	264	1 7 5	2 4 4	2 10 0
73	Madruli,	...	...	910	535	725	724	706	730	356	21	...	21	26	8	...	285	301	335	2 0 9	2 3 10	2 6 9
74	Nakan,	...	...	1,011	1,011	1,300	1,169	1,080	1,150	1,122	517	...	517	81	9	3	468	44	512	1 0 5	1 14 5	2 3 11
75	Nakpur,	...	...	1,775	1,775	1,901	1,350	1,334	1,400	1,229	459	...	459	194	11	18	540	547	770	1 2 2	1 13 1	2 8 11
76	Nadrela,	...	...	661	661	66	701	525	550	493	171	...	171	90	4	15	203	213	322	1 1 10	1 11 4	2 9 4
77	Nadirpur,	...	...	451	451	523	425	337	430	362	79	...	79	24	3	3	153	153	183	1 9 8	2 4 8	2 11 11
78	Nagia Bhatoh,	...	...	523	601	601	432	500	420	665	322	...	322	125	1	26	162	189	343	0 10 1	1 3 7	2 3 6
79	Nagia Bhogpur,	...	...	431	325	350	375	525	600	652	376	...	376	34	1	5	196	236	276	0 14 8	2 2 9	2 8 8
80	Nagia Tikrai,	...	...	With Seha,	...	...	316	235	380	259	109	...	109	31	4	5	113	130	150	1 7 8	2 8 6	3 2 8
81	Nagia Raja,	...	...	With Seha,	...	...	241	231	240	155	75	...	75	7	1	...	67	73	80	1 8 9	3 0 0	3 5 4
82	Nagia Madari,	...	...	With Seha,	...	...	241	409	450	369	152	...	152	23	...	3	54	54	80	0 12 0	1 14 0	2 12 5
83	Nagia Madari,	...	...	With Seha,	...	...	582	496	450	369	152	...	152	41	...	4	162	172	217	1 3 6	2 1 2	2 9 10
84	Nanani,	...	...	1,885	1,885	2,101	2,617	2,669	2,400	2,943	1,796	...	1,796	170	17	12	844	949	1,148	0 13 0	2 1 5	2 8 5
85	Harwal,	...	...	With Durgaoon,	...	...	807	686	1,000	665	92	...	92	103	35	2	433	433	573	1 8 1	1 11 11	2 4 11
86	Harer,	...	...	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,305	904	1,000	1,032	572	...	572	92	2	38	305	326	460	0 15 6	2 2 9	3 0 9
Total,		...	74,531	72,788	84,269	86,226	85,672	75,774	84,710	82,633	83,243	148	33,991	13,210	1,144	1,121	30,151	33,767	49,242	1 0 5	1 11 6	2 8 1

PARGANA BARNAHAL.

Constitution of the pargana—Description—Sources of irrigation—Area ; number of villages and inhabited sites—Past and present proprietary statistics—Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class—Population—Plough and cattle statistics—Irrigation statistics—Crop statistics—Transfers since last settlement—Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfers—Character of transfers—Fiscal history—Comparison of past and present areas—Increase in cultivation and irrigation—Soils, soil areas, and soil rates—Comparison of past and present all-round rates on cultivation—Recorded and corrected rentals—Financial results—General statement.

THIS pargana contains 107 villages, which were assessed at last settlement (1839 A. D.) by Mr. Gubbins as part of Dehli Jakhan, a sub-division of the Etawah district. They were transferred to Mainpuri on a redistribution of district boundaries after the mutiny, and were formed into a separate pargana which was attached to the new tahsil of Karhal.

The majority of the villages lie to the south of the river Sengar, and partake of the general character of the doab between that river and the Sarsa, assimilating much more closely to Shikohabad on the west than to Karhal on the east. The soil contains more silica in its composition than that of the real dumat parganas to the north and east ; the surface drainage is more rapid and perfect, jhils and swamps are of rarer occurrence, and the proportion of *usar* to the total area is smaller. High sandy tracts are met with running parallel to the course of the Sengar and near its banks, and there the soil is poor and the surface often undulating and raviny. Bhur also occurs in some of the villages south of the Aganga. The prevailing and characteristic soil is, however, that light but rich yellow loam common to the central and southern divisions of Shikohabad. Naturally it is but little inferior in productive power to real loam or dumat, from which it is often very difficult to distinguish it ; and the comparative absence of *usar*, by bringing the different *hars* closer together, render the cultivation more compact and the shape of the fields more regular than in Karhal. The narrow tongue beyond the Sengar which juts out on the north-east from the main body of the pargana resembles the Ghiror and Karhal parganas, between which it lies.

Water from the Lower Ganges Canal cannot be brought across the Sengar : hence it is only in a few villages, and in them but partially, that canal irrigation can have any effect. The country is not much flooded during the rainy season, and there are, as I have just said, but few jhils. The Aganga dries up almost immediately after the rains cease, and very little irrigation is possible from the Sengar, partly on account of the low supply of water during the rabi season and partly from the depth of its bed below the surrounding country. Wells are therefore now, as at last settlement, the great source of irrigation, and, except in the high bhur tracts, the spring is almost invariably reached even in kucha wells. The substratum is usually sound and firm and the supply abundant. Water is found at varying depths from the surface. It is nearest in the canal-irrigated villages occupying the wedge between Ghiror and Karhal, where it is found at 12 feet, whilst in the south-west of the pargana it is not reached until 40 or 45 feet are dug. The average and most frequent depths lie between 25 feet and 30 feet. There are few masonry wells, only 155 in all, 15 of which are not used for irrigation. This does not arise from the poverty or apathy of the agricultural body, but simply because kucha wells answer the purpose equally well and are much cheaper. These kucha wells last on an average four or five years. I have even come across some which were in existence at last settlement, but such are very rare. The total number of kucha wells in use is 4,715. They are almost without exception worked by cattle ; and many of them admit of two yokes of bullocks on the runs at a time without exhausting the supply.

The total area of the pargana is 59,310 acres, or 92·68 square miles, of which Area ; number of villages 37,368 acres, or 58·39 square miles, are under crops. Of the and inhabited sites. 107 manzas or townships into which it is divided only one is uninhabited. The average area of each manza is 554·30 acres. There are in all 271 inhabited sites against 183 at last settlement; the average area of cultivated land to each is now 137·89 acres, whilst it was 175 acres in 1839.

Past and present proprietary statistics.

Castes.	Subdivisions of castes.	VILLAGES AND SHARES OF VILLAGES.										Percentage of villages owned to total number.	
		Last settlement.					Present settlement.					Last settlement.	Present settlement.
		Villages.	Biswas.	Biswansia.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.	Villages.	Biswas.	Biswansia.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.		
Rajpúts, ...	Bais, ...	50	17	16	17	10	16	8	3	1	2	47·57	15·24
	Chauhan, ...						11	15	1	9	12		10·98
	Baghela, ...						7	...	...	...	...		6·54
	Gaur, ...						3	9	2	17	16		3·22
	Tank, ...						2	8	9	15	7		2·26
	Rathaur, ...						1	14	5	...	...		1·60
	Gahrwar, ...						1	10	...	...	...		·46
	Dhakra, ...						...	9	8	17	16		·44
	Bargujar, ...						...	7	10	3	18		·25
	Kirara, ...						...	1	5	...	...		·06
Brahmans, {		50	17	16	17	10	44	3	6	5	11	47·57	41·16
	Sanadh, ...	29	16	17	6	12	33	10	11	4	3	27·89	31·32
	Marwari, ...						1	8	...	5	...		1·30
	Kanaujiya, ...						...	15	...	...	...		·89
Baniyas, {		29	16	17	6	12	35	13	11	9	3	27·89	33·51
	Saraogi, ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	3	15	16	93	2·44
	Agarwala, ...						...	13	6	9	12		·62
						
Other Hindu castes.		1	...	...	...	...	3	5	10	5	8	·93	3·06
	Ahir, ...	13	18	19	3	8	13	6	19	7	...	13·04	12·44
	Mahajan, ...	1	8	...	15	...	4	2	12	17	3	1·31	3·90
	Kayath, ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	19	5	4·67	5·78
	Lodha, ...	1	17	17	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	1·77	·05
	Sunar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	3	...	·04
	Teli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	2	...	·01
		22	4	17	8	8	21	13	11	8	13	20·79	20·22
Musalmans,	Musalmana, ...	3	...	8	7	10	2	4	...	11	5	2·82	3·05
		107	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	100·00	100·00
		107	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	100·00	100·00

The proprietary castes are chiefly Rajputs, Brahmans, and Ahirs. The Brahmans are nearly all of the Sanadh subdivision, whilst the principal Thakur clans are the Bais, the Chauhan, the Tank, and the Gaur. There is only one Baghela zemindar, the Raja of Tirwa, but he owns seven entire villages. The Sanadhs and the Bais were the old Chaudris of Dehli Jakhan, and between them they hold almost half the pargana. The total number of proprietors is 1,106, of which 826 hold seer lands; 32 villages are owned by residents, 45 by non-residents and the remaining 30 by both classes. The average area in the possession of each sharer is 53·62 acres, of which 33·79 are cultivated.

Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class.

Caste.	Population.	SEER.				ZEMINDARS' MUAFI.				TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.						
		Number of holders.	Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Number of holders.	Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Paying rent in kind.		Paying rent in cash.				Average holding.
										Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11	12	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
			Acres.	Ra.	Acres.		Acres.	Ra.	Acres.	A.		Acres.		Rs.	Ra. a p.	Acres.
Ahirs, ...	7,491	205	1,062		5,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,156	6,010			5,199
Brahmans, ...	4,633	249	1,662		6,676	577	499		865	...	...	754	3,520			4,668
Thakurs,...	2,501	280	2,295		8,197	3	12		4,000	...	...	431	2,063			4,786
Kachhis, ...	5,754	...	...		...	2	3		1,500	...	...	894	3,752			4,197
Chamars, ...	5,798	...	...		...	42	18		429	...	...	410	1,707			4,163
Garariyas, ...	1,940	...	...		...	7	2		286	1 2	2	273	1,146			4,190
Lodhas, ...	890	19	95		5,000	...	...		...	...	5	127	617			4,900
Kahars, ...	1,226	...	...		...	19	14		737	...	...	61	344			5,689
Mahajans, ...	1,064	26	190		7,308	3	1		333	...	...	72	249			3,458
Musalmans, ...	1,801	47	184		3,915	12	7		583	...	...	45	150			3,333
Barhais, ...	1,136	...	...		...	5	3		600	...	...	98	273			2,785
Nais, ...	925	1	...		...	64	23		359	...	...	70	195			2,785
Dhobis, ...	811	...	...		...	15	11		733	...	...	64	204			3,175
Kayaths,...	377	8	30		3,750	7	8		1,143	...	...	45	157			3,500
Baniyas, ...	709	6	19		3,166	1	...		...	...	...	20	25			1,250
Kirars, ...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	10	64			6,400
Marwaris, ...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	3	6			2,000
Lohars, ...	109	...	...		...	3	...		...	...	...	9	4			444
Remaining, castes.	5,428	6	15		2,500	392	384		980	...	...	302	894			12,960
Total, ...	42,593	847	5,552	15,922	6,555	1,152	986	290	856	1 7		4,844	21,380	90,465	4 3 8	4,414
Deduct gardens, ...			184				25						128			
			5,368				961						21,252			

Caste.	TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.						TOTAL.			
	Paying rent in kind.		Paying rent in cash.				Average holding.	Number.	Area.	Percentage of area held to total cultivated area.
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.				
1.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
		Acres.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.			Acres.	
Ahirs, ...	...	...	600	3,005			5,000	1,981	10,078	27.01
Brahmans, ...	...	...	280	1,362			4,864	1,860	7,043	18.87
Thakurs, ...	...	...	149	866			5,745	863	5,226	14.00
Kachhis, ...	3	2	316	1,329			3,902	1,316	4,996	13.39
Chamars, ...	...	4	257	862			3,370	709	2,591	6.94
Garariyas, ...	...	...	96	376			3,917	376	1,526	4.09
Lodhas, ...	...	4	82	270			3,341	228	991	2.65
Kahars, ...	1	3	76	280			2,675	157	641	1.71
Mahajans, ...	...	...	27	122			4,518	128	562	1.51
Musalmans, ...	...	...	28	100			3,571	132	441	1.18
Barhais, ...	...	...	68	97			1,427	171	373	1.00
Nais, ...	1	1	52	101			1,924	188	320	.86
Dhobis, ...	...	...	34	127			3,785	113	342	.92
Kayaths, ...	...	...	22	74			3,364	82	269	.72
Baniyas, ...	...	...	15	44			2,444	45	88	.24
Kirars, ...	...	...	3	8			3,666	13	72	.19
Marwaris, ...	...	...	2	7			3,500	5	13	.04
Lohars, ...	...	...	5	5			1,000	17	9	.02
Remaining castes, ...	2	3	201	445			2,207	903	1,741	4.66
Total, ...	7	17	2,216	9,380	26,167	3 13 8	4,045	9,167	37,322	100.00
Deduct gardens, ...	...	...		27					364	
				9,253					36,958	

1.	Number of holders.	Area.		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deducted from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
		3.	4.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Ra. a p.	Acres.	
(1) Seer, ...	847	...	5,368	15,932	2 15 6	6,338	14.37
(2) Held by tenants with occupancy rights, ...	4,845	7	21,252	90,464	4 4 1	4,388	56.89
(3) Held by tenants-at-will, ...	2,323	17	9,353	36,167	3 13 10	4,032	25.08
(4) Zemindars' muafi, ...	1,152	...	961	290	0 4 10	835	2.57
(5) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation, ...	...	...	410	...	...	...	1.09
Total, ...	9,167	24	37,344	1,42,853	3 13 2	4,076	100.00
Total (2)+(3), ...	7,168	24	30,605	1,26,631	4 2 2	4,273	81.97
Total (1)+(3), ...	3,170	17	14,721	52,099	3 8 8	4,649	39.45

Norm.—The details for columns 5, 9, 15, 16, 22, and 23 have not been worked out for each caste in this pargana.

The total population in 1872 was 42,593, being 459 to the square mile of area and 729 to the square mile of cultivation.

The total number of ploughs by the settlement returns was 4,251, of plough cattle 10,952, and of other cattle 12,816. The average area cultivated by each plough is 8.79.

Of a total habitually irrigated area of 31,042 acres, 26,452 acres are returned as due to wells, 3,773 acres to the canal, and 817 acres to other sources.

Crop statistics.

KHARIF.			RABI.		
Crops.	Area.	Percentage of total cultivated area.	Crops.	Area.	Percentage of total cultivated area.
Sugarcane, ...	Acres.		Wheat, ...	Acres.	
Cotton, ...	1,441	3.85	Barley, ...	6,238	18.70
Kachhiyana, ...	3,011	8.05	Gram, ...	2,414	6.48
Indian corn, ...	549	1.47	Gojari, ...	815	2.18
Rice, ...	1,629	4.36	Bejhar, ...	747	2.00
Joar, ...	619	1.66	Opium, ...	4,041	11.17
Bajra, ...	8,223	22.01	Miscellaneous, ...	383	1.02
Indigo, ...	3,795	10.16		500	1.35
Hemp, ...	192	.51	Total, ...	17,138	45.88
Moth, ...	210	.55			
Miscellaneous, ...	54	.14	GRAND TOTAL, ...	17,352	100.00
	491	1.33	Broken up since survey, ...	14	
Total, ...	20,314	54.12		17,368	

Transfers since last settlement.

Description of transfer.		SHARH.						Cultivated area in acres, subject to transfer.	Revenue.
		Villages.	Biswas.	Blawanis.	Kachwanis.	Nanwanis.	Arwanis.		
1840 to 1850.									
Private sale,	...	3	14	10	1	...	...	1,164	Rs. 2,800
Public ditto,	...	8	4	4	14	9	7	2,051	4,788
Mortgage,	...	7	10	3	3	9	15	2,552	6,861
Total,	...	19	8	17	18	19	2	5,767	14,399
1851 to 1857.									
Private sale,	...	7	19	6	16	4	...	2,762	5,478
Public ditto,	...	...	16	3	12	19	...	252	643
Mortgage,	...	6	8	3	6	10	10	1,934	5,340
Total,	...	15	3	13	15	13	10	4,948	11,461
1858 to 1869-70.									
Private sale,	...	7	14	5	16	7	15½	2,826	5,870
Public ditto,	...	4	17	10	...	6	3½	1,664	2,939
Mortgage,	...	8	10	13	9	11	1½	2,469	6,163
Total,	...	21	2	9	6	5	½	6,949	14,972
1840 to 1869-70.									
Private sale, ...	...	19	8	2	13	11	15½	6,752	14,148
Public ditto, ...	...	13	17	18	7	14	10½	3,957	8,320
Mortgage, ...	...	22	8	19	19	11	6½	6,955	18,364
Total,	...	55	15	1	...	17	12½	17,664	40,832

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Description of transfer.	Total cultivated area which has been the subject of transfer.	Reverted to the original owners.	Area which has been the subject of sale or mortgage more than once.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Area alienated from its original owners.	Percentage of areas in column 6 to the total cultivated area.
Private sale, ...	Acres. 6,752	Acres. ...	Acres. 1,187	Acres. 1,187	Acres. 5,565	14.89
Public ditto, ...	3,957	...	690	690	3,267	8.75
Mortgage, ...	6,955	2,102	1,855	3,957	2,958	7.95
Total, ...	17,664	2,102	3,762	5,954	11,800	31.59

Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer.

Description of transfer.	Cultivated area in acres.	Price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Amount of purchase-money per rupee of revenue.
1840 to 1850.					
Private sale, ...	1,164	Rs. 7,486	Rs. a. p. 6 6 11	Rs. 2,800	2.67
Public ditto, ...	2,051	8,413	4 1 7	4,738	1.77
Mortgage, ...	2,552	13,714	6 0 0	6,861	1.99
Total, ...	5,767	29,613	5 2 2	14,399	2.05
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	2,762	20,593	7 7 8	5,478	3.76
Public ditto, ...	353	1,629	6 7 5	643	2.53
Mortgage, ...	1,934	11,254	5 13 1	5,340	2.11
Total, ...	4,940	33,476	6 12 8	11,461	2.92
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	2,826	42,247	14 15 2	5,870	7.19
Public ditto, ...	1,854	19,262	11 10 4	2,989	6.55
Mortgage, ...	2,469	37,163	15 0 9	6,163	6.03
Total, ...	6,949	98,672	14 8 2	14,972	6.59
1840 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	6,752	70,326	10 6 7	14,148	4.94
Public ditto, ...	3,957	29,304	7 6 6	8,320	3.52
Mortgage, ...	6,955	62,131	8 14 0	18,364	3.38
Total, ...	17,664	1,61,761	9 2 6	40,832	3.96

Compulsory sales were most numerous during the first period, but still the area which changed hands in this way was not excessive, being only about $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the whole pargana. The prices fetched were fair for that time, proving that even then property had some marketable value. In the seven years preceding the mutiny only 252 acres of cultivated land were sold by public auction. The area disposed of by private sale was, however, considerable, and a good many mortgages took place. Since 1858 between $\frac{1}{4}$ th and $\frac{1}{2}$ th of the whole area has been subjected to transfers of various kinds. The average value per cultivated acre has been Rs. 14, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ times the Government jumma. Excluding properties which have reverted to the original owners and those which have changed hands more than once, the total area alienated since last settlement has been 11,800 acres, or 31.59 per cent. of the cultivated area. No transfers have occurred in 41 villages; four villages have reverted to their original owners, 16 have been wholly and permanently alienated, and of the remaining 46 greater or less portions have changed hands.

From the cession up to the end of the expired settlement the different jummas of the pargana as now constituted were :—

Fiscal history.

1st settlement, ...	...	Rs. 99,223
2nd ditto, ...	...	„ 100,126
3rd ditto, ...	...	„ 101,825
Average of five years preceding Mr. Gubbins' settlement, ...		
1st year of Mr. Gubbins' settlement, ...	...	„ 102,756
2nd ditto ditto, ...	...	„ 87,457
3rd ditto ditto, ...	...	„ 88,430
Expired jumma, ...	...	„ 88,713
		„ 81,980

The expired assessment has been by far the mildest under our administration, although its incidence compared with the revenue-rates current in neighbouring parganas was by no means light. Mr. Gubbins found the 107 villages paying a demand of Rs. 1,02,756, falling at Rs. 3-3-4 per cultivated acre, an apparently crushing rate. By consulting the balance-sheets, it however appears that from the commencement of the 4th settlement in 1812-13 this jumma was regularly paid until 1240 fasli, when the first serious arrears accrued. Mr. Gubbins also remarks that although the assessments were too high, still they were less oppressive than in most of the parganas of the Etawah district, and bore the reputation of being comparatively moderate. The effects of the famine of 1245 fasli, he stated, had been less destructive than in the Lakhna or Etawah divisions, and the landholders had not been so

generally broken and impoverished, nor the labouring classes so fearfully swept away. His description of the then state of the pargana was not a rose-coloured one, however. He considered that many of the estates were clearly over-assessed, and that an increase could be taken with safety in very few instances. The result of his settlement was a permanent reduction of Rs. 14,043 and slight additional remissions for the first two years. His jummas remained undisturbed until the end of the settlement in the case of 69 villages, but in the remaining 38 a further reduction of Rs. 6,733 was granted. No records of this revision, which took place a few years after his settlement, are forthcoming, but it seems to have been an irregular one, necessitated by the depressed condition of the estates to which relief was granted. The net result of Mr. Gubbins' settlement and the subsequent revision was a decrease on the revenue of the 4th settlement of Rs. 20,776. It is therefore a subject of little wonder that a tract of country which had for nearly 30 years borne without much general deterioration an assessment of over a lakh of rupees should during the next 30 years flourish and become prosperous under a demand of Rs. 82,000. The revenue has been collected with the greatest punctuality without the adoption of severe measures, and the Bais Thakurs and Sanadh Brahmans, who form the bulk of the proprietary body, have lost that character for recusancy attributed to them by Mr. Gubbins.

Comparison of past and present areas.	Total area.	Lakhraj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Gardens and groves.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.
Last settlement, ...	58,831	1,021	20,515	701	916	3,637	26,820	5,321	32,041
Present settlement, ...	59,310	...	16,470	4,349	1,364	369	31,043	6,266	37,309

The increase in cultivation within the last 30 years has been 16·62 per cent. Irrigation has increased absolutely by 4,222 acres, or 15·74, but the relative proportion of irrigated to unirrigated land has remained constant. The percentage of irrigation was 83·71 in 1839 against 83·07 now. As I have already remarked, the Ganges Canal has only made itself felt in a few villages on the left bank of the Sengar, and in them even but partially: hence, broadly speaking, the means of irrigation have improved very little since last settlement. High rents, consequent on a very severe assessment, compelled the cultivators to make as much out of the land then as they could. They have now an equally strong inducement in increased security and in the greatly enhanced value of agricultural produce; and the portions which remain unirrigated are either high sandy tracts of poor soil, where the outturn does not repay the expenses of artificial watering and where light kharif crops are usually grown, or the very few patches of the country where it is impossible to dig wells on account of the sandy and treacherous nature of the subsoil.

Soils, soil areas, and soil rates.

Soil,	Area in bighas.	Area in acres.	Percentage.	Rate per bigha.		Rate per acre.		Assumed rental.		
				Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Home circle 1st, ...	9,374	5,281	14·14	4	10 0	8	1 11	42,892	4	0
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	9,678	5,511	14·76	4	3 0	7	5 8	40,526	10	0
Ditto ditto 3rd, ...	1,145	652	1·75	3	1 0	5	6 0	3,506	9	0
Irrigated barha 1st, ...	12,681	7,222	19·32	2	10 0	4	9 2	33,287	10	0
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	9,743	5,548	14·85	2	4 0	3	15 2	21,921	12	0
Irrigated barha bhur, ...	3,852	1,524	4·35	2	6 0	3	8 2	5,704	0	0
Dry barha 1st, ...	1,703	969	2·60	1	8 0	2	10 2	2,554	8	0
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	1,640	934	2·50	1	6 0	2	7 8	2,255	0	0
Ditto ditto bhur, ...	6,818	3,883	10·39	1	4 0	2	3 1	8,522	8	0
Tarai 1st, ...	692	394	1·05	3	0 0	5	4 3	2,076	0	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	6,295	3,585	9·59	2	0 0	3	8 2	12,590	0	0
Ditto 3rd, ...	2,123	1,209	3·23	1	8 0	2	10 2	3,184	8	0
Maiyar, ...	948	540	1·47	1	0 0	1	12 1	948	0	0
Total, ...	65,592	37,352	100·00	2	11 11	4	13 1	1,79,969	5	0

The estimated assets resulting from the application of assumed soil rates amounted to Rs. 1,79,969, giving an all-round rate on cultivation of Rs. 4-13-1 per acre. Mr. Gubbins' jumma was Rs. 88,713, but this was reduced on revision to Rs. 81,980. In para. 26 of his report he mentions that his revenue-rates were $\frac{1}{3}$ ds of his rent-rates, and that the former on application gave correct results. The pargana rental which he assumed as the basis of his assessments must therefore have been about Rs. 1,33,000. It is, however, the revised jumma that ought to be dealt with in making comparisons. The assumed rental calculated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that jumma would be Rs. 1,22,970, and the average rate on cultivation Rs. 3-13-5.

The recorded rentals taken from the patwaris' jumma-bandis for the twelve years between the mutiny and my inspection of the pargana were—

Year.					Rent in cash.	Rent in kind.	Price of grain.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1864	fashi,	...	...	...	1,34,930	134	368	1,35,198
1865	"	...	...	...	1,17,072	417		
1866	"	...	...	...	1,25,337	104		
1867	"	...	...	...	1,27,086	2		
1868	"	...	...	...	1,27,734	86		
1869	"	...	...	...	1,29,805	151		
1870	"	...	...	...	1,30,764	163		
1871	"	...	...	...	1,30,614	133		
1872	"	...	...	...	1,32,657	3		
1873	"	...	...	...	1,32,865	36		
1874	"	...	...	...	1,34,387	9		
1875	"	...	...	...	1,35,365	9	20	1,35,385
Average for 12 years,					1,29,040	194		

The interpreted or corrected rental for 1275 fashi, Rs. 143,715. This, however, I considered much below the real value of the pargana, on the grounds—(1) that the records of rent in many instances were falsified; (2) that numbers of the tenants held at very favourable rates, which would be enhanced after the new jummas were given out; and (3) that the "seer" land was better than the average, and consequently the valuation of it at average tenants' rates too low.

My estimated assets were, here as elsewhere, the result of a lengthened enquiry into soil rates, and of a minute inspection, village by village and *har* by *har*. I accordingly adopted them without hesitation as the basis of my settlement. The total land revenue finally fixed on was Rs. 89,310, or within Rs. 674 of half the assumed rental. The increase, exclusive of local cesses, was Rs. 7,330, or 8-94 per cent. The incidence of the new demand was Rs. 2-6-3 per acre on cultivation against Rs. 2-3-4 of the 4th settlement, Rs. 2-12-4 of Mr. Gubbins' assessment, and Rs. 2-3-1 of the last year of the expired settlement. My jummas came into force from November, 1872, and have been collected without difficulty ever since. No change in even a single instance has been made on appeal. Since their declaration the zemindars have succeeded in raising their recorded rental to Rs. 1,42,852-14-9, and their interpreted rental (valuing seer and mauafi at occupancy tenants' rate) to Rs. 1,55,768-13-7, or an increase on the interpreted rental for 1275 fashi of Rs. 12,053. They have therefore within two years from the new jummas coming into effect more than recouped themselves for the increase in revenue exacted from them.

M. A. McCONAGHEY,
Settlement Officer.

Number.	Name of village.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
1	Ahmadpur, ...	901	925	988	925	925	514	600	321
2	Arhupur, ...		With Pairar Shahpur,				500	600	562
3	Aspura, ...	With Kumheri,		964	964	636	636	650	368
4	Asohi, ...	1,401	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,200	1,187	1,320	753
5	Ismailpur, ...	With Binepur,				450	442	460	315
6	Azampur, ...	With Ahmadpur,				401	401	436	199
7	Agrapur, ...	With Bhagautipur.	140	140	140	300	192	240	389
8	Amanmai, ...	1,325	1,100	1,101	1,101	750	750	830	630
9	Aurangabad, ...		With Barnahal,				450	540	246
10	Ahmadpur, ...	1,325	1,325	1,051	1,051	1,125	800	900	612
11	Ikhaira, ...	5,648	5,448	5,148	5,148	2,765	1,600	1,700	1,256
12	Aima Hasannagar, ...	849	350	350	350	312	312	320	170
13	Akma Mirmahal, ...	501	525	525	525	300	290	300	172
14	Birhna, ...	1,550	1,651	1,551	1,551	1,400	1,387	1,420	1,196
15	Barnahal, ...	7,774	7,901	7,901	7,901	5,590	3,302	3,500	1,593
16	Balpur, ...	1,250	1,328	1,350	1,250	1,300	1,100	1,130	638
17	Bamtapur, ...	863	863	900	1,780	1,400	1,395	1,600	1,281
18	Bangawan, ...	533	675	625	625	625	625	720	471
19	Bura Mai, ...	935	925	925	925	630	630	700	540
20	Bharaura, ...	1,251	1,300	1,075	1,075	948	948	1,100	1,034
21	Behai, ...	5,001	5,251	1,599	1,599	811	802	820	422
22	Bhagautipur, ...	1,185	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,161	947	1,200	1,218
23	Binepur, ...	2,425	2,425	2,386	2,386	450	446	470	247
24	Paharpur, ...		With Binepur,				300	248	469
25	Pirchipur, ...	690	690	715	715	550	450	600	342
26	Pahladpur, ...	1,601	1,200	1,056	1,056	949	949	900	383
27	Phulapur, ...	1,553	1,551	1,501	1,501	1,295	1,295	1,400	739
28	Pairar Shahpur, ...	1,555	1,555	1,555	1,555	2,636	1,200	1,400	809
29	Tarkara Daulatpur, ...	1,395	1,953	1,953	1,953	520	520	520	368
30	Tulshipur, ...	402	450	451	451	451	400	470	217
31	Jagannathpur, ...	947	1,070	1,050	1,050	1,000	1,000	1,000	968
32	Jeonthri, ...	601	625	651	651	735	498	650	614
33	Jaitpur, ...		With Lakhanman,				648	730	439
34	Chandpura, ...		With Kabrai,				1,741	1,522	1,096
35	Chandikra, ...	2,601	2,601	2,601	2,601	2,500	2,489	2,650	1,431
36	Hajipur Nera, ...	1,550	1,601	1,601	1,601	1,200	1,200	1,220	577
37	Hakimpur, ...	325	325	325	325	290	290	310	206
38	Khushalpur, ...	With Pahladpur.	701	701	701	700	700	740	447
39	Khairandeshnagar, ...	351	371	310	310	347	247	270	149
40	Dadupur, ...	850	775	775	775	715	715	750	377
41	Dalupur, ...		With Behai,		1,396	1,404	1,300	1,300	788
42	Daimpur, ...		With Lehtoi Shahjahanpur,				231	230	124
43	Daryapur, ...	417	435	475	475	395	395	400	225
44	Dostpur, ...	1,001	1,081	1,101	1,101	785	785	740	373
45	Dharampur, ...		With Ikhaira,				550	650	319
46	Dhakpura, ...	2,221	2,221	2,221	2,221	2,210	724	880	679
47	Dhobai, ...	650	700	725	650	610	610	610	446
48	Deohli, ...	1,501	1,601	1,501	1,500	1,194	1,153	1,250	676
49	Rehmatullahpur, ...		With Binepur,				714	740	427
50	Rasulpur, ...		With Sanupur,				322	400	274
51	Rampura, ...	1,850	375	401	571	500	400	450	450
52	Rerhapur, ...		With Dhakpura,				746	900	565
53	Saj Hajipur, ...	916	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	795	1,150	1,173
54	Sarai Mughalpur, ...		With Barnahal,				550	630	304
55	Sarsai Masumpur, ...	850	861	861	861	900	900	950	513
56	Saranga Nasirpur, ...	1,009	1,201	1,201	1,201	1,067	1,067	1,050	491
57	Sazawarpur, ...		With Binepur,				397	392	193
58	Singhpur, ...	1,082	1,082	1,032	1,032	757	757	760	313
59	Sanupur, ...	3,001	3,001	3,001	3,001	1,669	860	900	706
60	Sothra, ...		With Ikhaira,				615	650	400
61	Saunra, ...		With Barnahal,				550	650	250
62	Saidpur Piran, ...	With Saidpur Kehri,				400	400	370	276
63	Saidpur Kehri, ...	763	763	700	700	427	427	380	252
64	Shahjahanpur, ...		With Lakhanman,				470	459	308
65	Shukrullahpur, ...	6,401	575	575	575	512	350	450	384
66	Shahzadpur, ...		With Ikhaira,				175	110	136
67	Sahibrampur, ...	With Shukrullahpur, with Khara Mihan,				1,016	607	700	563
68	Abdul Nabipur, ...	1,150	1,201	1,201	1,201	1,010	1,010	1,020	799

Pargana Barnahal.

DETAIL OF AREAS.																
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.													
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Baghs.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.			Total assessable.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.				
						Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.								
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
86	...	86	16	3	...	185	31	216	235	1 13 11	2 8 10	2 12 5				
226	...	226	32	3	...	292	9	301	336	1 1 1	1 12 7	1 15 11				
139	...	59	70	17	...	222	...	222	309	1 12 3	2 1 8	2 14 10				
182	...	182	109	21	2	327	111	438	570	1 9 11	2 2 3	2 12 7				
117	...	117	15	10	...	164	9	173	198	1 7 4	2 5 2	2 10 6				
9	...	9	13	4	...	173	...	173	190	2 1 9	2 3 4	2 6 10				
185	...	185	21	17	8	153	5	158	204	0 9 10	1 2 9	1 8 8				
14	...	14	21	6	...	280	309	589	616	1 4 10	1 5 4	1 6 3				
29	...	29	11	1	1	164	40	204	217	2 3 1	2 7 10	2 10 4				
75	...	75	43	29	3	375	87	462	537	1 7 6	1 10 10	1 15 1				
507	...	507	73	28	10	599	39	638	749	1 5 8	2 4 4	2 10 7				
28	...	28	5	5	...	110	23	132	142	1 14 1	2 4 0	2 6 9				
8	...	8	5	5	2	81	71	152	164	1 11 11	1 12 3	1 15 7				
610	...	610	24	29	8	392	133	525	586	1 3 0	2 6 9	2 11 3				
208	...	208	98	66	2	1,037	182	1,219	1,385	2 3 2	2 8 4	2 11 4				
180	...	180	6	9	3	382	58	440	458	1 12 4	2 7 6	2 9 1				
409	...	409	142	24	20	576	111	686	772	1 4 0	1 13 4	2 5 4				
160	...	160	15	15	2	251	28	279	311	1 8 5	2 5 0	2 9 3				
7	...	7	45	8	3	263	214	477	533	1 4 9	1 5 0	1 7 6				
279	...	279	182	27	4	390	152	542	755	1 1 0	1 7 4	2 0 6				
97	...	97	3	5	...	294	23	317	325	1 15 1	2 8 4	2 9 4				
540	...	540	29	24	14	512	99	611	678	0 15 9	1 12 4	1 15 5				
40	...	40	20	1	4	169	13	182	207	1 14 6	2 4 4	2 9 3				
261	...	261	14	7	...	160	27	187	208	0 10 11	1 3 7	1 11 4				
39	...	39	33	4	1	210	55	265	303	1 12 1	1 15 8	2 4 3				
35	...	35	3	31	1	288	25	313	343	2 5 7	2 9 4	2 14 0				
109	...	109	58	18	3	551	...	551	630	1 14 4	2 3 7	2 8 7				
143	...	143	55	15	...	558	38	596	666	1 11 8	2 1 8	2 5 7				
82	...	82	40	13	1	149	83	232	286	1 6 8	1 13 1	2 3 10				
22	...	22	13	13	2	167	...	167	195	2 2 8	2 6 7	2 13 0				
458	...	458	149	7	12	342	...	342	510	1 0 6	1 15 4	2 14 9				
229	...	229	65	9	14	259	33	297	385	1 0 11	1 11 0	2 3 0				
126	...	126	57	7	...	243	...	249	313	1 10 7	2 5 4	2 14 11				
65	...	65	222	37	2	621	146	770	1,031	1 8 10	1 10 4	2 3 4				
316	...	316	141	51	9	893	16	914	1,115	1 13 7	2 6 0	2 14 5				
132	...	132	28	30	2	359	36	395	455	2 1 10	2 10 11	3 1 5				
83	...	83	4	12	...	109	...	109	125	1 7 10	2 7 8	2 13 5				
154	...	154	2	12	1	268	10	278	298	1 10 6	2 8 5	2 10 7				
26	...	26	11	...	1	94	17	111	123	1 13 0	2 3 1	2 6 11				
69	...	69	13	12	...	283	...	283	308	1 15 10	2 6 11	2 10 5				
192	...	192	30	9	3	367	187	554	596	1 10 5	2 2 11	2 5 6				
25	...	25	8	2	1	79	9	88	99	1 13 8	2 5 2	2 9 10				
56	...	56	26	10	1	115	17	132	169	1 12 5	2 5 10	3 0 6				
12	...	12	3	6	...	214	138	352	361	1 15 9	2 0 9	2 1 7				
54	...	54	18	4	1	235	7	242	265	2 0 7	2 7 3	2 10 11				
187	...	187	57	33	1	349	52	401	492	1 4 9	1 12 7	2 3 1				
155	...	155	46	12	1	213	19	232	291	1 5 10	2 1 6	2 10 0				
84	...	84	114	19	...	365	94	459	592	1 13 7	2 1 9	2 11 7				
152	...	152	28	14	...	233	...	233	275	1 11 9	2 11 1	3 2 7				
78	...	78	8	...	1	187	...	187	196	1 7 4	2 0 8	2 2 2				
146	...	146	55	6	...	214	29	243	304	1 0 0	1 7 8	1 13 7				
125	...	125	35	14	2	389	...	389	440	1 9 6	2 0 9	2 5 0				
482	...	482	54	18	63	435	131	556	691	0 15 8	1 10 8	2 1 1				
39	...	39	35	3	...	195	32	227	265	2 1 2	2 6 0	2 12 5				
27	...	27	37	17	2	340	90	430	486	1 13 7	1 15 3	2 3 3				
15	...	15	92	7	1	376	...	376	474	2 2 3	2 3 3	2 12 8				
54	...	54	4	2	1	132	...	132	139	1 15 6	2 11 9	2 14 0				
13	...	13	29	16	2	232	21	253	300	2 6 10	2 8 6	3 0 1				
390	...	390	20	12	...	357	17	374	406	1 4 4	3 8 5	3 6 8				
35	...	35	9	6	1	232	117	349	345	1 10 0	1 12 6	1 13 11				
13	...	13	15	4	...	218	...	218	237	2 9 7	2 11 11	2 15 8				
52	...	52	32	9	1	70	112	182	224	1 5 5	1 10 5	2 0 6				
67	...	67	18	4	1	77	85	162	185	1 9 1	2 0 10	2 5 6				
82	...	82	41	2	...	172	11	183	226	1 11 6	2 5 6	2 14 4				
120	...	120	13	6	1	176	68	244	264	1 2 9	1 11 8	1 13 6				
8	...	8	41	...	4	38	45	83	128	1 0 5	1 1 6	1 11 0				
26	...	26	11	...	11	253	229	522	537	1 3 11	1 4 10	1 5 10				
424	...	424	5	12	4	354	...	354	375	1 4 3	2 11 1	2 14 1				

Number.	Name of village.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
69	Atikullahpur, ...	1,024	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,097	1,100	666
70	Alampur Deha, ...	780	901	851	851	677	677	730	410
71	Karu Khara, ...	716	751	751	751	680	680	600	545
72	Kabral, ...	2,355	2,465	2,465	2,465	539	450	570	429
73	Kathauli, ...		With Barnahal,				472	510	329
74	Kanjra, ...	1,601	1,175	1,175	1,175	1,037	1,037	1,000	545
75	Kanakpur Khisarapur, ...	With Behal,		1,501	1,501	1,350	1,323	1,300	744
76	Kanakour Sadh, ...	1,001	1,015	1,015	1,015	900	900	930	449
77	Kumhesi, ...	With Aspura,		2,346	2,346	2,190	1,621	1,800	1,080
78	Kuseuli, ...	1,625	1,701	1,701	1,701	1,340	1,340	1,300	709
79	Kharauna, ...	315	350	375	375	362	362	380	240
80	Khara Mihan, ...	With Shukrullahpur.	2,525	2,525	2,525	1,575	1,575	1,540	892
81	Keshaunpur, ...		With Barnahal,			1,159	1,159	1,240	656
82	Kailaspur, ...	651	675	675	675	720	539	590	706
83	Kalandarpur, ...	With Sanapur,					573	420	417
84	Garhiya Zainpur, ...	501	650	700	700	665	665	710	364
85	Garhiya Alamgirpur, ...	431	465	490	490	560	400	400	646
86	Gopiyapur, ...	With Pairar Shahpur.					450	600	359
87	Gotpur, ...	With Bhaawalpur and Ajnaura.	1,318	1,318	1,318	825	600	650	608
88	Gohyapur, ...		With Lakhsaman,			500	500	540	206
89	Gondal, ...	925	941	941	941	90	900	950	590
90	Lakhsaman, ...	5,401	5,715	5,715	5,014	2,571	2,571	2,660	1,319
91	Laungpur, ...	311	311	425	425	455	300	610	665
92	Lehto: Shihjahanpur, ...	995	1,015	1,015	1,026	881	550	610	349
93	Mansarpur, ...	1,160	1,250	1,385	1,385	1,218	1,218	1,450	1,206
94	Muhabbatpur, ...	1,301	1,481	1,601	1,601	1,142	1,187	1,300	604
95	Marbamai, ...		With Barnahal,			765	765	860	642
96	Mughalpur, ...	551	551	701	701	650	650	750	434
97	Manauna, ...	1,726	1,701	1,500	1,500	1,213	1,213	1,260	737
98	Mohanpur, ...		With Barnahal				266	270	127
99	Mithepur, ...	639	651	651	651	620	590	600	474
100	Nataoli, ...	1,501	1,601	1,601	1,601	1,601	919	1,300	2,176
101	Nagla Bhaikhan, ...	201	220	190	190	190	190	220	139
102	Nagla Sahib, ...	With Shukrullahpur.	551	551	551	488	400	500	315
103	Nagla Mandhata, ...		With Behal,			464	464	380	188
104	Nagla Nibehra, ...	728	801	801	801	540	547	650	290
105	Nurmai, ...	625	625	551	551	551	440	440	298
106	Nawa, ...	525	531	531	531	531	527	580	565
107	Hadipur Semri, ...	902	501	701	701	701	400	500	580
	Total,	99,223	100,126	101,825	102,756	68,713	61,980	69,310	69,310

Pargana Barnahal—(concluded).

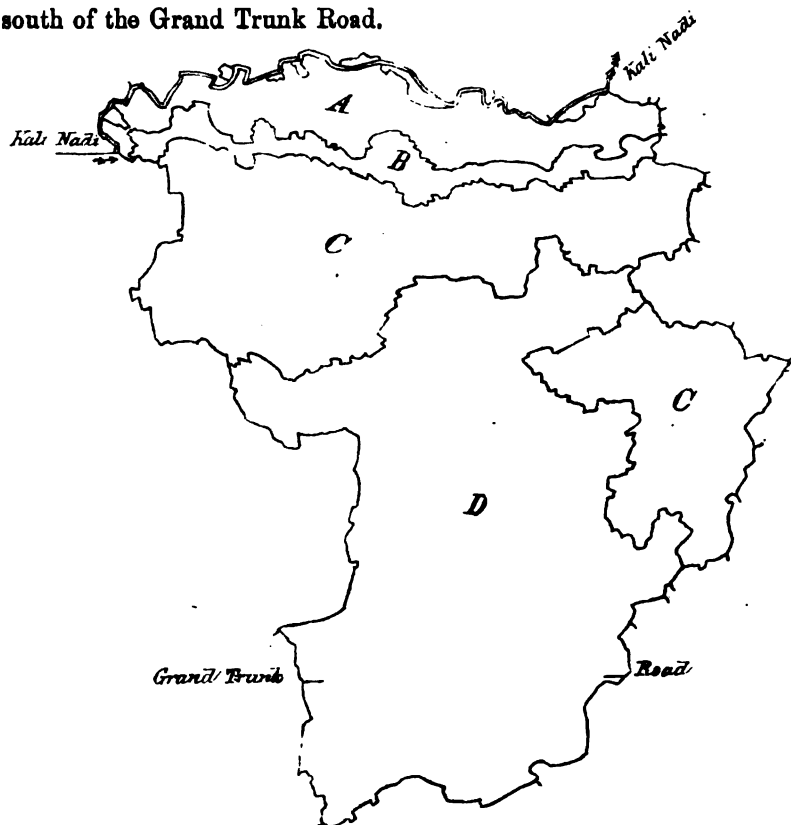
DETAIL OF AREAS.													Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.						Total assessable.						
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Baghs.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.									
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
126	...	126	83	24	1	329	103	432	540	1 10 5	2 0 7	2 8 9			
93	...	93	24	14	2	249	28	277	317	1 12 1	2 4 4	2 9 7			
241	...	241	10	7	5	166	116	282	304	1 1 7	1 15 7	2 2 1			
85	...	85	15	10	2	185	132	317	344	1 5 3	1 10 6	1 12 9			
102	...	102	16	...	2	209	...	209	227	1 8 9	2 3 11	2 7 0			
25	...	25	29	14	2	331	144	475	520	1 13 4	1 14 9	2 1 8			
194	...	194	19	6	9	489	27	516	550	1 11 11	2 5 0	2 8 4			
105	...	105	10	6	1	327	...	327	344	2 1 2	2 11 3	2 13 6			
168	...	168	93	33	2	636	157	793	921	1 10 5	1 15 8	2 4 4			
203	...	203	27	10	2	429	38	467	506	1 13 4	2 9 1	2 12 7			
27	...	27	43	2	...	102	66	168	213	1 7 4	1 10 3	2 1 4			
193	...	193	20	18	1	491	160	650	699	1 11 7	2 3 3	2 5 4			
127	...	127	52	8	...	447	22	469	529	1 14 3	2 5 6	2 10 4			
336	...	336	114	7	6	209	34	243	270	0 13 4	1 9 6	2 6 10			
194	...	194	22	6	1	194	...	194	223	1 0 1	1 14 1	2 2 7			
11	...	11	10	7	...	185	151	336	353	1 15 3	2 0 2	2 1 10			
361	...	361	22	10	4	249	...	249	285	0 9 11	1 6 5	1 9 8			
24	...	24	33	7	2	262	31	293	335	1 10 9	1 12 8	2 0 9			
36	...	36	73	13	1	339	146	485	572	1 6 4	1 7 7	1 12 0			
13	...	13	13	1	...	179	...	179	193	2 9 11	2 12 9	3 0 3			
99	...	99	90	11	...	284	106	390	491	1 9 9	1 14 11	2 7 0			
305	...	305	71	25	7	911	...	911	1,014	2 0 7	2 10 0	2 14 9			
170	...	170	2,7	20	3	237	28	265	495	0 15 5	1 4 8	2 6 8			
7	...	7	11	14	2	114	201	315	342	1 12 11	1 13 6	2 0 0			
359	...	359	252	10	12	550	22	572	646	1 3 3	1 11 5	2 8 7			
172	...	172	25	7	1	397	3	399	432	2 2 5	3 0 2	3 4 2			
142	...	142	7	27	...	289	177	466	500	1 5 2	1 10 2	1 13 2			
109	...	109	26	6	1	281	11	292	325	1 11 8	2 4 9	2 9 1			
84	...	84	141	33	7	414	58	472	653	1 11 1	1 14 7	2 10 4			
26	...	26	3	1	...	97	...	97	101	2 2 0	2 10 9	2 12 6			
118	...	118	80	21	10	192	53	245	356	1 4 3	1 11 0	2 7 2			
1,237	...	1,237	151	31	32	486	239	725	939	0 9 6	1 6 2	1 12 8			
24	...	24	...	6	1	108	...	108	115	1 9 4	1 14 7	2 0 7			
75	...	75	14	18	1	207	...	207	240	1 9 4	2 1 4	2 6 8			
19	...	19	21	5	...	111	32	143	169	2 0 4	2 4 0	2 10 6			
19	...	19	19	18	...	212	31	243	260	2 2 9	2 5 2	2 10 9			
33	...	33	22	11	...	124	108	232	265	1 7 7	1 10 7	1 13 11			
225	...	225	24	8	...	219	79	298	340	1 0 5	1 11 4	1 15 2			
166	...	166	57	4	1	207	66	273	327	0 15 11	1 7 9	1 15 1			
15,470	...	15,470	4,749	1,364	359	31,042	6,326	37,368	43,840	1 8 1	2 0 7	2 6 3			

PARGANA ALIPUR PATTI.

Area and population—Natural soil divisions—Assessment circles—Proprietary statistics—Cultivating statistics by class and caste—Plough and cattle statistics—Irrigation statistics—Crop statistics—Fiscal history—Transfers since last settlement—Value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer—Areas, past and present—Increase in cultivation—Irrigation and population—Soil areas, soil rates, and estimated assets—Jummas finally declared, with total increase—All-round rates of new assessment—Comparison of rentals before and after assessment—General village statement.

THIS is the smallest pargana in the district. Its area is only 19,558 acres, or 30·56 square miles ; of which 13,559 acres, or 21·16 square miles, are under crops. It contains 26 mauzas or townships and 67 inhabited sites, the largest of which is Alipur Patti, with a population of 1,510 souls. The average area per mauza is 752 acres and per inhabited site 292 acres. The total population by the 1872 census was 15,236, being 498 to the square mile of area and 720 to the square mile of cultivation. Lodhas, Kachhis, Chamars, Brahmans, and Ahirs are the principal castes. The two first are the most numerous, and together constitute 40·10 per cent. of the whole population, and cultivate 43·89 per cent. of the area under the plough..

Notwithstanding its small size, this pargana embraces every variety of soil found in the district, from pure sand on the high ridge overlooking the Kali Nadi on the north to hard clay in the rice-fields of the portion south of the Grand Trunk Road.



The above outline map displays at a glance the lie of the principal natural soils, and, besides, assists in illustrating the following brief description of the subdivisions of the pargana :—

(A.) * *The real Kali Nadi Tarai.*—Subject to inundation during the rains, and only producing rabi crops. The soil is fair alluvial loam containing a great deal of inherent moisture, and is most productive in dry seasons, when it yields luxuriant wheat crops. Reh effloresces in considerable quantities particularly after the rains have been heavy.

(B.) is a narrow strip running from east to west between (A) and the uplands, and containing the home lands of the tarai villages which are all built along its southern

* During the past two years this tarai has been thrown out of cultivation, owing to excessive saturation caused by lengthened and heavy floodings from the river. I have lately inspected the tract, and a report on the injuries sustained by the different villages bordering on the river will be submitted in a few days. This report will embrace all the villages affected in parganas Karauli, Alipur Patta, Bhonggaon, Bewar, and Kishini.

border overlooking the river. Water is very near the surface, and dhenkli irrigation prevails. The soil is fair dumat with considerable inherent moisture, and it produces excellent crops.

(C.) (C) *The two bhur tracts*—They contain the worst soil in the pargana and are but very partially irrigated. Water is seldom found in “mota:” consequently the wells are nearly all percolation ones, and their supply is both scanty and precarious. The subsoil also is generally bad. Water, however, is not far from the surface, and the cost of digging wells, such as they are, trifling. Sandhills are frequent; the surface of the soil is often undulating, and towards the river it is broken up by rain nalas which here and there lead to the formation of small ravines.

(D.) *The southern or best half of the pargana.*—The face of the country is here level, and the soil changes gradually from light loam or piliya adjoining the bhur tracts to firm loam and clay in the Kali Nadi and Isan watershed on the extreme south. Irrigation is general throughout, and water averages about 20 feet from the surface. Wells worked by bullocks are used, in which the subsoil is fair and the spring often reached.

On account of the great variations in soil and character just described, it was found necessary to split the pargana up into three circles for assessment purposes. The first and most important circle comprised six villages situated in D.; the second, nine bhur villages, in C. C.; and the third, 11 villages bordering on the Kali Nadi, including A. and B. and part of C.

Assessment circles.

Proprietary statistics.

Castes.	Subdivision.	VILLAGES AND SHARES OF VILLAGES.										PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES OWNED TO TOTAL NUMBER.	
		Last settlement.					Present settlement.					Last settlement.	Present settlement.
		Villages.	Biswas.	Biswans.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.	Villages.	Biswas.	Biswans.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.		
THAKURS, ...	Chauban, ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	18	19	19	13	44.23	22.89
	Katiya, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	18	...	...		1.13
	Gaur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...		8.48
	Kachhwal, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	7	3	8		6.03
		11	10	...	...	...	10	...	7	3	1	44.23	38.53
BRAHMANS, ...	Brahmans, ...	6	...	...	...	...	7	9	9	9	7	23.07	28.75
KAYATHS, ...	Kayaths, ...	5	10	...	...	...	6	8	18	7	12	21.16	24.74
MUSALMANS, ...	Musalmans, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	0.29
EURASIANS, ...	Eurasians, ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	11.54	7.69
	Total, ...	26	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	100.00	100.00

Kayaths, Brahmans and Rajputs now own the majority of the villages. At last settlement Mr. S. Birch (formerly an officer in Scindia's service) was a very influential person in this pargana, holding 11 villages and having money transactions with the proprietors of many of the remaining 15. He was an extensive indigo-planter and a shrewd man of business. After his death the family began to decline, and is now much reduced in circumstances. The present representative, Mrs. J. Birch, possesses only two villages out of the 11. She is heavily embarrassed, and nearly the whole of her property is pledged to native bankers to almost its full value. Three villages are owned by Chaudhri Jai Chand of Bishngarh, a Kanaujiya Brahman and a large landed proprietor; and one by Lal Man Singh, uncle to the Mainpuri Raja, who has been obliged to mortgage it to a Brahman of Sakit. Lal Man Singh is only an auction-purchaser, the original zemindars being Kayaths, who were sold up for arrears many years ago. The proprietors of the remaining villages are mostly hereditary. Many of the Kayaths do not reside on their estates, but are inhabitants of Alipur Patti, which occupies a central position in the pargana.

The total number of recorded proprietors is 389, and their average holding 50.28 acres, of which 34.86 acres are under cultivation. Thirteen villages are held on zemindari and 13 on pattidari tenures. The zemindari villages average 17 sharers each, and the pattidari 13. Of the 26 villages, 17 are owned by non-residents, one entirely by residents, and 8 partly by residents and partly by non-residents.

Cultivating Statistics by Class and Caste.

Caste.	SEER.			ZEMINDARS' MUAFI.				TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.										TENANTS-AT-WILL.				TOTAL.						
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Paying rent in kind.			Paying rent in cash.			17.	Paying rent in kind.			Paying rent in cash.			23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
										Number.	Area.	Acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Rent in rupees.		Rate per acre.	Number.	Area.	Acres.	Number.							Area in acres.	Rent in rupees.	Rate per acre.	Number.	Area.	Acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Rent in rupees.	Rate per acre.
1.	Population.	Number of holders.	Area in acres.	Nominal rent in rupees.	Acres.																						Percentage of area held to total cultivated area.	
Lodhas,	3,901	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	0.286	27	116	874	2,484	12,292	3 8 5	3,995	35	78	160	734	1,647	2 3 11	4,164	1,103	4,314	32.64
Brahmans,	1,506	101	711	1,379	7,039	100	115	20	1.180	5	22	851	1,306	4,064	3 1 9	3,730	1	37	33	58	167	2 11 4	2,794	591	2,249	16.63		
Thakurs,	491	95	1,025	2,715	10,789	1	3	...	3,000	...	...	79	530	1,332	3 8 11	6,582	1	5	28	99	211	2 2 0	3,586	204	1,582	12.22
Kachhis,	2,208	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	0.166	22	65	447	1,281	6,004	4 11 0	2,869	9	43	34	132	441	3 5 6	4,070	518	1,532	11.25
Ahirs,	866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	913	2,892	3 2 6	5,370	3	53	17	133	308	2 5 0	9,000	191	1,101	8.14
Chamars,	1,838	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	0.714	1	78	202	599	2,436	4 1 1	3,379	9	13	31	93	259	2 12 7	2,650	250	783	5.79
Kayaths,	246	35	262	616	7,278	4	3	...	0.750	...	...	30	98	197	2 0 2	4,900	...	...	36	78	2 2 8	4,000	69	399	2.95	
Gararias,	582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	215	626	2 14 7	2,687	2	12	13	50	96	1 14 8	4,138	96	278	2.06
Kahars,	463	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	0.750	...	...	53	183	651	3 8 11	4,087	1	2	28	53	161	3 0 7	1,893	86	270	2.00
Musalmans,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.166	...	...	19	121	454	3 12 0	6,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	128	0.95
Barhais,	280	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	0.300	...	...	21	60	160	2 10 9	2,895	...	...	10	23	26	1 2 1	2,300	37	86	0.64
Nais,	331	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	0.769	...	...	20	35	107	3 0 11	1,760	2	1	10	34	58	1 11 6	3,916	45	80	.59
Lhobis,	208	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	9	10	36	3 8 10	1,111	...	...	6	22	78	3 8 9	3,667	24	35	.26
Mahajans,	89	1	1	3	1,000	...	...	...	0.833	...	...	9	25	64	2 2 7	2,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	36	.19
Lohars,	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	70	3 7 10	2,000	...	...	3	1	3	3 0 0	0,333	13	21	.16
Baniyas,	121	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,000	...	...	2	7	21	3 1 3	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.06
Marwaris,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirars,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining castes,	1,971	2	75	206	37,500	65	81	30	1.246	...	1	59	184	604	3 4 6	3,136	4	2	29	130	199	1 8 6	4,000	159	473	3.47		
Total,	15,236	236	2,079	4,927	8,809	236	231	52	0.9.0	56	310	2,425	9,061	31,990	3 8 6	3,777	67	246	411	1,598	3,722	2 5 3	3,858	3,431	13,535	100.00		

Add for cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation,

34

13,559

Add for cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation,

34
13,559

1.	Number of holders.	Area		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deducted from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bear to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
(1.) Seer,	236	...	2,079	4,927	2 5 11	8 809	15.33
(2.) Held by tenants with occupancy rights,...	2,481	310	9,061	31,990	3 8 6	3,777	69.11
(3.) Held by tenants-at- will,	478	246	1,598	3,722	2 5 3	3,858	13.60
(4.) Zemindars' m ad, ...	236	...	231	52	0 3 6	980	1.71
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attesta- tion, ... ..	...	...	34	...	...	...	0.25
Total, ...	3,431	556	13,003	40,691	3 2 1	3,952	100.00
Total (2)+(3) ...	2,959	556	10,659	35,712	3 5 7	3,790	83.71
Total (1)+(3) ...	714	246	3,677	8,649	2 5 9	5,494	28.93

Thakurs and Brahmans have got most seer. Kayaths hold but little in comparison to the area owned by them as proprietors. Lodhas cultivate two-fifths of the whole tenant area, whilst Kachhis rank next to them in importance. That such a large proportion of the pargana is under tillage by the two best agricultural castes in the district is a fact not to be lost sight of, connected as it is so intimately with the question of assessment. Other circumstances remaining the same, it stands to reason that a tract of country inhabited chiefly by Kachhis and Lodhas will bear a heavier assessment than if Ahirs and Thakurs formed the bulk of the population.

The total number of ploughs is 1,974, of plough-cattle 3,962, and of other cattle 5,681. The average cultivated area per plough is 6.87 acres.

Plough and cattle statistics.

Irrigation Statistics.

Wells.			Number.	Number of runs working.
PUCKA, ...	In good repair, ...	Used for irrigation purposes, ...	60	125
	Not used for irrigation, ...	...	3	
KUCHA, ...	Out of repair, ...	Used for irrigation purposes, ...	3	1,511
	Not used for irrigation, ...	...	1	
KUCHA, ...	In good repair, ...	Used for irrigation purposes, ...	1,295	1,511
	Not used for irrigation, ...	...	8	
KUCHA, ...	Out of repair, ...	Used for irrigation purposes, ...	11	1,636
	Not used for irrigation, ...	...	...
TOTAL, ...	In good repair, ...	Used for irrigation purposes, ...	1,355	1,636
	Not used for irrigation, ...	...	11	
TOTAL, ...	Out of repair, ...	Used for irrigation purposes, ...	14	1,636
	Not used for irrigation, ...	...	1	

At present the pargana is entirely dependent on wells and natural sources for irrigation. The area returned as irrigated or irrigable from "other sources" is only 1,249 acres, leaving 6,763 acres due to wells. This gives an average of 5 acres habitually irrigated from each well in working order.

Crop Statistics.

Name of crop.					Area.	Percentage of total cultivated area.
<i>Kharif.</i>					Acres.	
Sugar-cane, ...	...	...	...	...	427	3.15
Cotton, ...	...	...	...	...	560	4.13
Kachhiyana, ...	...	...	...	...	177	1.31
Indian-corn, ...	...	...	...	...	374	2.76
Rice, ...	...	...	...	...	238	1.76
Joar, ...	...	...	...	...	1,964	14.50
Bajra, ...	...	...	...	...	2,945	21.74
Indigo, ...	...	...	...	...	261	1.91
Hemp, ...	...	...	...	...	77	0.57
Moth, ...	...	...	...	...	262	1.93
Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	...	98	0.74
<i>Rabi.</i>						
Wheat, ...	...	...	...	...	2,142	15.81
Barley, ...	...	...	...	...	1,872	13.82
Gram, ...	...	...	...	...	272	2.01
Gojal, ...	...	...	...	...	820	6.05
Bejhar, ...	...	...	...	...	545	4.03
Opium, ...	...	...	...	...	15	0.11
Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	...	495	3.67
Rabi, ...	...	...	...	...	6,161	45.59
Kharif, ...	...	...	...	...	7,383	54.59
Broken up since survey, ...					15	
					13,559	

The large area under kharif crops and the high percentage of bajra bear evidence of imperfect irrigation and of the existence of sandy soil over a considerable portion of the pargana, whilst, on the other hand, the production of cane, wheat and vegetables in fair proportions, even during a year of drought like 1868-69,* proves that there must also be a corresponding area of good soil.

* Year of survey.

The jummas of the four regular settlements preceding that completed by Mr. Edmonstone in 1840 were Rs. 17,637, Rs. 17,592, Rs. 19,530, and Rs. 20,885 respectively. Little precise information regarding the state of the pargana during the first 40 years of our rule is obtainable; but from the records still available it must be concluded that the period was one of general depression and insecurity of property. Mr. Birch, by making large indigo advances and by standing security for the payment of the Government revenue, had acquired an undue influence over the proprietary body, and many of them either threw up their engagements, or transferred the management to him on mortgage, or on consideration of receiving certain indulgences.

The following sentences taken from Mr. Edmonstone's report explain the state in which he found the pargana, and the steps taken by him to remedy the distressed condition of the zemindars:—

“There are few estates which have not been either mortgaged, sold or transferred. The existence of an indigo factory at Ali Khera, the imprudence with which zemindars are apt to incur obligations without sufficiently calculating their ability to requit them, and the advantages which possession of landed property and the uncontrolled command of the best soils for the production of indigo plant confer have undoubtedly, in a great measure, occasioned these alienations; but the heaviness of the Government demand has, it is equally certain, in other instances, been instrumental in obliging proprietors to resort to mortgage or temporary relinquishment of possession, with the object of discharging their liabilities to the State, and at the same time saving their villages from irretrievable sale.

“I visited every village in this pargana, and was induced, on consideration of the numerous changes of property and possession which have occurred, and the

difficulty which, previous to Mr. Birch's admission, was experienced in realizing the

assessed revenue from the majority of them, to allow a small net* reduction on the total demand."

*Present jumma, ...Rs. 20,885-5-0
Proposed ditto, ... ,, 19,798-0-0

Net decrease, ...Rs. 1,087-5-0

The reduction allowed by Mr. Edmonstone turned out to be insufficient to meet the necessities of the pargana, which, in addition to the other disadvantages it had laboured under, had not fully recovered from the disastrous effects of the famine of 1837-38; consequently the Collector, Mr. Unwin, was a few years afterwards deputed by Government to revise the new assessments. Mr. Unwin completed his revision in 1845-46. He did not interfere with Mr. Edmonstone's jummas in 13 villages, but in the remaining 13 he proposed the following reductions:—

		Rs.	
Mr. Edmonstone's jumma,	...	...	10,19½
Proposed by Mr. Unwin,	...	Jumma.	Reduction.
		Rs.	Rs.
		1845-46, ... 7,264	2,927.
		1846-47, ... 7,603	2,588.
		1847-48, ... 7,791	2,400.
		1848-49, ... 7,939	2,252.
		1849-50, ... 9,601	590.
		1850-51, ... 9,601	590.
		to end }	

The Commissioner, Mr. Robinson, was not satisfied with the relief granted by Mr. Unwin to the four villages of Asafpur, Chhachha, Chatari Bari, and Jishanpur. He accordingly made still further reductions in their proposed assessments from 1848-49 to the end of the settlement.

To summarize; the different changes in the revenue demand since the cession were:—

				Rs.
1st settlement,	...	...	...	17,637.
2nd ditto,	...	...	..	17,592.
3rd ditto,	...	...	...	19,530.
4th ditto,	...	...	...	20,885.
Mr. Edmonstone's settlement,	...	...	...	19,798.
1845-46, ...	...	...	...	16,872.
1846-47, ...	...	...	...	17,210.
1847-48, ...	...	...	...	17,398.
1848-49, ...	...	...	...	17,457.
1849-50, ...	...	...	...	18,696.
1850-51, ...	...	...	...	18,696.
Last year of expired settlement, ...	...	...	...	18,695.

The revision completed by Messrs. Unwin and Robinson was conducted in a most liberal spirit; and the manifest improvement which the pargana in a few years exhibited bears strong testimony to the moderate character of their assessments. Nine villages mortgaged to Mr. Birch were redeemed between 1851 and 1857, and during that period only 137 acres were sold. The only village mortgaged was Chhachha, belonging to the Birch family.

Transfers since last settlement.

Description of transfer.	Village.	Biawas.	Biwanais.	Kachwanais.	Nanwanais.	Anwanais.	Cultivated area in acres subject to transfer.	Revenue.
1840 to 1850.								
Private sale, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Public ditto, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mortgage, ...	2	19	9	...	...	...	2,838	4,594
Total,...	2	19	9	...	...	...	2,838	4,594
1851 to 1857.								
Private sale, ...	...	12	4	10	...	...	137	114
Public ditto, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mortgage, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,852	1,780
Total,...	1	12	4	10	...	...	1,989	1,894
1858 to 1869-70.								
Private sale, ...	1	18	2	12	9	15	2,168	2,219
Public ditto, ...	...	5	16	4	3	6½	97	155
Mortgage, ...	3	8	1	18	8	...	1,933	2,642
Total,...	5	12	...	15	1	1½	4,168	5,016
Total.								
Private sale, ...	2	10	7	2	9	15	2,275	2,333
Public ditto, ...	...	5	16	4	3	6½	97	155
Mortgage, ...	7	7	10	18	8	...	6,623	9,016
Total,...	10	3	14	5	1	1½	8,995	11,504

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Description of transfer.	Total cultivated area which has been the subject of transfer.	Reverted to the original owners.	Area which has been the subject of sale or mortgage more than once.	Totals of columns 3 and 4.	Area alienated from its original owners.	Percentage of areas in column 6 to the total cultivated area.
Private sale, ...	Acres. 2,275	Acres. ...	Acres. 28	Acres. 28	Acres. 2,247	16.58
Public ditto, ...	97	...	...	...	97	.72
Mortgage, ...	6,623	5,710	63	5,772	851	6.27
Total, ...	8,995	5,710	90	5,800	3,195	23.57

Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer.

Description of transfer.				Cultivated area in acres.	Price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Amount of purchase money per rupee of revenue.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1840 to 1850.								
Private sale, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public ditto, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mortgage, ...	...	...	...	1,104	1,000	0 14 6	1,395	72
Total, ...				1,104	1,000	0 14 6	1,395	72
1851 to 1857.								
Private sale, ...	...	...	...	137	1,100	8 0 5	114	9.65
Public ditto, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mortgage, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...				137	1,100	8 0 5	114	9.65
1858 to 1869-70.								
Private sale, ...	...	...	...	2,138	46,300	21 10 6	2,219	20.26
Public ditto, ...	...	...	...	97	1,549	15 15 6	155	9.99
Mortgage, ...	...	...	...	1,933	12,432	10 0 10	2,642	7.35
Total, ...				4,168	60,281	16 2 3	5,016	13.41
Total.								
Private sale, ...	...	...	...	2,275	47,400	20 13 4	2,333	20.31
Public ditto, ...	...	...	...	97	1,549	15 15 6	155	9.99
Mortgage, ...	...	...	...	3,037	20,432	6 11 7	4,037	5.06
Total, ...				5,409	69,381	12 13 3	6,525	10.63

The transfers in this pargana have been very few, and these few even cannot be put down to severity of the Government demand, as the great bulk of them occurred after the mutiny, during the most prosperous period of the settlement, when prices were high, and when cultivation had largely increased. Between 1840 and 1850 no private or public sales took place, and only 2,838 acres were mortgaged, of which 2,652 acres were afterwards redeemed. From 1851 to 1857, 1,852 acres were mortgaged, but afterwards redeemed, and only 137 acres were sold. Nine villages which had been mortgaged to Mr. Stephen Birch prior to 1840 were released by the owners between that period and 1857, and are now in their possession. This fact alone is positive proof that these villages at least were moderately assessed. Of the 26 villages comprising the pargana, 11 still remain in the possession of the old proprietors; in 10 villages portions less than 5 biswas have been alienated; whilst in two 10 biswas each have been transferred; and in three the whole 20 biswas have been mortgaged to strangers. The percentage which the area transferred bears to the whole is 13.49.

Areas, past and present.

		Total area.	Lakhiraj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately thrown out of cultivation.	Bagha.	Irrigation.	Dry.	Total cultivated.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Last settlement, ...	...	19,499	102	4,821	1,442	3,700	...	4,866	4,568	9,434
Present ditto, ...	...	19,558	...	3,115	2,136	181	567	8,012	5,547	13,559

The difference between the total areas of the past and present surveys is only 59 acres, or 0.29 per cent. The waste is, generally speaking, very poor, and little of it is worth breaking up. In only a very few instances have I allowed its presence in an estate to influence me in assessment.

Cultivation has increased by 4,125 acres, or 43.72 per cent., and the irrigated area by 3,146 acres, or 64.65 per cent., since last settlement. No great future increase in cultivation can be expected, but the introduction of the Lower Ganges Canal (which is now being rapidly laid out) must in course of time make a considerable change for the better in the irrigation prospects of the pargana, a large proportion of which (5,547 acres, or 41 per cent. of the cultivated area) is still absolutely dry. The increase in population since 1850-51 has been 32.5 per cent.

The same general classification of soils for assessment purposes which I adopted in parganas Karaoli and Mainpuri were adopted by me here with only a few slight differences in detail which need no explanation. I will therefore content myself with giving (1) the names and areas of the classes of soil for each of the three circles into which I have divided the pargana, (2) my assumed rent-rate for each soil, and (3) my estimated assets for each soil and circle.

	DUMAT CIRCLE.			TARAI CIRCLE.			BHUR CIRCLE.			TOTAL.	
	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental at average rates.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental at average rates.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental at average rates.	Area in acres.	Assumed rental.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Irrigated ganhan 1st, ...	280	8 12 6	2,460 0 0	243	8 12 6	2,185 0 0	...	...	...	528	4,645 0 0
Ditto ditto, 2nd, ..	79	7 0 4	556 0 0	...	...	...	314	7 0 4	2,200 0 0	393	2,756 0 0
Ditto manjha dumat 1st, ...	577	5 4 3	3,042 0 0	478	6 2 4	2,936 8 0	...	...	...	1,055	5,978 8 0
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	158	4 6 3	692 8 0	...	...	...	539	4 6 3	2,367 8 0	697	3,060 0 0
Ditto barha ditto, 1st, ..	1,310	3 15 2	5,175 0 0	99	3 15 2	389 4 0	179	3 8 2	630 0 0	1,588	6,194 4 0
Ditto ditto, ditto, 2nd, ...	560	3 1 2	1,720 4 0	145	3 1 2	446 4 0	496	3 1 2	1,524 4 0	1,201	3,690 12 0
Ditto ditto, ditto, bhur, ...	72	2 10 2	190 8 0	144	2 10 2	381 0 0	504	2 10 2	1,326 0 0	720	1,897 8 0
Dry ganhan, ...	...	...	...	22	4 6 3	95 0 0	12	3 8 2	42 0 0	34	137 0 0
Dry manjha, ...	18	3 8 2	64 0 0	76	3 8 2	268 0 0	25	2 12 2	64 8 0	119	396 8 0
Dry barha dumat 1st, ...	338	2 3 1	742 8 0	47	2 3 1	102 8 0	19	2 3 1	41 4 0	404	886 4 0
Do., ditto 2nd, ...	161	1 12 1	266 0 0	170	1 12 1	298 0 0	586	1 12 1	1,039 0 0	907	1,593 0 0
Do., ditto level bhur, ...	41	1 12 1	73 0 0	996	1 12 1	1,749 0 0	1,128	1 5 1	1,485 12 0	2,165	3,306 12 0
Do., ditto uneven bhur, ...	107	0 14 1	93 0 0	700	0 14 1	615 0 0	661	0 14 1	581 0 0	1,468	1,289 0 0
Irrigated Kali Nadi tarai, ...	...	...	...	1,106	4 6 3	4,852 8 0	...	...	...	1,106	4,852 8 0
Dry ditto ...	...	...	...	98	3 1 2	292 4 0	...	...	...	95	292 4 0
Irrigated other tarai 1st, ...	148	4 6 3	650 0 0	...	...	...	104	4 6 3	457 8 0	252	1,107 8 0
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	334	3 1 2	1,027 4 0	...	...	...	128	2 10 2	339 0 0	462	1,366 4 0
Dry ditto ...	266	2 3 1	582 8 0	...	...	...	84	2 3 1	185 0 0	350	767 8 0
Total, ...	4,439	3 14 6	17,333 8 0	4,326	3 6 0	14,610 4 0	4,779	2 9 1	12,272 12 0	13,544	44,216 8 0
Broken up since survey, ...										15	
										13,559	

The results were an estimated rental of Rs. 17,333-8-0 for the dumat circle, of Rs. 14,610-4-0 for the tarai circle, of Rs. 12,272-12-0 for the bhur circle, and of Rs. 44,216-8-0 for the whole pargana.

On receiving the Board's sanction to my rates, I proceeded to individual jummas finally declared, village assessments, and finally fixed on the following with total increase. jummas :—

	Rs.
Dumat circle, ...	8,480
Tarai ditto, ...	7,420
Bhur ditto, ...	5,990
Whole pargana, ...	21,890

The new demand has been punctually collected since 1871-72, and has not up to the present time been interfered with in a single instance by either the Commissioner or Board on appeal. The increase in revenue on the expired demand is Rs. 3,195, or 17 per cent., exclusive of local cesses, and, adding on cesses in both instances, the increase has been Rs. 4,344, or 22 per cent.

The all-round rates on malguzari and cultivated areas compared with those of last settlement are given in the following table :—
All-round rates of new assessment.

REVENUE-RATES ON AREAS OF LAST SURVEY.		REVENUE-RATES ON AREAS OF PRESENT SURVEY.			
<i>Jumma of 1840.</i>		<i>Expired jumma.</i>		<i>Present jumma.</i>	
Cultivated.	Malguzari.	Cultivated.	Malguzari.	Cultivated.	Malguzari.
Rs. p. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2 1 7	1 5 9	1 6 0	1 2 2	1 9 10	1 5 3

The recorded rental for 1275 fasli, the year preceding the survey, was Rs. 34,510 ; and the corrected rental, obtained by valuing the seer, zemindars' muafi and batai areas at the average rate paid by all kinds of tenants, Rs. 38,098. On analyzing the rent-rolls prepared after assessment and enhancement of cultivators' rents (*vide* cultivating statistics by class and caste) I find that—

		Acres.		Rs.
Occupancy tenants held,	...	9,061	at	31,990
Tenants-at-will held,	...	1,598	at	3,722

and that 2,900 acres were entered under the heads of "seer," "zemindars' muafi," "batai," or "fallow at attestation," at a nominal rent of Rs. 4,979. The recorded rental for the whole pargana amounted to Rs. 40,937 (including Rs. 246 siwai), and the interpreted or corrected rental, valuing these 2,900 acres at the average tenant's rate, Rs. 45,670. Against Rs. 4,344 increase in the Government demand, including cesses, there has therefore been an increase of Rs. 6,427 in the recorded rental, and of Rs. 7,572 in the interpreted rental since 1275 fasli.

M. A. McCONAGHEY,
Settlement Officer.

[illegible]

PARGANA BEWAR.

Description of the pargana—Irrigation statistics—Changes in boundaries since last settlement—Area and population statistics—Proprietary distribution by castes at last and present settlements—Statistics of tenure—Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class—Plough and cattle statistics—Crop statistics—Fiscal history—Transfers since last settlement—Value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer—Comparison of former and present areas—Increase in cultivation and irrigation—Increase in population—Classification of soils, assumed soil rates, and deduced estimated assets—Rise in general rate since 1836—Financial results—General village statement.

Description of the pargana. This is decidedly the worst pargana in the district. It is situated in the northern portion of the Kali nadi and Isan doab, and contains a large percentage of wretched sandy soil covered with "kans" grass and almost entirely devoid of irrigation. The two rivers approach each other more closely in this part of the district than in the parganas further west, and the consequence is that real loam nearly altogether disappears from the plains forming their watershed, and is confined to a small patch in the south-eastern corner of the pargana. The Kali nadi tarai in the north possesses the same peculiarities as elsewhere, but it is lighter in soil and somewhat less productive than in Alipur Patti and Bhongaon. If this tarai, the small patch of dumat country to the south-east, and the fields bordering on and affected by jhils and ponds are excepted, the natural soils throughout the pargana are either bhur, tikuriya, or piliya. Bhur, however, is most prevalent, and is often barely fit for cultivation. Tikuriya is easily distinguishable from bhur by its red colour and crisp feel when trodden on, but as the same rates apply to both soils I have classified them together. Usar in large areas is only met with in the south-eastern corner. Its place is taken elsewhere by sand ranges and level bhur plains thrown out of cultivation by an excessive growth of "kans" grass. Jhils are neither numerous nor extensive, hence the area occupied by water is insignificant. For the present the sources of irrigation are wells, the Kali nadi, jhils, and ponds; but the Lower Ganges Canal when completed will command a large portion of the area, and will increase immensely the value of the pargana, which is now most susceptible to variations in seasons.

Irrigation statistics. Of the total area habitually irrigated 7,377 acres are recorded as irrigated from wells and 2,398 acres from other sources. The masonry wells at survey numbered 72, of which 58 were used for irrigation purposes, whilst there were 2,046 kucha wells, 1,999 of which were regularly worked. The general character of the kucha wells is inferior; in comparatively few of them is the real spring reached, and in many of them the supply from percolation is so deficient that bullocks cannot be worked with profit. The subsoil as a rule is indifferent, and in the worst sandy tracts is so bad that even masonry wells cannot be sunk with success. The most striking exception is specially worthy of notice. Close to the village site of Huseinpur, a narrow strip of firm subsoil exists in which good and durable kucha wells can be dug. It is only a few yards in breadth, but in length it extends from the Kali nadi to the Isan in a direction perpendicular to their courses. All along this line crowds of wells are seen, whilst to the east and west of it only a few percolation wells, thinly scattered over the face of the country, are observable.

Changes in boundaries since last settlement. This pargana at last settlement formed part of the Farukhabad district, and was assessed by Mr. Francis Robinson in 1836. It was shortly afterwards transferred to Mainpuri, and has ever since been treated as a portion of the Bhongaon tahsil. Mr. Edmonstone, in his report on pargana Kishni Nabiganj, mentions that the villages of Chanepur, Malhamai, and Ramnagariya were incorporated by him with Bewar on an adjustment of the boundaries of the two parganas. Chhabilepur and Hajipur Baran were subsequently transferred from Farukhabad, and Athlakra Chandanpur and Bilpur from Bhongaon. The only change which has now been made was to include in this pargana Saraiya Govindpur, an isolated village of pargana Bhongaon. It is surrounded on all sides by Bewar villages, and naturally should be treated with them.

Proprietary distribution by castes at last and present settlements.

Caste.	Subdivision.	VILLAGES AND SHARES OF VILLAGES.												Percentage of villages owned to total number.	
		Last Settlement.						Present Settlement.						Last settlement.	Present settlement.
		Villages.	Biswas.	Biswas.	Kach-wansis.	Nan-wansis.	An-wansis.	Villages.	Biswas.	Biswas.	Kach-wansis.	Nan-wansis.	An-wansis.		
Rajputs,	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	44	6	11	19	13	3½	90.77	68.31
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	...	13	...	15	...	8.77
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	1.54	3.46
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	2.97
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	.58
Brahmans,	Bais, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.31
	Chaubans,	60	...	...	...	...	...	54	4	3	19	14	18½	92.31	83.40
	Bagheles,	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	14	11	...	17½	1.54	8.06
Other castes of Hindus,	Kayaths,	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	15	11	2	4½	6.15	7.14
	Tamolis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	3	5	...	...	.77
	Ahirs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	14	14	15	...	.18
Musalmans,	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	8	1	19½	6.15	8.09
	Musalman,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	1	2	4½	...	.45
	Total,	65	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	100.00

[illegible]

Bais Thakurs at last settlement owned the whole pargana with the exception of six villages; four of which (Bewar, Bilpur, Saraiya Govindpur, and Manpur Biku belonged to Kayaths, one (Chhabilepur) to Chaudhri Jai Chand of Bisnagarh, a Kanaujiya Brahmin; and one (Paronkha) to the Raja of Tirwa, a Baghela Thakur. The Bais are still possessed of more than two-thirds of the pargana. They claim a common descent (see District Report, Chapter II.), and the different families are even now more or less distantly related to each other. The villages of Athakra, Chandanpur, half Nagla Penth and half Musapur (60 biasas in all) were inherited by the present Chauhan zamindars through their mother, a daughter of the former Bais proprietor.

Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class.

Caste.	SEER.				ZEMINDARS' SHARE.				TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.								TENANTS-AT-WILL.								TOTAL.		
	Population.	Number of holders.	Area.	Rs.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Number of holders.	Area.	Rs.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Paying rent in cash.				Paying rent in kind.				Paying rent in cash.				Number.	Area.	Percentage of area held on total cultivated	
												Number.	Area.	Rs.	Rate per acre.	Number.	Area.	Rs.	Rate per acre.	Number.	Area.	Rs.	Rate per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Thakurs, ...	3,071	572	3,945	6,779	6,897	6	25	...	4,166	56	122	990	3,151	7,421	2 5 8	3,354	39	63	241	682	1,450	2 2 0	2,768	1,834	8,018	38.15	
Ahirs, ...	1,860	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	10,000	58	223	546	2,019	5,125	2 8 7	3,712	50	135	159	705	1,544	2 3 0	4,019	814	3,092	14.71
Chamars, ...	2,641	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	0,800	40	246	540	1,656	4,623	2 12 8	3,279	45	102	131	354	1,019	2 14 1	2,591	764	2,366	11.25
Kachhis, ...	2,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	95	496	1,555	5,866	3 12 4	3,113	40	96	128	352	1,072	3 0 9	2,517	710	2,098	9.98
Brahmans, ...	1,468	...	...	...	...	428	379	402	8,885	20	24	557	1,556	5,866	3 7 7	2,218	10	30	56	110	282	2 6 1	2,121	1,071	1,779	8.46
Lodhas, ...	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	26	138	788	2,011	2 10 7	5,407	12	64	51	286	474	2 0 1	4,762	208	1,084	5.16
Kahars, ...	881	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	0,333	15	20	109	312	742	2 6 0	3,677	24	54	29	63	132	2 14 3	2,207	177	469	2.23
Garariyas, ...	522	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	0,250	1	12	48	105	284	2 11 3	2,388	8	17	18	35	41	1 2 9	2,000	79	170	0.88
Barhais, ...	323	...	...	...	...	15	22	13	1,466	5	4	49	115	311	2 11 3	3,204	8	10	12	13	26	2 0 0	1,160	89	164	0.78
Dhanuks, ...	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	39	107	254	2 5 11	3,100	3	5	17	27	49	1 13 0	1,600	61	156	0.74
Lohars, ...	299	...	...	...	...	13	14	16	1,077	9	25	41	80	209	2 9 9	2,100	...	9	6	12	44	3 10 8	3,500	68	140	0.66
Nals, ...	317	9	3	1	0,333	3	4	47	96	227	3 6 6	2,000	...	1	4	18	22	46	2 1 5	1,368	78	129	0.61
Kumhars, ...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayaths, ...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellis, ...	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	3	7	28	41	69	1 10 11	1,548	...	2	7	9	29	4 5 4	1,232	56	125	0.59
Musalmans, ...	611	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,000	9	15	37	84	141	1 10 10	2,152	3	2	5	9	29	3 3 7	1,375	55	111	0.52
Dhobis, ...	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	40	69	212	3 1 2	1,866	...	...	7	18	59	3 4 5	2,571	51	101	0.48
Baniyas, ...	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,804	...	...	9	10	30	3 0 0	1,308	59	100	0.47
Remaining castes, ...	1,870	...	...	...	...	84	96	61	1,143	9	49	98	132	392	2 15 6	1,891	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	18,040	588	4,023	6,926	6,840	580	564	502	0,972	278	896	3,898	11,992	33,331	2 11 1	3,086	264	661	997	2,879	6,873	2 6 2	2,807	6,605	21,014	100.00	
Deduct gardens, ...			3	4,019		5	559				4	582												12	31,032		

1.	Number of holders.	Cultivated area.		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deducted from cols. 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of cols. 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	
(1.) Seer, ...	588	...	4,019	5,926	1 11 6	6·836	19·95
(2.) Held by tenants with rights of occupancy.	4,176	892	11,992	32,331	2 11 2	8·085	61·06
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will,	p.261	661	2,879	6,873	2 6 2	2·807	16·78
(4.) Zemindars' muafi, ...	580	...	559	503	0 14 4	·964	2·65
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation.	...	...	97	8	0 1 4	...	·46
Total, ...	6,605	1,553	19,546	46,640	2 6 2	3·195	100·00
Total (2)+(3), ...	5,437	1,553	14,871	39,304	2 10 2	3·021	77·84
Total (1)+(3), ...	1,649	661	6,898	13,799	2 0 0	4·088	35·83

Rajputs (mostly Bais), Ahirs, Chamars, Kachhis, Brahmans, and Lodhas are the principal agricultural castes. The Rajputs hold 98 per cent. of the seer area, and, besides, head the list as tenants. Kachhis as usual pay much higher rates than other cultivators. The average seer holding is 6·836 acres and the average tenant's holding 3·021 acres. Of the total area under cultivation 19·05 per cent is seer, 61·06 per cent. is held by occupancy tenants, and 16·78 per cent. by tenants-at-will.

Plough and cattle statistics. The total number of ploughs is 2,171, of plough-cattle 4,349, and of other cattle 6,198. The average area tilled by each plough is 9·719 acres.

Crop statistics.

Crops.	Area.	Percentage of total cultivated area.	Crops.	Area.	Percentage of total cultivated area.
	Acres.			Acres.	
Kharif, ...	Sugarcane, ...	1·65	Rabi	Wheat, ...	12·93
	Cotton, ...	2·20		Barley, ...	16·61
	Kachhiyana, ...	1·05		Gram, ...	1·15
	Rice, ...	·48		Gujal, ...	5·18
	Joar, ...	8·27		Bejhar, ...	4·12
	Indian-corn, ...	4·85		Opium, ...	·17
	Bajra, ...	26·43		Miscellaneous, ...	2·37
	Indigo, ...	·51		Total	42·53
	Hemp, ...	·48		Grand Total, ...	100·00
	Moth, ...	9·01		Increase after survey	39
	Miscellaneous	2·59			21,099
	Total ...	57·47			

This statement bears the strongest evidence to the inferiority of the pargana. Not only did kharif crops occupy 15 per cent. more of the area under cultivation than rabi crops, but very nearly two-thirds of the former consisted of two inferior staples, bajra and moth, whilst the areas under joar, cotton and cane were comparatively insignificant. Moth, it is well known, is only sown as a principal crop on land which will bear nothing else, whilst bajra is seldom produced on good soil. Again, of the 42·53 per cent. under rabi wheat covered less than one-third.

Fiscal history. From the beginning of the century until Mr. Robinson's revision in 1836 the different assessments of the pargana as then constituted were :—

	Rs.
1st settlement	11,867
2nd „	11,867
3rd „	15,986
Settlement preceding Mr. Robinson's	17,693

Mr. Robinson increased the demand to Rs. 19,823-8-0, including Rs. 189-8-0, the revenue assessed on two resumed muafi grants situated within the boundary of the Bewar khas estate. The incidence of his jumma was only Re. 1-4-8 per acre on cultivation; still the zemindars of 10 out of the 33 estates composing the pargana refused to accept engagements, and arrangements had to be made with farmers. Mr. Robinson gives no explanation of the reasons for so many refusals, but simply states that the zemindars were much disappointed when farmers came forward, as they had publicly stated that no one would dare to oppose them. Bais Thakurs then owned the whole pargana with a few exceptions. They were, as now, clannish and turbulent; and as they lived at a great distance from the sudder station, their object seems to have been to embarrass Mr. Robinson by throwing a number of villages on his hands, and thereby compel him to lower his assessments. His settlement, as far as I can judge, was a moderate one, but the drought and famine of 1837-38 occurring almost immediately afterwards destroyed irretrievably all chance of its working with any degree of success. Mr. Robinson a few years later acknowledged this himself and was one of the strongest advocates for a large reduction. The depopulation and distress, as might be expected in a badly irrigated and backward tract of country, were extreme; many of the worst villages were completely deserted, and relapsed into their original condition of sandy waste covered with a rank growth of "kans" grass; whilst even the best villages suffered severely. It took many years for the pargana to recover, and the period between 1837 and Mr. Unwin's revision in 1844-45 was one of frightful depression. Sales were of frequent occurrence, but fortunately in the majority of instances purchasers failed to come forward, and Government was obliged to buy in the property of the defaulters only to return it to them afterwards. Farming and kham management had also to be extensively resorted to.

Mr. Unwin carried on his revisions under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Robinson, who was then Commissioner of the Division; and in a number of cases the latter modified Mr. Unwin's proposals generally in favour of the zemindars. The result of their combined action was a reduction of Rs. 2,997 in the standard jumma of Rs. 19,823-8-0. Considerable temporary relief in addition was afforded:—

Year.								Reduction on Mr. Robinson's jumma of 1856.
								Rs.
1845-46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,476
1846-47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,261
1847-48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,726
1848-49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,299
1849-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,202
1850-51 to end of settlement,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,997

In 1850-51 the revenue of the pargana as constituted in 1840 stood at Rs. 16,823-8-0. Rs. 332-3-0 were subsequently remitted on account of the appropriation of land for Government purposes, bringing the jumma of the last year of the Regulation IX. of 1833 settlement down to Rs. 16,491-5-0. The jummas of the nine villages added to the pargana after 1836 were for the first four settlements; 1st, Rs. 1,641; 2nd, Rs. 1,641; 3rd, Rs. 2,227; 4th, Rs. 3,978. Their assessment under Regulation IX. of 1833 was Rs. 3,130, and the minimum and maximum jummas of revision were Rs. 1,923 and Rs. 2,818 respectively. Rs. 2 were subsequently remitted for land taken up by Government.

Rs. 2,816 + Rs. 16,491-5-0 = 19,307-5-0, the jumma of the whole pargana at the close of the settlement.

Transfers since last settlement.

Description of transfer.	Share.						Cultivated area in acres subject to transfer.	Revenue.
	Villages.	Biswas.	Biswasia.	Kachwasia.	Nanwasia.	Anwasia.		
1840 to 1850.								
Private sale,	1	18	2	5	..	...	657	Rs. 541
Public ditto,	16	4	9	...	...	...	6,615	6,253
Mortgage,	1	9	15	2	15	10	392	297
Total, ...	19.	12	6	7	15	10	7,664	7,091
1851 to 1857.								
Private sale,	1	11	10	...	...	...	879	1,111
Public ditto, ... ..	...	17	18	6	13	...	317	301
Mortgage,	1	11	12	1	13	...	1,010	759
Total, ...	4	1	...	8	6	...	2,106	2,071
1858 to 1869-70.								
Private sale,	4	6	11	18	19	6	1,376	1,109
Public ditto, ... ..	...	9	19	9	5	10	315	254
Mortgage,	5	11	4	3	10	13	3,043	2,548
Total, ...	10	7	15	11	15	10	4,633	3,906
1840 to 1869-70.								
Private sale,	7	16	4	3	19	6	2,912	2,761
Public ditto,	17	12	6	15	18	10	7,047	6,708
Mortgage,	8	12	11	7	19	3	4,444	3,590
Total, ...	34	1	2	7	17	...	14,403	13,068

Description of transfer.	Total cultivated area which has been the subject of transfer.	Reverted to the original owners.	Area which has been the subject of sale or mortgage more than once.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Area alienated from its original owners.	Percentage of area in column 6 to the total cultivated area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Private sale,	2,912	...	1,461	1,461	1,451	6.88
Public ditto,	7,047	3,700	260	3,960	3,087	14.63
Mortgage,	4,444	1,396	338	1,734	2,710	12.84
Total, ...	14,403	5,096	2,059	7,155	7,248	34.35

Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer.

Description of transfer.	Cultivated area in acres.	Price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Amount of pur- chase money per ropees of reve- nue.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1840 to 1850.					
Private sale, ...	657	2,050	3 1 11	541	3.79
Public ditto, ...	2,997	3,634	1 3 4	2,973	1.23
Mortgage, ...	392	1,050	2 10 10	297	3.55
Total, ...	4,046	6,734	1 10 7	3,810	1.77
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	879	3,347	3 11 1	1,111	2.92
Public ditto, ...	217	355	1 10 2	201	1.76
Mortgage, ...	1,010	4,987	4 15 3	759	6.57
Total, ...	2,106	8,589	4 1 3	2,071	4.08
1858 to 1859-70.					
Private sale, ...	1,376	18,319	13 5 0	1,109	16.53
Public ditto, ...	215	1,663	7 11 9	254	6.55
Mortgage, ...	3,042	15,099	4 15 5	2,543	5.94
Total, ...	4,633	35,081	7 9 2	3,906	8.98
1840 to 1859-70.					
Private sale, ...	2,912	23,616	8 1 9	2,761	6.55
Public ditto, ...	3,429	5,652	1 10 5	3,427	1.65
Mortgage, ...	4,444	21,135	4 12 1	3,599	5.88
Total, ...	10,785	50,404	4 10 10	9,787	5.15

Since 1840, 34.35 per cent. of the pargana has changed hands. With the exception of the compulsory sales which took place between Mr. Robinson's settlement and the revision very few transfers were made prior to the mutiny. Since then the alienations by private sale and mortgage have been more numerous, but this cannot possibly be attributed to the severity of the Government demand. The same causes have operated here as elsewhere in raising the value of landed property and in rendering it a marketable commodity much sought after by capitalists. The number of years' purchase (compared with those current in better parganas) which land sold for during the second and third period is a sure sign of a very light assessment.

Comparison of former and present areas.	Total area.	Lakhraj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately thrown out of cultiva- tion.	Gardens and groves.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total cultiva- tion.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Last settlement, ...	27,702	357	4,629	3,014	2,412	...	5,291	12,000	17,291
Present settlement, ...	28,029	...	2,361	2,266	1,255	1,048	9,775	11,324	21,099

The increase in cultivation since 1835 A.D. has been 3,808 acres or 22.02 per cent., and the increase in irrigation 4,484 acres, or 84.75 per cent. The proportion which the irrigated area bore to the whole area under the plough at the present survey was 46.33 per cent., against 30.59

per cent. in 1835. Messrs. Unwin and Robinson's revisions affected 33 estates with a jumma of Rs. 16,756. For these 33 estates the statistics of cultivation and irrigation prepared in 1844 show the great deterioration which had taken place during the preceding seven years. Their cultivated area had fallen from 12,546 acres to 7,817 acres, or by 37.69 per cent. The irrigated area, however, had not decreased in the same proportion; naturally because the lands commanded by wells rivers and jhils would be the last to be abandoned. The cultivated area of 53 villages according to their jumamabandis for 1844-45, which have been luckily preserved, was 9,084 acres against 14,427 acres in 1836, a decrease of 37.03 per cent. We may therefore safely conclude that 37 per cent. all round represents very fairly the loss which the cultivated area had sustained between 1835 and 1844. Such being premised, it follows that the increase since 1844 must be at least 90 per cent. In 1850-51, when the pargana had completely recovered from the effects of the famine, Mr. Raikes returned the cultivated area at 19,110 acres, or only 1,989 acres below the present standard.

The returns of the different censuses were :—

Increase in population.

1848, ...	...	...	10,631
1850-51,	...	...	12,203
1853, ...	...	...	14,956
1865, ...	...	...	17,730
1872, ...	...	...	18,040

exhibiting a rise in population of 70 per cent. between 1848 and 1872. This is not at all improbable, seeing that a vast number of the agricultural and labouring classes either perished during the famine of 1837-38-39 or deserted the pargana for more favoured parts of the country.

But two artificial divisions of soils were recognized by me during inspection.

Classification of soils,
assumed soil rates,
and deduced estimated
assets.

There were (1) home or manured lands, and (2) outlying or unmanured lands. In the majority of villages the sudden and abrupt change from the manured and highly cultivated home-fields to the inferior and often dry hars was most apparent, whilst, on the other hand, the gradations in the lands near the village sites were puzzling and difficult to demarcate with any degree of accuracy; hence the further classification into gauhan and manjha was discarded. The best home lands have by constant manuring and irrigation been worked up to an equality with those of real dumat villages, but when the crops are off the ground, and the hot winds set in, then their original sandy character is apparent. The "home-lands" have been subdivided into three classes: irrigated first quality, irrigated second quality and dry: The first class occurs in villages where there is either a marked superiority in soil, or where the cultivators are chiefly of those castes celebrated for industry and agricultural skill. All the remaining irrigated home-lands belong to the second class, whilst the third embraces the dry portions. The primary division of barha or har land was into irrigated and dry. The irrigated was further split up into two classes, the first composed of dumat and good "pira," and the second containing inferior pira, tikuriya, and pure bhur. Of dry barha three classes were recognised: (1st) level dumat and superior pira; (2nd) level inferior pira, tikuriya, and bhur; and (3rd) uneven tikuriya and bhur. This latter is found principally in the belt of high sandy soil (intersected by water-courses and small ravines) south of the Kali nadi, where irrigation is impossible, and rates very low on account of the extreme poverty of the soil. The tarai area formed of alluvial deposit and subject to periodical inundation was formed into the four following classes: (1) irrigated Kali nadi tarai; (2) irrigated jhil tarai; (3) dry Kali nadi tarai; and (4) dry jhil tarai. Irrigated tarai not only includes lands habitually irrigated, but also those alluvial tracts which can be irrigated when necessary.

The soils into which the cultivated area has been classified, the rates finally adopted, and the estimated rentals for each soil and for the whole pargana are :—

Soils.	Area.		Average rent-rates.		Assumed rental at average rates.
	Bighas.	Acres.	Bighas.	Acres.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1st quality irrigated home land, ...	2,309	1,315	4 0 0	7 0 4	9,236 0 0
2nd ditto ditto, ...	3,768	2,146	3 0 0	5 4 3	11,304 0 0
Dry home land, ...	640	364	2 8 0	4 6 2	960 0 0
Irrigated barha, 1st quality, ...	2,339	1,332	2 0 0	3 8 2	4,678 0 0
Ditto ditto, 2nd quality, ...	4,359	2,435	1 8 0	2 10 2	6,388 8 0
Dry barha, 1st quality, ...	2,490	1,418	1 4 0	2 3 1	3,112 8 0
Ditto, 2nd quality, ...	7,576	4,314	1 0 0	1 12 1	7,576 0 0
Ditto, 3rd quality, ...	7,903	4,501	0 8 0	0 14 1	3,951 8 0
Kali nadi tarai, irrigated, ...	3,299	1,879	1 12 0	3 1 2	5,773 4 0
Ditto ditto, dry, ...	341	194	1 0 0	1 12 1	341 0 0
Other tarai, irrigated, ...	1,159	660	1 8 0	2 10 2	1,738 8 0
Ditto dry, ...	898	512	1 0 0	1 12 1	898 0 0
Total, ...	35,981	21,060	1 8 2	2 10 6	55,957 4 0
Increase after survey, ...	...	39			
		21,099			

The all-round rate, Rs. 2-10-6 per acre, is 49 per cent. in excess of Mr. Robinson's all-round rate. Of this 49 per cent. I attribute 19 per cent. to rise in general rent-rate since 1836. increase in irrigation and 30 per cent. to absolute rise in rents independent of irrigation (see rent-rate report).

Adhering rigidly to the principle of half estimated assets, I should have exacted a revenue of Rs. 27,980 from the pargana. Giving due weight, however, to the precarious character of the resources in the majority of estates and to the heavy enhancement which many of the proprietors would be called upon to pay at full half assets, I considered it good policy to go below the jummas which my rates warranted in those cases where moderation seemed both advisable and necessary. Thus at a trifling sacrifice of revenue I have, I trust, ensured the stability of the settlement. No reductions have been made in my jummas either by the Commissioner or the Board of Revenue on appeal; in one instance, on the contrary, that of Fatehpur Ghani, an increase of Rs. 50 was sanctioned by the Commissioner on my recommendation.

The total jumma, exclusive of cesses, in the last year of the expired settlement was Rs. 19,307

And its incidence :—

	Rs. a. p.
(1) On the total area per acre,	0 11 0
(2) On the malguzari area per acre,	0 12 0
(3) On the cultivated area per acre,	0 14 8
The total revised jumma, exclusive of cesses, is,	Rs. 24,940

And its incidence :—

(1) On the total area per acre,	0 14 3
(2) On the malguzari area per acre,	0 15 7
(3) On the cultivated area per acre,	1 2 11

The increase in pure revenue has therefore been Rs. 5,633, or 29·17 per cent.

Including cesses—

The total demand of the last year of the expired settlement was Rs. 20,374

And the total demand of the revised assessments,, 27,434

Giving an increase of Rs. 7,060, or 34·65 per cent.

Prior to assessment the recorded rental was, Rs. 39,241

And the interpreted rental,, 45,083

After the completion of rent enhancements subsequent to assessment the jumma bandis gave a recorded rental of,, 47,433

Which on valuing the nominally rented areas at the average rate paid by occupancy tenants became,, 56,800

The rise in the recorded rental has therefore been,, 8,192

And in the interpreted or corrected rental,, 11,717

M. A. McCONAGHEY,
Settlement Officer.

General Statement, Pargana Bewar.

No.	Name of villages.	DETAIL OF AREAS.													Rate per acre on cultivated area.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		Highest jumma of first settlement.					Highest jumma of second settlement.					Highest jumma of third settlement.				Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.			Highest jumma of last settlement.			Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.		Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Including Bhur, Patiya and 4th Gubarhar.
Ditto 4th Gubarhar.
Ditto Bankahar, Mirzapur, and 4th Gubarhar.
Including 4th Gubarhar.

[illegible]

General Statement, Pargana Bewar—(concluded).

No.	Name of villages.	DETAIL OF AREAS.												Rate per acre on cultivated area.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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		Total area.	Barren waste.		Land exempted from revenue.	Total not assessable.		Culturable waste.	Baghs.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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PARGANA KISHNI.

Shape, boundaries, and natural division into the northern or bhur tract and the southern or dumat tract—The bhur tract and its subdivisions—Prevalence of kans grass in this tract—The dumat tract—The Arind tarai much less fertile than in the western parganas—The dumat villages exceptionally large—Changes in the constitution of the pargana since last settlement—Area and population statistics—Proprietary distribution by castes at past and present settlements—Statistics of tenure—Cultivating and population statistics by class and caste—Well statistics—Plough and cattle statistics—Crop statistics—Fiscal history—Transfers since last settlement—Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer—Character of transfers—Details of areas, past and present—Increase in cultivation and irrigation—Classification of soils and determination of soil rates—Estimated assets—Comparison of rent-rates of past and present settlements—Financial results of the new assessments—General village statement.

THIS pargana borders on Farukhabad and is the most easterly division of the district. It is very irregularly shaped, and its length greatly exceeds its breadth. It extends from the Kali Nadi on the north to the Etawah district on the south, and is traversed by the Isan and Arind rivers, and by the Cawnpore branch of the Ganges Canal and its rajbahs. It is made up of two tracts of country differing widely in character and perfectly distinct from each other in every feature. Their boundary line is clearly marked, and runs parallel to the canal and about half a mile north of it. Between this line and the Kali Nadi the soil is, broadly speaking, nearly all pure bhur with little or no usar and with scanty irrigation; whilst the tract to the south is real dumat interspersed with immense usar plains and splendid jhils, and having every possible facility for irrigation. The largest lake in the district—that of Saman—is situated in the extreme south-west corner of this latter tract. The northern or bhur portion closely resembles Bewar and the sandy portions of Bhongaon, whilst the southern division is almost the exact counterpart of pargana Karhal.

The bhur tract I will first discuss. It is naturally divided into several distinct belts of country which run due east and west parallel to each other. Commencing from the Kali Nadi they are—

- (1.) The alluvial lands of that river.
- (2.) A range of sand-hills, uninviting in aspect and almost devoid of vegetation.
- (3.) A strip of level bhur, with fair well capabilities and adapted to most kinds of crops.
- (4.) The watershed of the Kali Nadi and Isan, where jhils and usar begin to appear, and the soil becomes firmer. The upper coating of loam, however, is only a few inches thick and is underlain by a stratum of red sand called "kabsa."
- (5.) Level bhur similar to (3).
- (6.) Drifting sandbanks north of the Isan.
- (7.) The Isan tarai, which, although light in soil, is fair of its kind and produces average spring crops. It is, however, inferior to the Kali Nadi lowlands, and is more subject to inundation during the cold season. Reh effloresces here and there, but does little harm, and is not complained of by the people.
- (8.) The sandbanks south of the river.
- (9.) Level bhur.
- (10.) Level piliya or light loam bordering on the line which separates the northern from the southern division of the pargana.

"Kans" is found more or less all over the northern division, especially in lands where the irrigation is scanty, but its growth seems to culminate in the villages along the banks of the Isan. It was admittedly more rampant during the year of my inspection than usual. The cultivators brought forward as a reason for its extraordinary rankness the severity of the rainy season of 1870, but also stated that its period for spreading over the land had arrived. The last period, remarkably enough,

coincided with that between Mr. Edmonstone's settlement and Mr. Unwin's revision. My experience is that kans almost entirely disappears under constant weeding and close cultivation, but will crop up again rapidly if the land is neglected or carelessly tilled for any length of time. Good cultivators root it up before sowing the rabi seed, collect it in heaps on the ground, burn it, and make manure out of its ashes.

The dumat or southern portion of the pargana presents the most striking contrast to that which I have just described. The soil is either good loam or clay, and the capabilities for irrigation are almost everywhere excellent. Water is found at a moderate distance from the surface, and good kucha wells supplied from the "sot" or spring abound. The substratum is firm, and the cost of constructing these wells is trifling. The jhils are numerous and large, and the water in many of them is available for irrigation far into the spring or rabi season. The Cawnpore branch of the Ganges Canal waters those dumat villages north of the Arind, whilst the Etawah branch irrigates the south-west portion. On account of the proximity of the Arind to the Cawnpore branch, the villages lying in the triangle between that river, the pukka road and the Etawah boundary remain untouched, but the wealth of wells which they possess and the abundance of jhils render them independent of canal irrigation.

The Arind is but little used for irrigation as it dries up soon after the rains to an insignificant stream. It runs much deeper here than in the western parganas, and its tarai land is scanty, sandy, and inferior. I was at first much struck with the great and unexpected change observable in this river. I anticipated the same wide sweep of fertile alluvial soil which I had been accustomed to in Ghiror and Mustafabad, but instead of that I found, as a rule, only a narrow strip of bad and often unirrigated land. For a short distance on each side of this river the uplands are generally inferior, and instead of pure dumat they become a red and sandy loam. This is owing to the drainage and only extends a little way inland.

Putting aside the 28 subordinate villages into which the Laigaon taluka was subdivided by Mr. Edmonstone, the mauzas or townships in the dumat tract are exceptionally large, averaging 2,078 acres each in area. The parent villages from which they derive their names are very ancient and are nearly all built on, or adjoining to, large kheras. They are densely populated and are surrounded by extensive and splendid home-lands, the fertilization of which has been the result of ages.

Very few changes in pargana boundaries have taken place since 1840. The three villages of Chanepur, Malhamai, and Ram Nagariya were transferred by Mr. Edmonstone from Kishni Nabiganj to Bewar; and the five villages of Deoraniya, Dhakroi, Janaura, Kumbaul, and Uncha Islamabad were afterwards removed from the Farukhabad district and incorporated with Kishni.

Area and population statistics.

Total area.		Cultivated area.		Number of villages.		Average vil- lage area.		Number of inhabited sites.		Average area per site.		Population by 1872 census.				Number of inha- bitants to each square mile of total area.				Number of inha- bitants to each square mile of cultiva- tion.				Average num- ber of inha- bitants to each vil- lage.				Average num- ber of inha- bitants to each in- habited site.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Total.	Cultivated.	Ac.	Ac.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Ac.	Ac.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists	Total.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists	Total.
2,870	36,777	87	837	423	336	217	110	2,185	29,348	17,024	48,557	19	258	150	427	3	511	359	908	25	337	198	560	6	83	51	145				

Out of the 87 mauzas forming the pargana only 8 are uninhabited. There are in all 336 inhabited villages and hamlets, against 216 at last settlement. The average cultivated area attached to each site is 110 acres now, whilst in 1840 it was 133.

Proprietary distribution by castes at past and present settlements.

VILLAGES AND SHARES OF VILLAGES.															Percentage of villages owned to total number.	
Caste.	Subdivision.	Last settlement.						Present settlement.						Last settlement.	Present settlement.	
		Mauzas.		Biwas.	Biwasia.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.	Anwansia.	Mauzas.	Biwas.	Biwasia.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.			Anwansia.
Rajputs,
	Chauhans,	38	10	...	...	...	...	43	5	4	6	18	12	44.25	49.78
	Baghelas,	4	10	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	5.17	5.17
	Bais,	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9.20	4.60
	Dhakras,	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	3	...	...	...	4.60	4.43
	Jaiswars,	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	8	17	15	11	3.45	1.92
	Konthis,	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	2.30	1.72
	Gours,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.15	1.15
	Kathauras,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	.29
Gautams,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.23	
Bachhals,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.15	...	
Brahmans,	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	60	4	15	4	14	3	71.27	69.24
	...	14	6	15	...	...	...	17	2	4	19	15	17	16.48	19.07
	
Ahirs, Kayaths, Kachhis, Lodhas, Mahajans, Darris, Chanars, Baniyas, Musalmans, Eurasians,	...	3	16	10	...	...	...	3	2	4	9	...	...	4.39	3.58
	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	10	...	...	2.30	3.48
	...	1	14	15	...	...	...	1	1	12	4	10	...	1.99	1.24
	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	...	...	...	1.27	.96
	...	...	13	6	13	6	13	...	7	12	6	...	...	.76	.44
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	.03
	...	1	6	13	6	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.54	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	.26
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	6	...	...	...	.67
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	.43

Total,	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	100.00	

Statistics of tenure.

Total area of pargana in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	87	ZEMINDARI VILLAGES.					PARTIDARI VILLAGES.					NUMBER OF VILLAGES HELD BY				NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS.			AVERAGE AREA TO EACH PROPRIETOR.	
			Number of villages.	Cultivated area in acres.	Number of cultivating proprietors.	Number of non-cultivating proprietors.	Total proprietors.	Number of villages.	Cultivated area in acres.	Number of cultivating proprietors.	Number of non-cultivating proprietors.	Total number of proprietors.	Resident proprietors.	Non-resident proprietors.	Mixed.	Resident proprietors.	Non-resident proprietors.	Cultivating or holders of "seer."	Non-cultivating or non-holders of "seer."	Total.	Total.	Cultivated land.
72,870	36,177	87	84	10,458	77	85	162	53	26,319	1,010	667	1,677	26	42	10,496	2,504	1,087	752	1,839	39	30

Chauhan Thakurs are now, as they were at last settlement, the most numerous and powerful class of zemindars. They are principally members of the Mainpuri branch, and prior to 1840 the Raja was in possession as malguzar of the Laigaon taluka and Gulariyapur estate. The taluka was broken up by Mr. Edmonstone into 28 small mauzas, 27 of which were settled by him with the resident mukaddams (then thekadars), and *hak maikana* was awarded to the Raja. These mukaddams were of various castes, but, strange to say, none of them belong to the chief proprietary body in the pargana. The majority were Brahmins, Bais Thakurs, and Ahirs, whilst Kachhis, Lodhas, and even Chamars had proprietary rights in the soil conferred on them. The management of Gulariyapur was in a similar manner taken from the Raja and given to Bachhal Thakurs. They have succeeded in permanently alienating nearly the whole of the estate and are at present entirely out of possession. In addition to the Raja of Mainpuri there are three other large proprietors. The Thakurain of Saman possesses the two large estates of Saman and Baset, Chaudhari Jai Chand of Binsiya holds 8½ villages, and the Raja of Tirwa 4½. The latter is the only Baghela zemindar. With these exceptions the remainder of the landholders are petty zemindars, few or none of whom can claim to be sole owner of an entire village.

Cultivating and population statistics by class and caste.

Caste.	SEER.				ZEMINDARS' MUAFI.				TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.						TENANTS-AT-WILL.						TOTAL.										
	Population.	Number of holders.	Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Number of holders.	Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Paying rent in cash.			Paying rent in kind.			Paying rent in cash.			Number of holders.	Area.	Percentage of area held to total cultivation.										
										Number.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Number.	Area.	Average holding.	Number.	Area.	Rate per acre.													
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.					
Thakurs,	4,794	903	4,994	10,454	5,530	11	28	73	2,545	19	47	702	3,132	2,704	3	1	7	4,409	23	93	221	987	3,106	3	2	3	4,486	1,879	9,281	25.38	
Kachhis,	8,311	14	49	298	3,500	3	...	...	...	18	61	1,011	4,906	22,973	4	10	11	4,439	40	89	347	1,514	5,834	3	18	7	4,143	1,533	6,619	18.09
Ahirs,	4,693	28	311	587	7,535	5	4	...	...	14	70	601	3,406	11,559	3	6	4	5,143	32	155	346	1,590	5,634	3	1	3	5,251	1,036	5,675	15.51
Brahmans,	5,008	112	653	5,193	5,890	597	551	355	923	20	78	780	3,166	12,160	4	13	5	4,055	15	60	183	870	2,966	3	4	9	4,721	1,706	5,378	14.70	
Chamars,	7,317	...	...	...	...	19	19	46	1,000	10	41	659	2,670	10,353	3	14	9	4,052	38	147	312	1,029	3,190	3	1	7	3,360	1,038	3,906	10.68
Garariyas,	1,932	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,000	5	12	224	937	3,369	3	9	6	4,144	8	27	37	288	894	2	14	4	3,315	1,348	3,446	8.46
Lodhas,	543	...	126	459	6,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kabars,	1,775	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	14	370	1,933	3	5	4	4,032	1	3	35	163	418	3	9	0	4,611	148	670	1.83
Kayasths,	454	6	47	171	7,833	20	21	...	1,060	66	301	781	3	14	2	5,812	19	63	209	3	5	1	3,311	111	343	94	1.80
Nals,	988	...	...	...	...	49	35	...	...	5	3	64	140	479	3	6	8	2,073	1	4	24	79	267	3	6	1	3,360	143	263	7.2
Barhais,	783	...	...	...	...	21	8	...	381	3	8	90	178	577	3	3	11	2,000	1	4	26	56	272	4	13	8	1,621	151	354	6.9
Mahajans,	1,466	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	200	...	...	48	114	405	3	8	10	2,375	1	3	24	74	355	4	12	9	3,080	78	192	5.3
Dhobis,	667	...	...	...	...	29	11	...	379	...	...	25	61	289	4	12	11	2,480	3	3	26	70	308	4	6	4	2,355	85	146	4.0
Lohars,	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	56	104	397	3	10	11	1,875	5	3	30	26	151	4	3	2	1,560	82	145	3.9
Musalmanas,	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	85	286	3	5	11	6,071	1	8	12	43	91	2	1	10	3,923	27	136	3.8
Bauliyas,	1,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	48	233	4	10	4	2,588	...	...	10	20	61	3	0	10	2,000	37	68	1.9
Remaining castes,	7,768	...	...	...	...	393	369	455	913	6	7	364	771	2,791	3	9	11	2,108	23	44	201	463	1,447	3	8	11	2,263	992	1,653	4.23
Total,	48,557	1,087	6,089	14,169	5,601	1,171	1,057	929	903	100	348	5,046	20,458	78,860	3	13	0	4,082	197	654	1,979	7,771	25,552	3	5	3	3,671	9,580	36,377	100.00	
Deduct gardens,	...	...	5	6,054	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
							1,055																						36,370		

	Number of holders.	Area.		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deduced from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Acrea.	Acrea.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acrea.	
(1.) Seer,...	1,087	...	6,084	14,169	2 5 3	5.597	16.54
(2.) Held by tenants with rights of occupancy.	5,146	348	20,658	78,860	3 13 1	4.159	57.11
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will, ...	2,176	654	7,771	25,853	3 5 3	3.871	22.91
(4.) Zemindars' muafi, ...	1,171	...	1,055	329	0 14 0	.901	2.87
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation.	...	...	207	23	0 1 9	...	.57
Total, ...	9,580	1,002	35,775	1,19,833	3 5 7	3.839	100.00
Total (2)+(3), ...	7,322	1,002	28,429	1,04,712	3 10 11	4.019	80.03
Total (1)+(3), ...	3,263	654	13,855	40,021	2 14 3	4.447	39.45

The number of masonry wells recorded at last settlement was 274. There are at present 227 in working order. No improvement has therefore taken place in this respect. The increase in the number of kutcha wells has however been very great, there being 3,723 during the year of survey against 922 last settlement.

Ploughs have also increased from 2,661 to 5,326 during the past 30 years. By the present enumeration there were 12,620 plough cattle and 19,188 head of cattle not used for agriculture.

Crop statistics.

Crops.				Area.	Percentage of total cultivated area.
				Acrea.	
KHARIF, ...	Sugarcane, ...	...	...	1,461	3.98
	Cotton, ...	...	...	1,641	4.47
	Kachhiana, ...	...	...	481	1.31
	Indian-corn, ...	...	...	2,389	6.23
	Rice, ...	...	...	552	1.50
	Joar, ...	...	...	7,059	19.31
	Bajra, ...	...	...	2,992	8.14
	Indigo, ...	...	...	723	1.97
	Hemp, ...	...	...	30	.08
	Moth, ...	...	...	916	2.49
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	591	1.61
Total, ...				18,735	50.99

Crop statistics—(concluded.)

Crops.					Area.	Percentage of total cultivated area.
					Acres.	
RAHE,	...	...	Wheat,	...	6,024	16.41
			Barley,	...	4,461	12.14
			Gram,	...	534	1.69
			Gojal,	...	1,880	5.11
			Sejhar,	...	2,667	7.26
			Opium,	...	563	1.53
			Miscellaneous,	...	1,784	4.87
			Total,		...	18,008	49.01
GRAND TOTAL,		...	36,788	100.00		
			39			
Increase since survey,		...	36,777			

Nine per cent. of the cultivated area was under double crops during the year of measurement (1868-69).

During the first two settlements the whole of Kishni Nabiganj, as then constituted, was included in one darkhwast in the name of Chaudhri Uday Chand of Bishngarh at a jumma of Rs. 54,754. The third settlement was conducted by Mr. Batson, Collector of Etawah, in 1808, who set aside the talukdar and admitted the village zemindars to engagement. In those instances where no zemindars came forward Uday Chand was allowed to continue on in the management, but only as "mustajir" or farmer. Exact statistics of this settlement are not forthcoming, but it appears that the increase was considerable and that the jumma of the pargana, within its present boundaries, was over Rs. 70,000. The fourth settlement was also concluded by Mr. Batson in 1812-13, but was reported on by Mr. Dawes in 1814. The arrangements of the preceding settlement were adhered to, and the village proprietors or their representatives engaged with as before. The term of this settlement (originally a quinquennial one) was extended from time to time by various enactments, and its jumma, with very few modifications, remained in force until the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833 took place. The five villages afterwards received from Farukhabad were assessed by Mr. Robinson in 1836 and the remainder of the pargana by Mr. Edmonstone in 1840. The financial result of their combined assessment was a slight increase of Rs. 878 on a jumma of Rs. 78,817. Their settlement here as elsewhere broke down, and a revision was ordered by Government. The Farukhabad villages were revised by Mr. Wynyard and the Mainpuri ones by Mr. Unwin, and deductions were granted in 63 villages out of the 87. The revised assessment was a progressive one, increasing from a minimum of Rs. 60,381 in 1845-46 to a maximum of Rs. 69,984 in 1850-51. The details were as follows:—

					Rs.
1845-46,	...	...	...	...	60,381
1846-47,	...	...	...	...	61,891
1847-48,	...	...	...	...	64,824
1848-49,	...	...	...	...	68,332
1849-50,	...	...	...	...	69,336
1850-51,	...	...	...	...	69,984

The Government demand was thus lowered temporarily by Rs. 19,314 and permanently by Rs. 9,711. The temporary relief granted to the zemindars was undoubtedly necessary, enabling them as it did to recover rapidly from the embarrassments which the famine of 1837-39 had brought upon them, but I question if so great a reduction as $\frac{1}{4}$ th in a jumma which had been in force for 25 years preceding the famine was at all called for. Few balances accrued between 1812-13 and 1837, but the collections were attended with considerable difficulty, owing however, as Mr. Edmonstone is at pains to show, more to the reculant and turbulent character of the zemindars than to any inability on their part to pay. A revision conducted with such a liberal spirit as that completed by Messrs. Unwin and Wynyard could not fail of success. The subsequent general prosperity of the proprietary and cultivating bodies, the improvement in and the extension of cultivation, the facility with which the revenue was collected, the comparatively few alienations of property in the period preceding the mutiny, and the high prices which were realized when transfers were effected—all bear strong testimony to the great moderation displayed by the revising officers.

Transfers since last settlement.

Description of transfer.	Village.	Blowat.	Blawanis.	Kachwanis.	Nanwanis.	Anwanis.	Cultivated area in acres subject to transfer.	Revenue.
1840 to 1850.								Rs.
Private sale, ...	2	13	16	2	10	...	844	1,914
Public ditto, ...	2	2	19	13	11	...	916	1,422
Mortgage, ...	6	9	8	1	15	17½	3,908	6,832
Total, ...	11	6	3	17	16	17½	5,668	10,168
1851 to 1857.								
Private sale, ...	1	8	2	11	14	15½	536	821
Public ditto, ...	...	7	...	11	2	4	131	283
Mortgage, ...	2	6	19	16	13	5	2,163	5,564
Total, ...	4	2	2	19	10	4½	2,830	6,668
1858 to 1869-70.								
Private sale, ...	8	12	...	4	18	1½	2,894	5,430
Public ditto, ...	1	...	11	7	6	4	555	1,099
Mortgage, ...	4	9	3	5	7	2	2,100	3,674
Total, ...	14	1	14	17	11	8½	5,549	10,403
Total.								
Private sale, ...	12	13	18	19	2	16½	4,274	8,165
Public ditto, ...	3	10	11	11	19	8	1,602	2,804
Mortgage, ...	13	5	11	3	16	8½	3,171	16,370
Total, ...	29	10	1	14	18	10½	14,047	27,339

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Description of transfer.	Total cultivated area which has been the subject of transfer.	Reverted to the original owners.	Area which has been the subject of sale or mortgage more than once.	Totals of columns 3 and 4.	Area alienated from its original owners.	Percentages of areas in column 6 to the total cultivated area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Private sale, ...	4,274	...	234	234	4,040	10.99
Public ditto, ...	1,602	38	160	198	1,404	3.22
Mortgage, ...	3,171	4,815	583	5,398	2,773	7.55
Total, ...	14,047	4,853	977	5,830	6,217	22.36

Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfers.

Description of transfer.	Cultivated area in acres.	Price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Amount of purchase money per rupee of revenue.
1840 to 1850.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	
Private sale, ...	830	7,411	8 14 10	1,891	3.92
Public ditto, ...	914	4,392	4 12 11	1,419	3.09
Mortgage, ...	2,398	18,516	7 15 3	4,387	4.22
Total, ...	4,072	30,319	7 7 1	7,697	3.84
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	418	3,255	7 12 7	636	5.12
Public ditto, ...	131	1,535	11 11 5	283	5.43
Mortgage, ...	2,163	16,100	7 7 2	5,564	2.89
Total, ...	2,712	20,890	7 11 3	6,483	3.22
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	2,518	45,447	18 0 11	4,702	9.67
Public ditto, ...	492	5,010	10 3 0	1,033	4.85
Mortgage, ...	1,818	26,768	14 11 7	3,874	7.93
Total, ...	4,828	77,245	16 0 0	9,109	5.48
Total.					
Private sale, ...	3,766	56,133	14 14 6	7,329	7.77
Public ditto, ...	1,537	10,937	7 1 10	2,735	4.00
Mortgage, ...	6,309	61,334	9 11 8	13,325	4.61
Total, ...	11,612	1,28,454	11 1 0	23,389	5.52

The total alienations under the heads of public and private sales during the first ten years were not extensive, and contrast favourably in this respect with most of the other parganas. The prices realized were also high for that period. A large area changed hands by mortgage presumably between 1840 and 1845, but it was nearly all redeemed during the succeeding six years, when the zemindars experienced great relief from the reductions in their jummas granted at revision. During the second period (1851 to 1857) only 131 acres were disposed of by public auction, and this area fetched Rs. 1,535, or Rs. 11-11-5 per acre. Private sales were also very few, but a considerable area (2,163 acres) was transferred by mortgage; 1,500 of these 2,163 acres were, however, shortly afterwards redeemed and again returned to the possession of the original proprietors. After the mutiny alienations became much more frequent, but they certainly cannot be attributed to the severity of the Government demand. Here, as elsewhere, the extravagance of the zemindars, the greater facilities presented for raising money on landed property, the largely enhanced market value of such property, the abundance of capital, the security of investment, and the increasing desire of the monied classes to become possessed of land, have had the usual effect. Excluding land which has either reverted to the original proprietors or has changed hands more than once, the total area alienated by all kinds of transfers within the last 30 years has been 22·36 per cent. of the cultivated area. No transfers have occurred in 30 villages, 9 villages have been wholly and permanently alienated, whilst transfers of more or less extent have taken place in the remainder.

Details of areas, past and present.

	Total area.	Lakhiraj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Gardens.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total cultivation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Last settlement, ...	72,854	217	33,286	2,918	6,412	1,159	19,193	9,669	28,862
Present settlement, ...	72,870	...	24,361	8,365	1,257	2,110	26,927	9,850	36,777

The total areas by the former and present surveys coincide within a few acres. The 217 acres which were formerly recorded as lakhiraj have been brought under assessment. The barren area of last settlement has been reduced by 8,925 acres. More laxity was formerly allowed in recording this item; and in numbers of instances soil fit for cultivation was overlooked and entered under this head. During the present measurements careful scrutiny was exercised, and very little (if any) really arable land has been passed over. The culturable waste of the old survey was, for the same reason, understated. Now every acre which can possibly be brought under the plough has been included. A great decrease in new fallow or lately abandoned soil is observable. This is easily explained when we reflect on the period at which the former settlement was made, viz., when the pargana (especially the northern portion) was prostrated by the famine of 1837 and subsequent years. The 1,257 acres which now remain uncultivated are of very inferior quality. The area under gardens and groves has almost doubled itself within the last 30 years. Strict attention has been paid to the records under this head, and only land planted and covered with trees has been entered, still the total area amounts to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of that occupied by crops.

Cultivation has increased since Mr. Edmonstone's settlement by 7,915 acres, or 27·42 per cent., and irrigation has also increased by 7,734 acres, or 40·29 per cent. This is the absolute increase, but relatively the percentage of irrigated land to the whole cultivation has only risen by 6·71 per cent., viz., from 66·50 per cent. in 1840 to 73·21 per cent. at present. On comparing the revision returns with those of last settlement I find that a considerable falling off in cultivation took place between 1840 and 1845. The area under crops in the revised villages amounted to only 14,790 acres according to the Nos. II and III statements, against 17,082 acres in 1840—a decrease of 15·49 per cent.

$$\frac{115\cdot49 \times 127\cdot42}{100} = 147\cdot16$$

Thus if Mr. Unwin's returns are to be relied on—and I see no reason to doubt their accuracy—the cultivated area must have advanced about 47 per cent. between 1845 and the present time. From the jumabandi abstracts in the possession of the kanungo I have been able to trace the areas under cultivation of 83 villages from 1845-46 to 1849-50. These areas of course are not so trustworthy as those prepared after the completion of a survey, but they are sufficiently accurate to give a fair idea of the state of cultivation for those years after Mr. Unwin's revision when there was little inducement for concealment. The total areas under the plough in the 83 villages were for the five years during which the revised jummas were progressing to their maxima limits as follows :—

					Acres.
1845-46,	...	...	...	...	22,621
1846-47,	...	...	...	...	24,292
1847-48,	...	...	...	...	26,749
1848-49,	...	...	...	...	28,493
1849-50,	...	...	...	...	29,619

The average area for this period was 26,356 acres, against a cultivated area of 25,614 acres in 1840, and of 33,334 acres at present. The cultivated area by the present measurements shows therefore an increase of 47·36* per cent. on that of 1845-46, of 12·54 per cent. over that of 1849-50, and of 26·47 per cent. on the average area of the five years succeeding revision. The sources of irrigation have been improved since last settlement by the introduction of canal water over a portion of the pargana. Population has also evidently more than kept pace with the increase in cultivation, and the inducements to agriculturists to employ all the means at their command are even stronger than ever; hence the absolute advance in irrigation of 40 per cent. and the relative rise in the percentage of 6·7 per cent. are not to be wondered at.

In the dumat or southern division of the pargana I adopted in its entirety the classification of soils which I had found most suitable in Karhal. The two tracts of country resembled each other so closely that it would be folly on my part to discard a system which had already worked so well. Similarly in the bhur or northern division, I adhered to the Bewar classification, except in the tarais, where I was obliged to make some changes necessitated by their different peculiarities. The soil rates assumed for the dumat villages did not differ materially from those used in Karhal, whilst the rates which I fixed on for the bhur villages were almost identical with those adopted for Bewar.

The estimated assets deduced from my soil rates are as follows :—

Dumat villages.

Soll.	AREA		RATE		Assumed rental.	
	In bighas.	In acres.	Per bigha.	Per acre.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Irrigated home circle 1st,	...	7,790	4,436	5 0 0	8 12 6	38,950 0 0
Ditto ditto 2nd,	...	4,541	2,586	4 0 0	7 0 4	18,164 0 0
Dry home circle,	...	114	65	3 0 0	5 4 3	342 0 0
Irrigated barha dumat 1st,	...	7,656	4,360	2 12 0	4 13 3	21,054 0 0
Ditto ditto 2nd,	...	4,630	2,637	2 0 0	3 8 2	9,260 0 0
Ditto bhur,	...	297	169	2 0 0	3 8 2	594 0 0
Dry barha dumat,	...	3,180	1,811	1 4 0	2 3 1	3,975 0 0
Ditto bhur,	...	17	10	1 4 0	2 3 1	21 4 0
Tarai 1st,	...	495	282	3 0 0	5 4 3	1,485 0 0
Ditto 2nd,	...	3,005	1,711	2 0 0	3 8 2	6,010 0 0
Ditto 3rd,	...	1,690	962	1 12 0	3 1 2	2,957 8 0
Dry tarai and maiyar,	...	2,587	1,473	1 4 0	2 3 1	3,233 12 0
Irrigated Arind tarai,	...	1,044	594	1 12 0	3 1 2	1,827 0 0
Dry ditto,	...	593	338	1 4 0	2 3 1	741 4 0
		37,639	21,434	2 14 2	5 1 1	1,08,614 12 0
Increase since survey,	23			
			21,457			

* This corresponds very closely with the percentage arrived at from Mr. Unwin's returns in the revised villages.

Bhur villages.

Soil.	AREA		RATE		Assumed rental.
	In bighas.	In acres.	Per bigha.	Per acre.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Home circle 1st, ...	3,129	1,782	4 0 0	7 0 4	12,516 0 0
Ditto 2nd, ...	2,688	1,474	3 0 0	5 4 3	7,764 0 0
Irrigated bhur 1st, ...	3,977	2,265	2 0 0	3 8 2	7,954 0 0
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	2,606	1,484	1 8 0	2 10 2	3,909 0 0
Dry ditto 1st, ...	3,723	2,120	1 4 0	2 3 1	4,658 12 0
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	2,096	1,194	1 0 0	1 12 1	2,096 0 0
Ditto ditto 3rd, ...	3,619	2,061	0 8 0	0 14 1	1,809 8 0
Kali Nadi tarai 1st, ...	174	99	3 0 0	5 4 3	522 0 0
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	266	152	2 0 0	3 8 2	536 0 0
Isan Nadi tarai, wet, ...	1,169	666	1 8 0	2 10 2	1,753 8 0
Ditto ditto, dry, ...	694	395	1 4 0	2 8 1	867 8 0
Tarai 1st, ...	142	81	3 0 0	5 4 3	426 0 0
Ditto 2nd, ...	2,032	1,157	1 8 0	2 10 2	3,048 0 0
Maiyar and bhur tarai, ...	656	374	1 0 0	1 12 1	656 0 0
Increase since survey, ...	26,873	15,304	1 12 11	3 2 9	49,511 4 0
	...	16			
		15,320			

The average all-round assumed rate in the dumat tract was Rs. 5-1-1 on cultivation compared with a similar rate of 5-0-10 in Karhal. This is as it should be. As far as natural capabilities of soil and irrigation are concerned, both tracts of country are completely on a par. Karhal, however, has got less dry land on account of canal water being almost everywhere available; but the dumat villages of Kishni have compensating advantages in a denser population and in a greater leaven of the closest and most industrious agriculturists Kachhis. Although the soil rates assumed for the bhur villages were not higher than those assumed for Bewar, still the greater percentage of bad soil in the latter pargana drags down its all-round rate considerably below that of the Kishni bhur circle.

Fortunately I succeeded in recovering Mr. Edmonstone's soil areas for the whole pargana less the five Farukhabad villages. His rates are always given in his report, but here for the first time have I been able to lay hands on his areas. Their preservation in the present instance is due to the kanungo, not to any official record.

The soil rentals deduced from the application of Mr. Edmonstone's rates to his soil areas are—

1st class villages.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Irrigated barha, ...	2,290 × 7 0 5 = 16,089 10 2		} Home circle rate, Rs. ... 6-0-11.
Ditto manjha, ...	2,835 × 5 4 5 = 14,957 9 3		
Dry barha, ...	43 × 5 11 5 = 239 15 6		} Dry home circle rate, " ... 4-15-5.
Ditto manjha, ...	55 × 4 6 3½ = 241 10 0		
Irrigated barha, ...	6,616 × 4 6 3½ = 29,065 9 8		
Abi ditto, ...	2,850 × 3 8 3 = 10,019 8 6		
Dry ditto, ...	4,024 × 2 3 2 = 8,844 6 8		
	18,712	79,458 5 9	Ra. 4-3-11

2nd class villages.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Irrigated barha, ...	442 × 5 14 11 = 2,622 1 2		} Rs. 5-1-5
Ditto manjha, ...	488 × 4 5 3½ = 2,113 4 4		
Dry barha, ...	222 × 3 15 3 = 877 9 6		} Rs. 3-5-11½
Ditto manjha, ...	435 × 3 1 2½ = 1,337 13 7		
Irrigated barha, ...	937 × 3 1 2½ = 2,881 12 2		
Abi ditto, ...	863 × 2 10 2 = 2,274 5 10		
Dry ditto, ...	3,129 × 1 1 7 = 3,438 10 3		
	6,516	15,545 10 10	Ra. 2-6-2

Comparing with my assumed rates :—

		DUMAT VILLAGES.	
		Mr. Edmonstone's	
		Rates.	Mine.
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Irrigated home circle,	...	6 0 11	8 2 1 34·22 per cent. increase.
Dry ditto ...	...	4 15 5	5 4 3 6·08 ditto.
Irrigated barha,	...	4 6 3½	4 13 8 10·49 ditto.
Dry ditto ...	...	2 3 2	2 3 2 Stationary.
Abi ditto, ...	...	3 8 3	3 6 4 2·37 per cent. decrease.

		BHUR VILLAGES.	
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Irrigated home circle,	...	5 1 5	6 2 9 21·29 per cent. increase.
Ditto barha,	...	3 5 1½	3 2 10 5·79 ditto decrease.
Dry ditto,	...	1 1 7	1 10 3 49·29 ditto increase.
Abi ditto,	...	2 10 2	2 10 2 Stationary.

The three rates in which the largest increases are observable are the two home circles and the dry barha of the bhur villages. In home lands one would naturally expect the rise to be greatest—*first*, because the average quality of the soil is not deteriorated by the addition of inferior new soil; and *second*, because any increase in population or any rise in prices would here have fuller effect than in the outlying *hars*. Increase in population means increase in manure capabilities, and also stimulated competition for land near the village sites, since every cultivator is most eager to have a portion at least of his holding in the *gauhan*. Rise in prices also tells soonest in the home lands on account of a large proportion of it being generally held in seer by the *zemindars*, and hence under their full control. In the bhur circle it seems rather extraordinary at first sight that the all-round rate on outlying dry land should have risen 50 per cent. during the last 30 years; whilst one would anticipate the slightest increase of all on such land from the large area of the inferior soils which have been added to it since 1840. The reason of this seemingly unaccountable advance in rate is not difficult to discover. At last settlement the northern division was almost depopulated, and the attention of the few remaining inhabitants was devoted to the home fields and the *hars*, where wells were possible, to the total neglect of inferior and less productive soils: hence the outlying dry bhur lands were either allowed to lie fallow altogether or were but partially tilled, and the rents paid for them were merely nominal. Circumstances have since greatly changed. These bhur villages now have a population of 666 to the square mile of cultivation, or more than one to each acre; and the value of agricultural produce has risen so much of late years that even the worst soil can yield a profitable return. The irrigated barha rate in the dumat villages has increased by 10·49 per cent., whilst in the bhur villages, on the contrary, it has decreased by 5·79 per cent. This can also be easily explained. The irrigated outlying soil in the bhur villages only amounted to 937 acres in 1840, whilst now it is six times that area. These 937 acres were presumably selected for some special advantages which they possessed, and most probably are now for the most part included in the home circles. It would not therefore be fair to compare the exceptional rate which they fetched in 1840 with the general rate which irrigated land now pays. In the dumat villages the increase in area under this head of soil has been moderate, hence comparisons are possible. The dry barha rate in the southern circle has remained stationary, but the general character of the soil is not nearly so good as it was in 1840. Most of what was then dry has now become irrigated, whilst the now dry barha is largely formed of the fallow of last settlement. The abi rates have also changed very little for similar reason. Besides, my classification does not correspond exactly with Mr. Edmonstone's: hence I have some diffidence in drawing certain conclusions from the figures under this head. Mr. Edmonstone's estimated rental on the cultivated area of the 1st class villages was Rs. 79,458-5-9. To this if we add Rs. 7,294-14-9 (4,150 acres at Re. 1-12-1½) for newly abandoned land, we arrive at his total assumed nikasi (Rs. 16,753-4-6) for this portion of the pargana. His jumna on the same area was Rs. 58,313, or 67·21 per cent. of his estimated assets. In the same manner in the 2nd class villages, by adding Rs. 1,910-14-11 for 2,171 acres of new fallow, Mr. Edmonstone's estimated

rental is found to be Rs. 17,456-9-9. His jumma was Rs. 11,596, or 66·43 per cent. of this estimated rental. In his assessment of both portions he therefore adhered very closely to the system then current of fixing the Government demand at $\frac{1}{3}$ rd assets. His average rate on cultivation was Rs. 4-3-11 in the 1st class villages and Rs. 2-6-2 in the 2nd class villages. My similar rate for the dumat tract is Rs. 5-1-1 and for the bhur division Rs. 3-2-9 per acre. Mr. Edmonstone, however, included eight of the best villages in what now constitutes my bhur division in his 1st class ; therefore, to make the comparison perfectly exact I must transfer these eight villages and also throw out the five villages which have since been incorporated from Farukhabad in this pargana. After making these changes the following result is arrived at:—

			<i>Mr. Edmonstone's all-round rate on cultivation.</i>		<i>Mine.</i>		<i>Increase.</i>
1st class villages as constituted at last settle- ment.			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
...	...	...	4	3 11	4	11 3	10·79 p.c.
2nd class village	ditto,	...	2	6 2	2	15 7	24·67 p.c.

The high increase in rate in the 2nd class villages is attributable to two causes *vis.*, *first*, to the great spread of irrigation, and *secondly*, to the large increase in home cultivation consequent on the rapid rise in population since 1840. For the whole pargana Mr. Edmonstone's assumed rate on cultivation was Rs. 3-12-3 per acre against a present assumed rate of Rs. 4-4-6. The increase in all-round rate has therefore been 13·63 per cent.

The total jumma, exclusive of cesses, in the last
Financial results of the new assessments. year of the expired settlement was,... Rs. 69,194

and its incidence—

			Rs. a. p.	
(1) On the total area	per acre,	...	...	0 15 2
(2) On the malguzari area	,,	...	...	1 6 7
(3) On the cultivated area	,,	...	...	1 14 1

The total revised jumma, exclusive of cesses, is Rs. 77,730, only Rs. 758 less than half estimated assets.

And its incidence—

			Rs. a. p.	
(1) On the total area	per acre,	...	...	1 1 1
(2) On the malguzari area	,,	...	...	1 9 8
(3) On the cultivated area	,,	...	...	2 1 9

The increase, therefore, in pure revenue has been Rs. 8,536, or 12·34 per cent. Including cesses, the total demand of the last year of the expired settlement was Rs. 72,223, and the total demand of the revised assessments Rs. 85,503, giving an increase of Rs. 13,280, or 18·39 per cent.

No reductions in the new jummas were made by the Commissioner or Board of Revenue on appeal ; on the contrary, the assessment of one estate was raised by the Commissioner from Rs. 450 to Rs. 600, thus increasing the total jumma of the pargana by Rs. 150, and leaving it at Rs. 77,880.

			Rs.
Prior to assessment the recorded rental was,	...	...	1,18,992
And the corrected rental,	...	...	1,34,230
After the completion of rent enhancements subsequent to assessment the jumma bandis exhibited a recorded rental of,			1,20,971
Which on valuing the nominally rental areas at the average rate paid by occupancy tenants became,			1,37,221

Comparatively few enhancement suits were filed in this pargana after the assessments were declared.

M. A. McCONAGHEY,

Settlement Officer.

General Village Statement,

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of the expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
1	Arjunpur, ...	With Kishni,		With Alipur Keshaunpur,		451	with Ali-pur Keshaunpur	400	467
2	Arsara, ...		With Kishni,		1,801	1,285	1,257	1,250	1,371
3	Alawalpur, ...		With Dhamiyanpur,			178	with Dhamiyanpur	180	209
4	Indarpur Sujanpur, ...	With Kishni,		901	1,101	1,165	950	840	680
5	Uncha Islamabad, ...				1,451	1,451	1,150	1,300	1,135
6	Barepur, ...		With Laigaon,			186	151	250	254
7	Birtiya, ...		Ditto,			221	165	240	166
8	Barua Chamar, ...		Ditto,			132	132	160	57
9	Barua Nadi, ...		Ditto,			301	233	249	324
10	Bariya, ...	With Kishni,		216	200	153	110	120	130
11	Baset, ...		With Saman,			3,756	3,874	3,850	2,622
12	Bale, ...		With Laigaon,			168	168	210	388
13	Binsar Man, ...		With Bhadei,			357	With Bhadei.	450	354
14	Bauni, ...		With Laigaon,			124	96	100	227
15	Bhadei, ...	With Kishni,		1,036	1,315	934	1,138	1,056	1,180
16	Bhagaui, ...		With Laigaon,			104	104	130	95
17	Bahoranpur, ...		with Jot and with Sathgawan,			343	266	140	142
18	Partabpur, ...		With Laigaon,			297	297	300	349
19	Pubanb, ...		Ditto,			207	200	180	401
20	Puranpur, ...		Ditto,			297	297	200	181
21	Pharenji, ...	3,801	4,001	4,473	4,675	2,720	2,243	2,500	2,541
22	Tarawadeo, ...		With Kishni,		425	300	247	320	348
23	Tarha, ...		Ditto,	2,181	2,201	1,981	1,640	2,300	1,833
24	Tiliyani, ...		Ditto,		751	947	751	1,050	1,020
25	Jatpura, ...		With Pharenji,			1,395	1,384	1,330	1,166
26	Jakha, ...		With Laigaon,			231	231	220	139
27	Janaura, ...		With Bishnagarh,		671	639	639	800	707
28	Jot, ...	With Kishni,		3,023	3,401	2,980	2,777	2,850	2,972
29	Chirawar, ...	Ditto,		1,100	1,251	951	801	920	1,167
30	Chunun, ...		With Laigaon,			41	41	50	27
31	Chaurapur, ...	With Kishni,		1,800	2,100	2,680	2,668	2,550	2,200
32	Khizarpur, ...		With Pharenji,			699	687	750	595
33	Khwarjapur, ...		With Jot,			239	With Jot	400	320
34	Dibanpur Sahni, ...	591	591	616	631	461	461	540	318
35	Daudapur, ...		With Kishni,		315	356	356	410	239
36	Dumahar, ...		With Laigaon,			120	120	100	300
37	Dhamiyanpur, ...	With Kishni,		562	701	439	300	370	451
38	Deoraniyan, ...				480	445	360	550	416
39	Dhakroi, ...				1,875	2,251	1,507	1,800	1,568
40	Ramnagar, ...	With Kishni,		1,414	1,701	1,701	1,386	1,800	1,768
41	Ratbanpur, ...		With Laigaon,			330	150	210	271
42	Rathe, ...	1,801	1,501	2,155	2,701	2,701	2,350	2,700	2,680
43	Rangpur, ...		With Kishni,		925	863	650	700	542
44	Sathgawan, ...		Ditto,	1,468	2,101	1,867	1,961	1,500	1,287
45	Saman, ...		Ditto,	9,700	10,501	7,300	6,458	6,800	7,789
46	Singhpur, ...	501	501	692	950	840	840	900	643
47	Saidpur, ...		With Sathgawan,			176	With Sathgawan.	210	188
48	Shibpur, ...		With Laigaon,			185	125	210	156
49	Shampur Bhatpura, ...		With Kishni,		526	365	275	400	583
50	Alipur Keshaunpur, ...		Ditto,	717	1,626	872	1,113	770	916
51	Kansapur, ...		Ditto,		With Nabiganj.	412	With Nabiganj.	420	369
52	Kathupur, ...		With Laigaon,			475	475	560	415
53	Kishni Khas, ...	54,753	54,754	2,591	3,001	2,807	2,765	3,000	3,186
54	Kale, ...		With Laigaon,			322	260	280	295
55	Kanhaupur, ...		Ditto,			569	387	440	259
56	Kuranda, ...	With Kishni,		669	911	1,136	1,136	1,440	727
57	Kumbhaul, ...	With Saarikh,		Jagir,	5,438	5,000	4,500	4,300	2,586
58	Kaithpur, ...		With Laigaon,			572	390	500	450
59	Kaithaul, ...	With Kishni,		695	901	739	650	700	544
60	Kheriya, ...		With Laigaon,			204	139	200	362
61	Gopalpur, ...		With Indarpur Sujanpur,					130	133
62	Gulariyapur, ...		With Manchhana,			869	722	920	768
63	Gokulpur, ...		With Laigaon,			160	97	150	265

Pargana Kishni Nabiganj.

DETAIL OF AREAS.

DETAIL OF AREAS.												
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.						Total assessable.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Bagha.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.						
						Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
37	..	37	41	40	7	168	174	342	430	0 13 8	0 14 10	1 2 8
697	...	697	97	69	2	444	62	506	674	0 14 7	1 13 8	2 7 6
5	...	5	9	11	12	43	129	172	204	0 13 9	0 14 1	1 0 9
165	...	165	71	36	9	313	86	399	515	1 3 9	1 10 1	2 1 3
235	...	235	96	32	1	542	229	771	900	1 2 4	1 7 1	1 11 0
128	...	128	22	6	1	83	14	97	126	0 15 9	1 15 9	2 9 3
49	...	49	6	3	1	105	2	107	117	1 7 1	2 0 10	2 3 10
6	...	6	...	2	...	49	...	49	51	2 12 11	3 2 2	3 4 3
126	...	126	37	16	2	49	94	143	198	0 11 10	1 3 5	1 10 10
13	...	13	23	2	1	77	14	91	117	0 14 9	1 0 5	1 5 1
1,067	...	1,067	77	51	44	1,280	114	1,394	1,566	1 7 6	2 7 4	2 12 2
252	...	252	16	8	4	86	22	108	136	0 8 8	1 8 9	1 15 1
44	...	44	57	15	1	202	35	237	310	1 4 4	1 7 2	1 14 4
105	...	105	53	5	...	41	23	64	122	0 7 0	0 13 1	1 9 0
39	...	39	98	85	20	367	571	938	1,141	0 14 3	0 14 9	1 1 11
15	...	15	22	5	1	52	...	52	80	1 5 11	1 10 0	2 3 0
7	...	7	9	2	1	119	4	123	135	0 15 9	1 0 7	1 2 2
137	...	137	48	11	6	119	28	147	212	0 13 9	1 6 8	2 0 8
234	...	234	59	3	5	39	61	100	167	0 7 2	1 1 3	1 12 9
78	...	78	10	2	1	34	57	91	104	1 1 7	1 14 9	2 3 2
815	...	815	818	78	118	807	205	1,012	2,026	0 14 1	1 3 9	2 7 6
16	...	16	9	13	43	72	195	267	332	0 14 9	0 15 5	1 3 2
600	...	600	151	61	17	892	112	1,004	1,233	1 4 1	1 13 10	2 4 7
136	...	136	157	22	9	429	267	696	884	1 0 5	1 3 0	1 8 2
336	...	336	278	65	7	453	27	480	830	1 2 3	1 9 8	2 12 4
64	...	64	3	10	1	56	6	62	75	1 9 4	2 14 11	3 8 9
38	...	38	60	6	69	399	135	534	649	1 2 1	1 3 1	1 7 11
911	...	911	285	57	53	1,193	473	1,666	2,061	0 15 5	1 6 2	1 11 5
481	...	481	102	34	7	438	105	543	686	0 12 7	1 5 5	1 11 1
1	...	1	1	5	...	30	...	30	26	1 13 7	1 14 9	2 8 0
946	...	946	334	21	23	563	313	876	1,254	1 2 6	2 0 6	2 14 7
233	...	233	44	34	8	275	1	276	362	1 4 2	2 1 2	2 11 6
6	...	6	52	7	2	196	57	253	314	1 4 0	1 4 4	1 9 4
94	...	94	11	15	1	179	18	197	224	1 11 2	2 6 6	2 11 10
21	...	21	12	11	5	135	55	190	218	1 11 5	1 14 1	2 2 6
229	...	229	20	4	...	31	16	47	71	0 5 4	1 6 6	2 2 0
22	...	22	70	9	24	214	112	326	429	0 9 7	0 10 1	0 13 3
113	...	113	14	6	1	166	116	282	373	1 5 2	1 12 0	1 15 2
653	...	653	192	51	5	641	26	667	915	1 2 4	1 15 5	2 11 2
518	...	518	48	36	15	723	48	771	870	1 4 9	2 1 1	2 5 4
114	...	114	5	...	...	59	93	152	157	0 12 4	1 5 5	1 6 1
1,031	...	1,031	349	66	39	903	301	1,204	1,649	1 0 1	1 10 2	2 3 10
40	...	40	44	17	9	160	272	432	502	1 4 8	1 6 3	1 9 11
485	...	485	111	4	17	636	34	670	802	1 2 7	1 13 4	2 3 10
4,050	...	4,050	1,038	59	66	2,220	356	2,576	3,739	0 13 11	1 13 1	2 10 2
255	...	255	36	31	3	282	36	318	388	1 6 5	2 5 1	2 13 3
15	...	15	21	1	...	144	7	151	173	1 1 10	1 3 5	1 6 3
59	...	59	5	15	...	75	2	77	97	1 5 6	2 2 8	2 11 7
95	...	95	40	15	90	136	207	343	488	0 10 11	0 13 1	1 2 8
34	...	34	69	28	137	340	438	678	912	0 13 0	0 13 6	1 2 2
18	...	18	25	2	...	140	183	323	350	1 2 3	1 3 2	1 4 10
58	...	58	95	21	4	207	30	237	357	1 5 7	1 9 1	2 5 10
1,238	...	1,238	538	97	35	965	313	1,278	1,948	0 15 1	1 8 8	2 5 7
39	...	39	6	13	...	111	26	137	156	1 7 0	1 12 9	2 0 8
80	...	80	11	21	1	116	30	146	179	1 11 2	2 7 4	3 0 2
171	...	171	42	40	1	469	4	473	556	1 15 8	2 9 5	3 0 9
911	...	911	102	114	42	1,288	129	1,417	1,675	1 10 7	2 9 1	3 0 7
150	...	150	111	11	14	178	16	194	330	1 0 8	1 8 3	2 9 2
43	...	43	36	61	5	328	171	399	501	1 4 7	1 6 4	1 12 1
236	...	236	21	7	...	88	10	98	126	0 8 10	1 9 5	2 0 8
2	...	2	10	2	...	30	89	119	131	0 15 8	0 15 10	1 1 6
117	...	117	47	4	13	539	48	587	651	1 3 2	1 6 7	1 9 1
165	...	165	8	5	...	56	31	87	100	0 9 1	1 8 0	1 11 7

General Village Statement, Part

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of the expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
64	Gawe, ...		With Laigaon,			326	326	350	247
65	Laigaon, ...		With Kishni, 6,658		5,958	301	301	300	127
66	Mathuriyabar, ...		With Laigaon,			175	128	150	216
67	Mohkampur, ...		With Nagthara,					310	390
68	Madnapur Gapchariya, ...		With Kishni,		801	675	575	680	727
69	Madhpuri, ...		Ditto, 691		699	757	650	800	598
70	Midiya, ...		With Laigaon,			80	50	80	79
71	Murli, ...		Ditto,			61	61	60	63
72	Mangaon, ...		With Kishni,		1,825	1,851	1,600	1,700	2,502
73	Mundai, ...		Ditto,		2,001	1,701	1,701	1,610	1,490
74	Maholi, ...		With Laigaon,			233	165	180	115
75	Maholi Shamaherganj, ...	3,756	3,756	3,898	3,898	4,309	3,765	4,050	3,360
76	Nabiganj, ...		With Kishni,		1,351	1,268	1,345	1,080	799
77	Nagthara, ...		Ditto,		1,350	1,225	1,089	340	245
78	Nagthari, ...		With Kishni, 626		630	525	450	550	585
79	Nagla Danun, ...		With Laigaon,			298	259	240	243
80	Nagla Sudaman, ...		With Kishni,		295	350	295	500	295
81	Nanduliya, ...		With Sathgawan,			303	With Sathgawan.	360	368
82	Naigawan Kheriya, ...		With Kishni,	1,209	1,450	1,696	1,404	1,500	2,009
83	Harjapur, ...		Ditto,	328	431	400	400	440	417
84	Harchandpur Kharagpur, ...		Ditto,		1,001	945	794	950	1,022
85	Haripur Ratanpur, ...		With Indarpur Sujampur, Kangpur, and Kaithauli,					150	199
86	Hindupur, ...		With Nagthara,					650	456
87	Hempur, ...		With Sathgawan,			56	With Sathgawan.	60	51
	Total, ...	64,703	65,404	49,419	78,817	79,695	69,194	77,730	72,870

gana Kishni Nabiganj—(concluded.)

DETAIL OF AREAS.										Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.									
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Begha.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.			Total assessable.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
86	...	86	2	20	1	89	49	138	161	1 6 8	2 2 9	2 8 7
112	...	112	9	14	...	90	2	92	115	1 5 1	2 9 9	3 4 2
116	...	116	12	9	...	52	27	79	100	0 11 1	1 8 0	1 14 4
50	...	50	86	2	31	66	155	221	340	0 12 8	0 14 7	1 6 5
38	...	38	123	11	28	250	277	527	689	0 14 11	0 15 9	1 4 4
97	...	97	52	28	11	275	135	410	501	1 5 5	1 6 6	1 15 4
34	...	34	1	...	...	25	19	44	45	1 0 2	1 12 5	1 13 1
15	...	15	13	8	1	23	5	28	48	0 15 3	1 4 0	2 2 3
1,055	...	1,055	596	37	28	626	160	786	1,447	0 10 10	1 2 9	2 2 7
490	...	490	134	140	4	587	135	722	1,000	1 1 3	1 9 9	2 2 8
36	...	36	25	2	...	50	2	52	79	1 9 0	2 4 6	3 7 5
1,421	...	1,421	170	113	24	1,172	460	1,632	1,939	1 3 3	2 1 5	2 7 8
86	...	86	62	25	62	365	199	564	713	1 5 7	1 8 3	1 14 8
48	...	48	26	4	5	69	123	202	237	1 3 1	1 6 11	1 10 11
16	...	16	33	11	7	99	419	518	569	0 15 0	0 15 5	1 0 11
108	...	108	23	4	3	45	65	110	140	0 15 6	1 11 5	2 2 11
16	...	16	12	8	7	200	53	252	279	1 11 4	1 12 8	1 15 9
82	...	82	114	6	7	159	...	159	286	0 15 2	1 3 7	2 3 3
933	...	933	312	30	6	551	177	728	1,076	0 12 8	1 7 9	2 3 2
39	...	39	26	15	4	147	186	333	378	1 0 10	1 2 7	1 5 2
369	...	369	202	18	24	348	61	409	653	0 14 10	1 7 3	2 5 2
17	...	17	26	9	1	67	69	136	182	0 12 1	0 13 2	1 1 8
29	...	29	24	15	...	169	219	388	427	1 6 10	1 8 4	1 10 10
...	39	12	51	51	1 2 10	1 2 10	1 2 10
24,361	...	24,361	8,365	2,110	1,257	26,927	9,850	36,777	48,509	1 1 1	1 9 8	2 1 9

PARGANA MUSTAFABAD.

Description of the pargana and its soil—Wells and the quality of their water—Effects of brackish water on the crops—The weed *baisurai*—Canals—Area and population statistics—Proprietary distribution by castes at last and present settlements—Chauhans—Ahirs—Marwaris—Other proprietors—Average proprietary possession, with number of villages owned by resident and non-resident zamindars—Plough and cattle statistics—Cultivating and population statistics by class and caste—Irrigation statistics—Canals—Other sources—Wells—Crop statistics—Changes in the constitution of the pargana since last settlement—Taluka Labhaua, Bhagwant Kirar, and the mukuddum zamindars—Other talukas called into existence by the Nawab Vazir's Government—Fiscal history—Opinion of revising officers—Causes of the failure of Mr. Edmonstone's assessment—General review of the proceedings of the revising officers—Transfers since last settlement—Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer—Character of the transfers—Comparison of areas of past and present settlements—Increase in cultivation—Comparison between past and present irrigation—Increase in population—Classification of soils for assessment purposes—Soil areas, soil rates, and estimated assets—Comparison of assumed rentals and rates of past and present settlements—Financial results—General village statement.

THIS is the largest pargana in the district and of itself constitutes a tahsil, with its head-quarters at the small and otherwise unimportant town of Mustafabad. It forms part of the central zone of the district described in the general report, and is traversed by the Sengar, the Arind, and Sarsa rivers, and by the Cawnpore and Etawah branches of the Ganges Canal. The prevailing soil is rich loam, good everywhere, but of unsurpassed fertility in the villages east of the town of Mustafabad khas, where the most luxuriant crops are produced. Clay is confined to the lowlands; and although *bhur* does exist, it is only in isolated tracts of comparatively small area. The most important of these tracts is the high sand ridge which can easily be traced through parganas Jalesar, Firozabad, Mustafabad, and Shikohabad to its junction with the Jumna ravines. It is a remarkable physical feature, and appears to have little affinity with the country through which it passes. It is considerably above the level of the surrounding plain, out of which it rises abruptly, and its limits are clearly defined. There are no traditions connected with it, but the most probable explanation of its origin is that it formed the bank of an ancient river (most presumably the Jumna) which receded from it at an early period of the world's history. To the east of this ridge there is a smaller and similar ridge, an offshoot from it, marking perhaps the course of a forgotten tributary.

In the loam villages (which form the bulk of the pargana) the facilities for digging kucha wells are great and the expense of their construction inconsiderable. They have also got more than ordinary durability when made, and the supply of water in them is constant and plentiful. The quality of the water varies exceedingly, from sweet and good to the most foul and loathsome. Bad water is not found all over the pargana, but is confined to the tract south of a line drawn through the town of Mustafabad along the slope of the country. To the north of this line the water is pure and good, and irrigation from wells is all that could be desired, whilst to the south a complete change takes place. There it is nearly always either bitter or brackish (except in the *bhur* tracts and in a few villages near the Sarsa), and in many places it is so noxious that human beings and even animals cannot drink it. In such cases the inhabitants are either obliged to supply themselves from wells sunk near *jhils* or running streams where the water is not so offensive, or are compelled to bring it from neighbouring villages where it is better. In the brackish tract water-carriers of the *Bhisti* caste are almost universally employed, and although they are Muhammadans and use skins, Hindus of all castes (except perhaps a few Brahmins) willingly engage their services. This I have never observed in other parts of the district, where *Kahars* or the women of the family draw the water required for domestic purposes. Custom thus adapts itself to circumstances even amongst Hindus.

Brackish water is extensively used for irrigation and agrees well with wheat and barley ; but sugar-cane and other saccharine crops do not thrive under its application, and are but little grown in villages where it is prevalent. When used to moisten the ground preparatory to sowing (*pareh*) this water has a pernicious effect on the seed and materially weakens its power of germination, but once the young shoots appear above the ground all goes well. This tract in consequence is very susceptible to drought, and even in ordinary years spring or summer crops which require "*pareh*" are seldom grown. In assessing I have given full consideration to this peculiarity.

Another feature peculiar to this south-western portion of the pargana is the general prevalence of the weed *baisurai*. It is sometimes found in villages where the well water is sweet; still such instances are isolated and exceptional, the general rule being that bitter water and *baisurai* are almost always together. The most reasonable explanation of this is that they are both products of a peculiar element in the soil of this tract. Notwithstanding the almost unanimous testimony of the inhabitants to the recent growth of the weed within the last 20 years, I am convinced that it occupies much the same area as it has always done, and that any important further extension is not to be dreaded. Mr. Dick, in his report and village remarks written in 1846, is continually speaking of its prevalence in the villages where it is now most rampant in growth and of its injurious effects on cultivation. The plant comes to maturity and flowers in May and June. It reaches a height of 18 or 20 inches, grows densely and luxuriantly, and clothes the then arid plains with a verdure not at all unpleasing to the eye. With the rains the leaves and stems wither and die away, but the roots which extend down to the spring level retain their vital power, and throw up shoots again in the spring, when the *rabi* crops begin to show above the surface of the ground. If the young *baisurai* plants are removed as they appear the crops gain the ascendancy, and their produce is not materially injured, but if weeding is not carefully attended to during the first month or two they get choked up with *baisurai* and become stunted and sickly in consequence. Plants, such as *arhar*, castor-oil, and cotton, which throw their roots deeply into the soil, will not grow luxuriantly in land infested with this weed, but ordinary cereals, such as wheat and barley, with roots extending only a few inches below the surface, thrive as well there as elsewhere, all other circumstances being equal.

Both the Cawnpore and Etawah branches of the Ganges Canal pass through Mustafabad, but water from these sources is not so much used as in Karhal, where the system has been more fully developed. The Cawnpore branch is near the northern boundary, and runs considerably below the level of the surrounding country. The Arind and its drainage lines also lie close to it on the south, thus preventing the introduction of subsidiary channels. Irrigation from this branch is therefore little resorted to. The Etawah branch however passes well through the body of the pargana, and has got a large net-work of *rajbahs* and *guls* covering the face of the country between it and the southern branch of the Sengar. The main channel, unfortunately, also (except on the borders of pargana Ghiror) runs low, and many of the villages on its banks do not receive any benefit from it.

The total area is 205,441 acres, or 321 square miles, of which 116,465 acres, or 182 square miles, are under cultivation, the bulk of the remainder being *usar* or barren waste. There are 272 townships containing 743 inhabited sites. The average area per township is 755, and per inhabited site 276 acres. The total population by the 1872 census was 155,476, being 484 to each square mile of total area and 854 to each square mile of cultivation. The number of enclosures was 17,135, and of houses 30,085, of which 698 were built by skilled labour. The average number of persons per house was 5.16 per inhabited site 209, and per *mauza* or township 572. Hindus numbered 146,346, or 94.12 per cent. ;

Muhammadans 9,130, or 5·88 per cent. The proportion of the sex was 56 males to 44 females. Landowners were returned at 5,280, or 3·39 per cent. of the total population; agriculturists at 85,601, or 55·06 per cent., and non-agriculturists at 64,595, or 41·55 per cent. Hindus constituted 98 per cent. of the landholding body, 98 per cent. of the agricultural, and 88 per cent. of the non-agricultural classes. The total number of males over 15 years of age connected with agriculture, either as proprietors or tenants, amounted to 94,932, giving an average of 1·23 acres of cultivated land per head.

Proprietary distribution by castes at last and present settlements.

Caste.	Subdivision.	VILLAGES AND SHARES OF VILLAGES.										PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES OWNED TO TOTAL NUMBER.	
		Last settlement.					Present settlement.					Last settlement.	Present settlement.
		Manza.	Biswas.	Biswansia.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.	Manza.	Biswas.	Biswansia.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.		
RAJPUTS.	Chauhans, ...	125	18	...	6	16½	98	10	1	16	7½	46·29	36·21
	Jadons, ...	9	6	9	18	...	12	5	9	...	...	3·43	4·51
	Sengars, ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	6	10	...	...	3·55
	Kirars, ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·10
	Rathours, ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	6	15	...	1·5	1·5
	Dhakras, ...	2	17	10	15	...	2	5	2	2	12	1·08	0·83
	Pomars, ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1·16	0·73
	Tomars, ...	...	16	8	7	3½	...	10	17	1	16½	0·30	0·20
	Bais, ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	0·18	0·18
	Tanks, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	5	...	...	0·03
	Purihars, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0·02
	Sakirwars, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	0·02
BRAHMANE.		145	8	9	7	...	131	15	8	11	10½	53·46	48·43
	Brahmans, ...	23	19	2	11	15	20	1	8	3	12½	8·81	7·39
	Beohras (Marwaris), ...	2	10	...	...	...	29	6	3	17	2½	0·92	10·77
BANYALS.		26	9	2	11	15	49	7	12	..	15	9·73	18·16
	Banyas, ...	2	...	...	...	...	10	14	14	4	15	0·74	3·95
OTHER CASTES OF HINDUS.	Abirs, ...	67	6	13	6	15	50	7	12	8	15½	24·75	18·53
	Lodhas, ...	15	16	13	6	10	9	4	15	19	5	5·82	3·39
	Kayaths, ...	4	...	...	...	...	7	19	12	5	4½	1·47	2·93
	Khatris, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	0·77
	Mahajans, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	3	12½	...	0·76
	Bairagis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	10	...	...	0·24
	Jats, ...	1	8	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	0·52	0·23
	Gusains, ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	0·26	0·23
	Garariyas, ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	0·18	0·18
	Barhais, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	6	15	...	0·12
	Sonars, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	6	...	0·02
OTHER THAN HINDUS.		89	15	6	13	5	74	10	12	9	18½	33·00	27·40
	Eurasians, ...	...	2	1	8	...	1	7	13	17	2½	0·04	0·52
	Musalmans, ...	8	5	...	...	...	4	3	18	15	19	3·03	1·54
		272	...	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	...	100·00	100·00

Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class.

1.	SEER.				ZEMINDARS' MUAFI.				TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.							TENANTS-AT-WILL.							TOTAL.			
	Population.	Average holding.		Number of holders.	Average holding.		Number of holders.	Average holding.		Paying rent in hand.		Paying rent in cash.			Average holding.		Paying rent in hand.		Paying rent in cash.			Average holding.	Number.	Area.	Percentage of area held to total cultivated area.	
		Area.	Nominal rent.		Area.	Nominal rent.		Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.					Rate per acre.	Rent.	Area.	Number.	Rate per acre.	Rent.	Area.	Number.
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
Ahirs,	28,355	735	4,562	12,848	6,207	50	56	1,120	20	71	3,166	17,851	70,805	3 15 0	5,625	18	116	1,650	11,545	45,604	3 15 2	6,979	5,639	84,201	29.49	
Lothas,	19,334	101	731	2,230	7,297	23	14	609	17	45	2,081	11,995	53,027	4 6 8	5,739	11	15	1,102	5,990	26,413	4 6 6	5,395	3,335	18,790	16.20	
Thakurs,	7,829	863	6,636	18,431	7,689	45	109	101	2,422	2	5	1,027	5,972	23,807	3 15 9	5,808	1	12	604	3,000	13,123	4 6 0	4,979	2,542	16,734	15.56
Brahmans,	11,985	105	862	2,109	8,088	1,719	1,416	823	6	24	1,056	5,889	25,996	4 6 8	5,568	6	16	607	3,874	17,087	4 6 7	6,350	3,500	12,071	10.40	
Chamars,	20,801	1	4	...	4,000	82	51	622	14	13	984	4,961	23,026	4 10 3	4,984	6	5	834	4,345	22,466	4 8 8	5,562	1,971	9,979	8.60	
Kachhis,	9,023	...	...	...	...	9	8	888	5	16	866	4,624	24,801	5 5 9	9,919	6	13	466	2,311	11,711	5 1 1	4,924	1,852	6,972	6.01	
Garariyas,	6,171	...	...	...	...	20	10	500	2	2	460	2,508	9,830	3 14 8	5,438	6	7	255	1,347	5,717	4 3 11	5,188	751	3,924	3.38	
Musalmans,	9,180	57	505	1,267	8,860	103	245	73	2,370	...	...	77	336	1,557	4 10 1	4,363	...	...	126	459	2,054	4 7 7	3,586	524	1,174	1.02
Nais,	3,635	...	...	...	...	169	91	539	1	...	226	624	3,034	4 13 9	2,750	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayaths,	1,556	...	...	...	...	61	62	10	1,016	...	...	169	686	2,438	3 8 10	4,059	1	...	69	332	1,241	3 11 10	4,743	314	1,170	1.01
Kahars,	3,416	...	...	...	...	77	50	649	3	5	111	421	1,944	4 9 10	3,737	4	4	109	414	1,898	4 9 4	3,699	304	148	.77	
Barhais,	3,380	...	...	...	...	66	35	530	...	...	...	136	445	2,184	5 2 1	3,272	4	4	85	362	1,443	3 15 9	4,112	292	137	.74
Baniyas,	3,624	48	267	650	5,562	18	9	500	...	...	...	43	261	990	3 13 2	6,070	5	4	46	285	1,155	4 0 10	5,666	160	886	.71
Dhobis,	2,629	...	...	...	...	82	43	524	...	...	...	111	398	2,022	5 1 3	3,586	1	1	78	310	1,541	4 15 6	3,937	272	752	.66
Mahajans,	4,302	18	116	400	6.4 4	14	5	357	1	3	67	205	916	4 7 6	3,060	2	...	87	379	1,706	4 8 0	4,258	189	708	.61	
Eurasians,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jats,	176	4	44	158	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	105	413	3 14 11	9,545	...	...	7	132	493	3 11 9	18,867	22	281	.34
Kirars,	202	11	73	202	6,636	1	2	2,000	...	...	...	3	45	212	4 11 4	15,000	...	...	28	68	2 6 10	3,111	24	148	.13	
Marwaris,	...	23	61	195	2,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	66	304	4 9 8	7,333	32	127	.11
Khattris,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohars,	198	...	...	...	...	3	1	333	...	...	...	7	16	52	3 4 0	3,285	...	...	5	16	85	5 5 0	3,200	15	33	.03
Gujars,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	22	88	4 0 0	2,750	...	...	1	10	48	4 12 9	10,000	9	32	.03
Remaining castes,	19,130	10	44	94	4,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	2,311	10,355	...	...	...	...	563	1,708	7,956	...	3,603	2,485	5,454	4.70
Total,	155,476	2,005	14,474	40,710	7,218	3,915	3,548	189	907	74	186	11,229	59,739	2,57,077	4 4 11	5,300	90	215	6,739	37,853	1,63,715	4 5 2	5,574	24,052	115,996	100.00
Deduct gardens,	...	...	6	...	...	...	3,547	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...

	Number of holders.	Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.	Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deduced from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
(1). Seer, ...	2,095	15	14,453	49,710	2 13 1	7.215	12.42
(2). Held by tenants with right of occupancy.	11,303	186	59,700	2,57,077	4 4 10	5.299	51.42
(3). Held by tenants-at-will, ...	6,829	215	37,853	1,53,715	4 5 2	5.574	32.69
(4.) Zemindars' musafi, ...	3,915	...	3,547	189	0 0 10	0.906	3.05
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation.	...	...	496	123	...	...	0.43
Total, ...	24,052	416	1,16,049	4,61,914	3 15 8	4.842	100.00
Total (2) + (3), ...	18,132	401	97,553	4,20,792	4 5 0	5.404	84.17
Total (1) + (3), ...	8,834	230	52,306	2,04,425	3 14 6	5.947	45.11

The Chauhan Thakurs at last settlement owned nearly half the pargana, now they possess little more than one-third. They belong chiefly to the two branches of Mainpuri and Partabner. The head of the latter clan in this district is the Raja of Eka, who resides in the town of that name. The estate is the largest in Mustafabad and is also one of the highest favoured in soil and natural advantages. The Government demand is extremely light, still the Raja (who is an imbecile) has managed to incur over Rs. 50,000 of debts, and Ganeshi Lal, a resident of Hathras, is now in possession as mortgagee. There is very little hope, I fear, of the estate ever being rescued from the hands of this wealthy Baniya unless the Raja or his son (who acts for him) consents to sell part of the property to save the remainder. The other principal Chauhan families are those of Uresar, Milauli, and Sakhni. The Uresar men are related to the Eka Raja and are Kunwars in their own right. They have been more provident however, and have so far succeeded in retaining their ancestral property intact. Their head, Kunwar Gajadhar Singh, died a few years ago. He was an Honorary Magistrate and did good services during the mutiny, for which he was rewarded with the grant of four villages in zila Moradabad and one in the pargana under report. His widow is now in possession, but I doubt if she is managing the property well. The chief man of the Milauli family is Bijai Singh,* a shrewd and intelligent native gentleman, who, whilst most of his fellow-castemen were squandering away their hereditary lands, has succeeded in amassing considerable wealth and in acquiring fresh property. The Sakhni Chauhans, on the contrary, have lost a number of their villages to the Marwaris and are in a fair way to lose the whole.

Next to the Chauhans in importance come the Ahirs. Their possessions have dwindled down from 67 to 50 villages, and it will be strange if they can even hold to what they have now got. Their principal village is Pendhat, where the celebrated shrine is situated, to which pilgrims in thousands flock twice a year in Asarh and Magh.

After the Chauhans and Ahirs the Marwaris are at present the largest landowners. They have increased their possessions from 2½ villages in 1840. to 29½, and they are yearly acquiring more. I anticipate that in the course of time they will form the most important body of zemindars in the pargana.

* Since dead, and succeeded by his sons Chhatar Singh and Pancham Singh.

Baniyas, Sengar and Rathor Thakurs, Kayaths and Mahajans have also acquired a number of estates since last settlement, and the Jadons of Other proprietors. Awa and Kotla now own somewhat over 12 villages. The Lodhas, who as cultivators rank only second to Kachhis, have here as elsewhere, when placed in the position of zemindars, failed to retain the property entrusted to them and are gradually sinking into the position of ryots. Brahmans are on the decline, and the improvident Musalmans have also lost half of their possessions.

The total number of recorded proprietors is 2,810, and their average individual property 73 acres, 45 acres of which are cultivated. Of the 272 villages comprising the pargana, 39 are owned entirely by residents, 136 by non-residents, and 97 partly by residents and partly by non-residents.

Average proprietary possession with number of villages owned by resident and non-resident zemindars.

The total number of ploughs is 14,849, of plough-cattle 33,932, and of other cattle 44,694. The average cultivated area per plough is 8 acres.

Plough and cattle statistics.

Irrigation statistics.
settlement.

The area habitually irrigated is 101,591 acres, or 87·23 per cent. of the cultivated area against 86·86 per cent. at last settlement.

(1) Canals.

The actual areas irrigated by the canal for eight years, according to the returns received from that Department, are :—

		Rabi.	Kharif.	Total.
1264-65	...	5,956	1,336	7,192
1265-66	...	7,830	1,868	9,698
1266-67	...	7,783	1,631	9,414
1267-68	...	10,490	2,088	12,578
1268-69	...	11,139	6,396	17,535
1269-70	...	8,462	4,253	12,715
1270-71	...	10,229	2,981	13,210
1271-72	...	8,786	3,573	12,359

(2) Other sources.

The total area returned as irrigated from jhils, ponds, rivers and streams is 1,770 acres.

(3) Wells.

The remainder and bulk of the irrigation is from wells, the details of which are as follows :—

			Number.	Number of runs working.
PUGHAN, ...	{ In good repair, ...	{ Used for irrigation purposes, ...	1,986	5,381
		{ Not used for irrigation, ...	123	...
	{ Out of repair, ...	{ Used for irrigation purposes, ...	160	...
		{ Not used for irrigation, ...	5	...
KUCHAN, ...	{ In good repair, ...	{ Used for irrigation purposes, ...	9,172	11,206
		{ Not used for irrigation, ...	54	...
	{ Out of repair, ...	{ Used for irrigation purposes, ...	221	...
		{ Not used for irrigation, ...	4	...
TOTAL, ...	{ In good repair, ...	{ Used for irrigation purposes, ...	11,158	16,587
		{ Not used for irrigation, ...	177	...
	{ Out of repair, ...	{ Used for irrigation purposes, ...	381	...
		{ Not used for irrigation, ...	9	...

Crop statistics.

Crops.					Area.	Percentage of total cultivated area.
					Acres.	
KHARIF,	{	Sugarcane,	...	...	1,995	1.71
		Cotton,	...	...	16,672	14.31
		Kachhiyana,	...	...	1,359	1.16
		Rice,	...	...	2,681	2.30
		Joar,	...	...	32,068	27.52
		Indian-corn,	...	...	2,024	1.73
		Bajra,	...	...	5,071	4.37
		Indigo,	...	...	1,811	1.56
		Hemp,	...	...	91	.08
		Moth,	...	...	260	.22
		Miscellaneous,	...	...	721	.62
Total,				64,753	55.58	
RABI,	{	Wheat,	...	...	23,525	20.19
		Barley,	...	...	7,568	6.49
		Gram,	...	...	1,388	1.19
		Gujar,	...	...	2,968	2.55
		Bejhar,	...	...	14,692	12.61
		Opium,	...	...	37	.03
		Miscellaneous,	...	...	1,594	1.36
Total,				51,772	44.42	
GRAND TOTAL,				116,525	100.00	
Decrease since survey,					60	
					116,465	

Compared with the other parganas already reported on the large area under cotton in Mustafabad particularly attracts attention. At last settlement, also, the percentage (12 per cent.) was much higher than elsewhere. The soil of the pargana is well adapted for this crop, and the existence of a great emporium like Pharha within the boundary must in former days (when communications were very imperfect) have also stimulated the cultivators to grow this staple largely. Since the American war the high market prices which have prevailed have wedded the ryots to cotton cultivation and have caused it to be a greater favourite than ever. It is a common saying in the pargana that cotton alone pays the November and December kists. Joar, like cotton, bears a higher percentage here than in any other part of the district, whilst bajra, on the contrary, is little grown. This speaks well for the natural fertility of the soil. Indigo is also produced in comparatively large quantities on account of the number of factories—European, Eurasian and native—which exist. The total area under sugarcane is small, but this is owing to its almost complete absence in the south-west or baisurai tract. In a number of villages to the east of Mustafabad it forms a very important staple. The principal rabi crops are wheat and bejhar. The latter (a mixture of barley and peas) is grown largely in the lowlands, whilst wheat prevails in the uplands. The proportion of pure barley is trifling. This is owing to the fine quality of the soil and to the great command of water which the pargana possesses. Double crops occupy one-ninth of the whole cultivated area.

Since 1840 very few changes have taken place in the constitution of the pargana.

Changes in the constitution of the pargana since last settlement.

No villages have been added to it, and only four (Naoli, Mahanpur, Muhammadpur Nawada, and Jajauli) have been transferred from it to Shikohabad.

During the first few years after the cession a large portion of this pargana formed

Taluka Labhana, Bhagwant Kirar, and the mukaddam zemindars.

part of taluka Labhana, of which Bhagwant Singh, more commonly called Bhagwant Kirar, was the farmer or malguzar.

This man was the architect of his own fortune. He was a Kirar by caste and a resident of Labhana (a village some three miles to the north of

Shikohabad), in which his ancestors owned an hereditary share. He seems first to have come into notice during the amilship of Baramal, who held office at Shikohabad under Amas Ali Khan, the commissioner of Farukhabad for the Nawab Vazir's government. Bhagwant was possessed of great natural shrewdness and originality of character, and so ingratiated himself with Baramal by rendering assistance in the administration of the district that the latter used his influence to obtain for him the farm of a number of villages, to which the name of taluka Muhammadpur Labhaua was given. On the government of the duab passing into our hands he was found in possession, and at the first and second settlements was admitted to engagement *as farmer*. His farm or taluka then consisted of 111½ villages, and the revenue yearly paid by him amounted to Rs. 92,329. At the third settlement the number of villages had increased to 170½, and the jumma assessed on them was raised to Rs. 1,48,681. He was again engaged with direct, and this time under the title of "zemindar," to the total exclusion of the village proprietors. The records do not afford any satisfactory explanation of the cause of his changed position, but most probably it was in consequence of an order of the Government that all farmers who had kept their possessions during the first and second settlements should be considered as zemindars at the third and so recorded. Most fortunately for the real proprietors he fell into arrears in 1222 fasli (the third year of the fourth settlement) and the whole taluka was put up to auction for the balance of Rs. 38,118-6-5 due on it. It was purchased by Government for Rs. 10,950, and this sum was placed to its credit. The Government thus became possessed of Bhagwant's rights, whatever they were, and was therefore at liberty to deal justly with the village communities. After the sale in 1815 a settlement was made by Mr. Christian with the old zemindars or mukaddams *as farmers*, and his arrangement remained in force until the revision in 1840. This taluka was thus first settled with a farmer under the denomination of zemindar and afterwards with the real owners under the name of farmers. Mr. Edmonstone, on taking up the settlement of the pargana, referred the question of further procedure to the Board of Revenue, who finally decided that the estates forming the taluka should be made over in perpetuity to the hereditary proprietors engaged with by Mr. Christian on their paying up rateable proportions of the balance which was due on the whole. These men nearly all availed themselves of the opportunity offered to them by this judicious order of regaining their possessions and paid up their shares of the arrears. In many cases the lumberdars or principal men alone were able to meet such demands, and then they were put in sole possession. The subordinate co-sharers, however, who could not contribute their quotas had their rights carefully recorded and liberal provisions were made on their behalf. Even now numbers of them or their representatives have claimed re-entry under these provisions, and on payment of their shares of the original balance have been re-admitted into the proprietary body. The injustice therefore which was done to the peasant proprietors under the Lucknow government, and which continued for a short time under our rule, has been thoroughly and permanently removed.

The same system of grouping together a number of estates under one malguzar or farmer which was adopted in Bhagwant's case was also extensively introduced in other parts of the pargana by the Nawab's officers, and at the commencement of the present century, when we took over the government of the duab, I find that out of a total of 258 villages only 15 were assessed separately and held independently, and 26 more comprised in 12 mahals were settled with the hereditary zemindars. The remaining 217 villages belonged either to Labhaua or to the other talukas which this system had called into existence. In most instances the talukdars have shared Bhagwant Singh's fate and the village zemindars have recovered their ancestral property.

On account therefore of the prevalence of talukdari assessments at the first second and third settlements the total jumma of the pargana for these periods cannot be accurately ascertained, inasmuch as the talukas comprised villages scattered over several parganas which were assessed collectively.

Fiscal history.

and not individually. For instance, Bhagwant Singh held villages in Shikohabad and Sakit, as well as in Mustafabad, whilst he paid the total demand in a lump sum into the treasury. No record of the distribution of the demand village by village, if it ever was made, exists; the whole jumma is entered under Labhaua, and the columns showing the Government revenue at the first three settlements for the remaining 169½ villages are blank. The revenue of the pargana (as now constituted) was Rs. 2,59,874 in 1839, when Mr. Edmonstone raised it to Rs. 2,80,898. Between 1840 and the present settlement there have been three summary revisions. The first was conducted by Mr. Dick under the control and supervision of the Commissioner Mr. Robinson; and was the most general. It was completed in 1846, and the result was a reduction in the standard jumma of Rs. 12,001, besides temporary relief granted to a number of villages. Mr. Dick's operations embraced the whole pargana, but he only interfered with Mr. Edmonstone's assessments in 105 instances. In the following season Mr. Robinson visited the pargana a second time and took up 39 additional villages on which he considered the demand then in force pressed heavily. He lowered their jummas permanently by Rs. 4,723 and temporarily by Rs. 5,196. No further revision was made until after the famine of 1860-61, when Mr. Chase was deputed by the Board of Revenue to report on any estates which he thought were over-burdened. He finished his investigations in 1864, and in that year, on his recommendation, the assessments of 18 villages were reduced by Rs. 4,303. Thus during the settlement which has expired, out of a total of 258 villages, Mr. Edmonstone's arrangements were permanently altered in 146 instances, whilst in 112 his jummas remained intact. Rs. 4,495 were also remitted on account of the appropriation of the land by Government for imperial purposes. The following figures exhibit more clearly the different changes in revenue from 1840 to 1870:—

Jumma preceding Mr. Edmonstone's settlement,	Rs.	2,59,874
Mr. Edmonstone's jumma,	„	2,80,898
Jumma of 1845-46,	„	2,62,327
Ditto 1846-47,	„	2,56,692
Ditto 1847-48,	„	2,59,207
Ditto 1848-49,	„	2,60,660
Ditto 1849-50,	„	2,62,501
Ditto 1850-51,	„	2,63,624
Ditto 1851-52,	„	2,63,999
Ditto 1852-53,	„	2,64,174
Less Mr. Chase's reductions,	„	2,59,871
Less sum remitted for land appropriated by Government,		2,55,376

The demand current prior to 1840 was admitted on all sides to be a moderate one, tending, if anything, to leniency. On this point we have the independent testimonies of Messrs. Edmonstone, Robinson, and Dick. The first-named officer considered the settlement which he found in force a very light one, and in his report dwells on the great agricultural prosperity for which the pargana was distinguished; on the unusual profitable nature of the estates arising from low assessment, fertility of soil, and general irrigation; on the facility with which the revenue was collected; on the comfortable and even affluent position of the majority of the zemindars, and on the comparatively few changes in property and possession which had occurred. These remarks, it must be borne in mind, were penned shortly after the famine of 1837-38 by an officer of great penetration and ability. Mr. Robinson a few years later on speaks in high terms of the old assessments, although he condemns the enhancements made by Mr. Edmonstone. He gives detailed statistics showing the collections and balances from 1830-31 to 1845-46, which prove that up to the expiration of the old settlement in 1840 the revenue was punctually and regularly paid, and that even the occurrence of the famine only disturbed the collections for one year, after which they came back to their normal state. Mr. Dick also in 1846 alluded to the same subject in the following words: "The pargana had once before broken down, when the demand was revised by Mr. Christian in a manner

which has made his name remembered with gratitude, and from that time the zemindars paid up the revenue with the utmost punctuality, without trouble or the necessity of a resort to coercive measures. The pargana thus acquired a fatal reputation for extreme fertility and for yielding large profits." The increase taken by Mr. Edmonstone, although it was only an advance of 8·09 per cent. on a demand which was on all sides admitted to be extremely moderate, caused the most disastrous consequences. Large balances accrued and severe measures had to be enforced for the realization of the revenue, which was formerly collected with little or no difficulty. During the five years 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45, and 1845-46, 21 sales for arrears and 44 by decrees of court were effected, 12 transfers under Act I. of 1841 and 16 under Regulation IX. of 1825 were made, six villages were held kham, 41 were temporarily attached, 13,900 dastaks were issued, and 172 attachments of personal property had to be resorted to. Messrs. Robinson and Dick were both unanimous in condemning the new assessments, but they brought forward different reasons to account for the collapse and failure which undoubtedly occurred.

Mr. Robinson admitted that the average rent-rates were carefully deduced and that they fairly represented the capabilities of the different soils, but he considered that one point of vital importance was overlooked by the assessing officer, *viz.*, the expense of well irrigation entailed on the cultivators. No allowance, he avers, was made

Causes of the failure
of Mr. Edmonstone's as-
sessment.

on this head by Mr. Edmonstone, and the practical effect of his assessment was to absorb into the Government treasury a great part of the funds that maintained the elaborate system of irrigation which led to the high rates of produce correctly ascertained by the settlement officer. The absorption of these funds, he urged, destroyed the former high produce, completely disheartened and impoverished the agricultural classes, and was fatal to the punctual payment and industrious habits for which they were under a fair jumma formerly remarkable. Such is the gist of Mr. Robinson's argument against the increased demand, but I fail to be convinced of its conclusiveness. The elaborate well system had been the gradual development of ages, and rents had adapted themselves to the circumstances and capabilities of the soil. In their adjustment the facility or otherwise of irrigation, the cost entailed in constructing wells, and in keeping them in repair when made, must have presumably been allowed full weight by the parties who were concerned, *viz.*, the zemindars and cultivators. Mr. Edmonstone in his report is at great pains to demonstrate that his rates were based on deductions made from money rents actually paid, and not from any calculations respecting produce or gross outturn; hence Mr. Robinson has unfairly accused him of overlooking an item which had already received ample consideration in the determination of the rents on which his rates were founded. I must therefore search for other causes than those given by Mr. Robinson to account for the sudden breakdown of Mr. Edmonstone's settlement. Mr. Dick is more happy in his reasoning and has entered into great detail on this question. I cannot do better than give a resumé of his arguments in favour of the reductions which he thought fit to make. These arguments are briefly as follows:—

- 1st.—The income of the zemindars was suddenly and largely curtailed at a time when they could badly afford such curtailment.
- 2nd.—In addition to the demand, the mukaddams, who comprised a great proportion of the proprietary body, were called upon to pay up heavy arrears due on taluka Labhaua, thereby adding to their difficulties in meeting the Government demand.
- 3rd.—Many of the zemindars had been obliged to incur heavy debts in consequence of the famine, and thereby the seeds of permanent distress had been sown.
- 4th.—The seasons intervening between the famine and 1840 had been very favourable, and Mr. Edmonstone was in consequence led to believe that the effects of the drought had entirely passed away because they were not visible.

5th.—A succession of bad harvests had followed on the increased demand and had further added to the difficulties of the agricultural classes.

6th.—The enhanced demand fell on 108 estates alone, and the advance in their revenue was very considerable, being over 14 per cent.

7th.—The pargana had acquired a fatal reputation for extreme fertility and for yielding large profits from the great punctuality with which the revenue was paid without trouble or the necessity of a resort to coercive measures.

8th.—In the year of assessment the rains had been particularly favourable, hence land was cultivated which in most years would remain fallow.

9th.—The irrigated area was exaggerated by Mr. Edmonstone.

10th.—Mr. Edmonstone's rates were not average ones, but were those paid for the best lands of each description.

11th.—35 per cent. of a correctly assumed rental was not a sufficient allowance for the zemindars, as they had to contend with precarious seasons and cultivators who are not always punctual in payment.

12th.—The revenue-rates were higher than those paid by neighbouring villages in pargana Ferozabad.

13th.—The general testimony of the pargana and district officers respecting the impoverished state of the zemindars.

14th.—The number of estates which were farmed or sold for arrears between 1840 and 1845, and the large amount of property which during the same period was brought to the hammer in execution of civil court decrees.

15th.—The low prices realized compared with those prevailing in other districts.

16th.—The absence of capitalists and the disinclination of monied men to invest in land in this part of the country.

17th.—The presence of brackish water in the south-west of the pargana.

18th.—The immense number of subordinate pattidars whose rights had been recognized by the settlement department, and who had been admitted to share in the village management, caused a great subdivision of property, put more difficulties in the way of borrowing money, and created a host of petty proprietors to be supported from the profits of estates which formerly were in the possession of a few.

19th.—The numerous disputes and heartburnings arising out of claims to proprietary rights kept the malguzars from making the most out of their villages.

Such are Mr. Dick's arguments, and I admit that many of them are very strong

General review of the proceedings of the revising officers.

and lead irresistibly to the belief that he was warranted in making the reductions he did. His inspection of the pargana was most carefully and judiciously conducted as his village notes amply prove, and I am satisfied that the relief granted by him was not more than was necessary in the then state of the pargana, which had evidently deteriorated in every way between 1840 and 1845. The results of his proceedings however tend to convince me that Mr. Edmonstone was very little mistaken in his estimate of the capabilities of the pargana after all: for I find that in 96 estates the arrangements made by him were not interfered with by Mr. Dick, and that in the remaining 89 estates a permanent reduction of only Rs. 12,001 on a total of Rs. 1,03,537 was recommended. If, therefore, Mr. Edmonstone had not adhered so closely to his average rates in the poorer villages, and had adopted a system of progressive increase judiciously extended to those estates in which he had taken large enhancements, I am firmly of opinion that with proper management on the part of the revenue authorities his settlement would have been a success. Mr. Dick impugns the accuracy of his rates and asserts that they were not average ones for average soils, but here I am prepared to differ with Mr. Dick and to support the correctness of Mr. Edmonstone's deductions on this point. In fact Mr. Dick's own figures afford a

full justification of Mr. Edmonstone's rates, for I find that the total estimated rental of the revised villages given by Mr. Dick is just as high as the result obtained by applying Mr. Edmonstone's rates to his soil areas, notwithstanding the falling off in cultivation which took place between 1840 and 1845. The real difference is that Mr. Edmonstone assessed at 65 per cent. of his assumed rental, whilst Mr. Dick in determining his highest or standard jummas always allowed the zemindars at least 40 per cent. after deducting the Government share. Although Mr. Dick's inspection of the pargana was carefully and laboriously conducted, and although we find him remarking at the close of his report that he believed that he had afforded relief in every instance where it was required, still the very next year Mr. Robinson was engaged in making a further reduction of Rs. 4,723 in 25 additional estates. His village notes are scanty and his reasoning very general; besides, he relied a great deal on acknowledged assets which Mr. Dick had shown to be largely falsified in anticipation of revision. On the whole I consider that Mr. Robinson's proceedings were summary and many of his reductions uncalled for. This belief I express advisedly after going into the history and circumstances of each village. Mr. Unwin, who was then Collector, was of the same opinion evidently, as in a letter dated November, 1846, he flatly refused to have anything to do with further enquiries into the assessment of estates rejected by Mr. Dick. The total remission permanently accruing from the joint investigations of Messrs. Dick and Robinson amounted to Rs. 16,724, or only 5.95 per cent. of the whole jumma. In 1852-53 their demand reached its maximum, Rs. 2,64,174, and with the exception of reductions granted for land appropriated by Government this revenue continued to be uninterruptedly collected up to 1864, when Mr. Chase was deputed to make a summary settlement of those estates which had suffered from the effects of the mutiny, the subsequent famine of 1860-61, and the alleged increased growth and spread of the weed *baisurai*. His operations embraced 18 villages, in which a reduction of Rs. 4,303 was sanctioned. His jummas were only intended to remain in force for a few years, *viz.*, to the close of the settlement which has now expired, and they were calculated in a liberal spirit to enable the villages to recover thoroughly from the impoverished state into which they had fallen. The remissions then granted have in most instances had the desired effect, and Government is now reaping the benefit of the improvements which have taken place.

Transfers since last settlement.

Description of transfer.	Villages.	Biswas.	Biswansia.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.	Anwansia.	Cultivated area in acres subject to transfer.	Revenue.
1840 to 1850.								Rs.
Private sale, ...	30	2	1	12	10	17	11,292	23,112
Public sale, ...	40	14	4	9	4	18	20,708	47,059
Mortgage, ...	18	10	...	18	6	...	15,058	26,683
Total, ...	89	6	7	...	1	15	47,058	96,854
1851 to 1857.								
Private sale, ...	17	...	10	5	9	16	6,356	20,344
Public sale, ...	9	12	8	17	17	9	3,824	7,981
Mortgage, ...	7	9	2	8	12	8	3,574	8,535
Total, ...	34	2	10	12	4	13	13,754	76,860
1858 to 1869-70.								
Private sale, ...	31	11	2	10	13	9½	12,312	27,131
Public sale, ...	20	16	4	6	5	16	10,819	20,835
Mortgage, ...	31	1	9	11	11	19½	19,878	39,683
Total, ...	83	8	16	8	11	5½	42,909	87,654
1840 to 1869-70.								
Private sale, ...	78	14	3	8	14	2½	29,860	70,587
Public sale, ...	71	2	17	13	8	3	35,351	75,874
Mortgage, ...	57	...	12	18	15	7½	38,510	74,907
Total, ...	206	17	14	...	17	13½	103,721	2,21,363

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Description of transfer.	Total cultivated area which has been the subject of transfer.	Reverted to the original owners.	Area which has been the subject of sale or mortgage more than once.	Totals of columns 3 and 4.	Area alienated from its original owners.	Percentage of areas in column 6 to the total cultivated area.
Private sale, ...	29,860	2,209	5,428	7,632	22,228	19.07
Public sale, ...	35,351	3,314	8,876	12,190	23,161	19.58
Mortgage, ...	38,510	10,338	18,454	28,792	9,718	8.34
Total, ...	1,03,721	15,861	32,758	48,614	55,107	47.22

Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer.

Description of transfer.	Cultivated area in acres.	Price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Amount of purchase money per rupee of revenue.
1840 to 1850.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	
Private sale, ...	11,292	81,493	7 3 6	23,112	3.52
Public sale, ...	20,708	95,333	4 9 8	47,059	2.03
Mortgage, ...	15,058	55,510	3 11 0	26,683	2.08
Total, ...	47,058	2,32,336	4 15 0	96,854	2.39
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	6,356	41,775	7 0 8	20,344	2.20
Public sale, ...	3,824	21,560	5 10 2	7,981	2.70
Mortgage, ...	3,574	13,079	3 10 7	6,535	1.53
Total, ...	13,754	79,414	5 12 5	36,860	2.16
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	12,212	1,48,630	12 2 9	27,131	5.48
Public sale, ...	10,819	66,843	6 2 10	20,835	3.21
Mortgage, ...	19,878	2,17,346	10 14 11	39,688	5.67
Total, ...	42,909	4,32,719	10 1 4	87,654	4.93
1840 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	29,860	2,74,899	9 3 4	79,587	3.69
Public sale, ...	35,351	1,83,731	5 2 2	75,874	2.45
Mortgage, ...	38,510	2,85,836	7 6 9	74,907	3.77
Total, ...	103,721	7,44,470	7 2 10	2,31,368	33.6

During the first period, viz., 1840 to 1850, 47,058 acres of cultivated land, or 40.38 per cent. of the whole pargana, changed hands. Out of this Character of the transfers. area 10,974 acres have been recovered by the original proprietor, but the alienations made in 36,084 acres still remain undisturbed. The greater portion of these transfers however took place prior to Messrs. Robinson and Dick's revisions when the pargana was in the unsettled state already described by me. Between 1851 and 1857 comparatively few changes in proprietary ownership occurred and the prices realized by private and public sales were fair for that period. Since the mutiny sales by decrees of court have been frequent and mortgages numerous. Auctions for arrears of Government revenue have, on the contrary, been few and trifling. On the whole, 42,909 acres, or 36.82 per cent. of the cultivated area, have been alienated during the last 13 years, of which only 2,986 acres have reverted to the original proprietors. The prices which obtained in private sales and mortgages were good, but those at public sales were below the average considerably. This is accounted for by the fact that in most instances compulsory sales were only resorted to where there were some incumbrances, such as previous mortgages on the properties. The great number of alienations since 1857 would at first sight suggest a depressed state of the general proprietary body and a heavy pressure of the Government revenue. Such I have assured myself during my long acquaintance with the pargana is not the case. The Thakur, Ahir, Lodha and Musalman proprietors who form the great body of the landowners are, as a rule, very

extravagant and have been for years exceeding their incomes. Wealthy bankers, particularly Marwaris from Bikanir (the richest men in the district), have located themselves in different villages scattered over the pargana, have opened banking-houses, and have shown themselves most eager to lend money on landed security. The improvident zemindars could not resist the temptation of providing funds for their expensive tastes when they could borrow with such facility at their very doors, and the natural result has been a gradual but sure change of property from them to the thrifty money-lenders. It is worthy of notice that the owners of the finest and most leniently assessed estates, such as Sakhni, Eka and Padham (which are large and profitable talukas in themselves) have become the most hopelessly involved. The total cultivated area transferred since 1840 has been 103,721 acres. Of this area 15,861 acres have been recovered by the original proprietors, leaving 87,860 acres still alienated. Out of these 87,860 acres 32,753 acres are twice, or oftener, recorded on account of second sale or mortgage; hence permanent* transfers have been confined to 55,107 acres out of a total cultivated area of 116,525 acres. The remainder, viz., 61,418 acres, are still in the hands of the owners in possession at last settlement, or their heirs. Concisely 52·71 per cent. of the pargana still belongs to the hereditary zemindars of 1840, or their heirs, whilst 47·29 per cent. has become the property of purchasers or is in the possession of mortgagees. Eighty-one villages out of a total of 272 have wholly changed hands, three villages which were transferred have reverted to the original owners, partial alienations have taken place in 127, and in 61 no changes, except by succession, have occurred.

Comparison of areas of past and present settlements.

	Total area.	Lakhi- raj.	Barren.	Culturable wast	Lately thrown out of cultiva- tion.	Gardens and groves.	Irriga- tion.	Dry.	Total cultiva- tion.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Last settlement, ...	196,549	1,321	74,091	4,319	6,377	...	95,870	14,571	110,441
Present settlement,	205,441	...	68,800	15,515	1,874	2,787	101,591	14,874	116,465

The total area of the present survey exceeds that of Mr. Edmonstone's No. IV. statement by 8,892 acres, or 4·52 per cent. This difference, which is considerable, has been accounted for in chapter VI. of the district report. 1,321 acres were formerly exempted from assessment and were entered as "lakhiraj." The whole of this area has been resumed and is now paying revenue. The area under groves at last settlement cannot be ascertained—1st, on account of many of the old jumabandis being lost, and 2nd, from the imperfect state of the surveyor's statistics. I have therefore been obliged to leave this column blank as far as the past settlement is concerned. The "lately abandoned" area has decreased from 6,377 acres to 1,874 acres. Part of this decrease is owing to the insertion of lands occupied by groves under this head in the old statements, and part to the increase of cultivation which has taken place since 1840. Very little new fallow now remains, and there what is still uncultivated is of the worst description.

The present cultivated area exceeds that of 1840 by only 5·45 per cent.; but Mr. Dick, it must be remembered, states that the year in which Mr. Edmonstone's settlement was made was an exceptionally favourable one, and that the area then under the plough was considerably above the average of ordinary years. On examining the figures given by Messrs. Dick and Robinson, I find that in the 114 estates revised by them the total cultivation during 1845-46 amounted to 51,123 acres against 55,834 acres returned for 1840. Over half the pargana therefore cultivation had decreased 8·44 per cent. in the five years immediately following on Mr. Edmonstone's assessment. This points to an increase

* Note—By permanent transfer I imply transfers which have not been disturbed during the expired settlement.

of 14 per cent. between 1840 and 1870, but the falling off in cultivation most presumably must have been greater in the villages revised than in those where the jummas were not altered; hence, instead of putting the increase at 14 per cent., I have assumed it to be only 10 per cent.

The irrigated area by the present survey is 5·97 per cent. above that recorded by Mr. Edmonstone, but the ratio which it bears to the total cultivation has remained almost constant. In 1840 the percentage was 86·80, now it is 87·23. Mr. Dick remarks on the exaggeration of this item by Mr. Edmonstone, but on analysing his figures and those of Mr. Robinson I observe that although their irrigated area is 8·96 per cent. lower than that of Mr. Edmonstone, still the proportion which it bears to the cultivated area returned by them is just as high, being 87·57 per cent. If, therefore, any confidence is to be placed on statistics, I may safely conclude that at the three periods of 1840, 1845-46 and 1870, the ratios between the irrigated and cultivated areas, were almost identical and reached the high figure of 87 per cent.

No population statistics for last settlement now exist, but by adding on the four villages of Jajauli, Naoli, Makhanpur and Mahammadpur Nawada, I can compare with the enumerations made in 1850-51 and 1853:—

1850-51, ...	...	...	...	120,654
1853, ...	...	...	...	138,000
1872, ...	...	...	...	156,984

The increase on the 1850-51 census has been 30·11 per cent., and on that of 1853, 13·76 per cent.

The prevailing natural soils, as I have already remarked, are loam and clay, the latter being confined to the lowlands or inundated tracts. Bhur forms but an insignificant portion of the whole area; I therefore refrained from increasing the number of my soils on its account, and for assessment purposes classified the bhur lands with dumat soils of equal capabilities and paying similar rates. The outlying bhur hars, however, generally come under the heads of 3rd class barha or puth. The 3rd class barha, in addition, contains dumat deteriorated by the great prevalence of brackish water and baisurai, or scattered in isolated patches throughout the usar and mixed up with that soil. Fields which are absolutely dry were excluded from the gauhan and manjhas, hence in my soil list no unirrigated land appears under these heads.

I recognised three kinds of gauhan, and in grading them I was influenced by the following circumstances:—

- (1.) The greater or less fertility of their soil.
- (2.) The perfection or otherwise of their cultivation.
- (3.) The caste of the cultivators.
- (4.) The density or sparseness of the village populations.
- (5.) The quality of the water used for irrigation; and
- (6.) The rates actually prevalent.

My 1st class gauhan was very limited in area and is confined to a few of the oldest and best villages, with large populations and generally with Kachhi and Lodha tenantry. The 2nd gauhan is also very good, as its rate shows, and embraces the best lands of those estates which are on the whole beyond the average, but still not entitled to a place in the first rank. The 3rd gauhan exceeds in area the other two combined, and contains the remainder of the home lands which I thought worthy of being so classed. In a few of the bhur villages, in several newly-formed outlying hamlets, and in some of the estates overrun with baisurai and irrigated solely from wells with brackish water, I have admitted no gauhan at all, as the fields which would correspond to gauhan elsewhere are not superior in productive qualities to ordinary manjha. The manjha I have formed into two and the irrigated barha into three classes.

In making such distinctions I have been guided by the same principles which regulated my action in separating the gauhans, giving greater weight however to natural fertility of soil and the facilities or difficulties of irrigation. I have been very careful in the selection of the irrigated 1st class barha, and have included in it only the best outlying fields of *pure* dumat soil, compactly situated and perfectly watered; hence it is superior to the same description of land in other parganas of the district, and ought to, and does, pay higher rates. The soil naturally is excellent. There are four dry barhas. The first is composed of fairly good dumat which is not habitually irrigated, but in which irrigation is possible. Wells have existed and traces of them still exist, but they have been abandoned either on account of their affording an insufficient and scanty supply, or from the noxious character of the water. The possibility even of getting at water if urgently required sets a higher value on this land than it would otherwise fetch, and it therefore lets at higher rates than tracts absolutely dry. The fourth unirrigated barha is of very bad quality and is composed principally of sloping or uneven bhur fields on the sand ridges. I separated the home from the outlying tarais and divided the former into two classes. The area of the 1st class is small, but on account of its great superiority I was obliged to keep it distinct. The ordinary or outlying tarais are three in number, and were arranged according to the richness of their soil and their greater or less freedom from inundation. Taken as a whole they are better than the average tarais of any other parganas in the district; good clay is the prevailing soil. The alluvial lands of the Arind are especially productive and fertile. The maiyar is of the usual character found in most parganas, and does not need any particular notice.

Soil areas, soil rates, and estimated assets.

Soil.	Area.		Rate.		Assumed rental.
	In bighas.	In acres.	Per bigha.	Per acre.	
Gauhan 1st,	3,014	1,717	Rs. a. p. 7 0 0	Rs. a. p. 12 4 7	21,098 0 0
Ditto 2nd,	9,240	5,262	5 12 0	10 1 6	53,130 0 0
Ditto 3rd,	15,453	8,800	4 8 0	7 14 4	69,538 8 0
Manjha 1st,	13,679	7,733	4 0 0	7 0 4	54,316 0 0
Ditto 2nd,	30,995	17,651	3 8 0	6 2 4	1,08,482 8 0
Irrigated barha dumat 1st,	23,189	13,206	3 0 0	5 4 3	69,567 0 0
Ditto 2nd,	34,771	19,804	3 8 0	4 6 3	86,927 8 0
Ditto bhur,	19,606	11,162	2 0 0	3 8 2	32,212 0 0
Dry barha dumat 1st,	12,923	7,359	1 12 0	3 1 2	22,615 4 0
Ditto 2nd,	8,478	4,828	1 4 0	2 3 1	10,597 0 0
Ditto bhur,	1,545	880	1 0 0	1 12 1	1,545 0 0
Ditto puth,	549	312	0 12 0	1 5 1	411 12 0
Home tarai 1st,	180	102	5 0 0	8 12 5	900 0 0
Ditto 2nd,	1,354	771	4 0 0	7 0 4	5,416 0 0
Tarai 1st,	7,084	4,006	3 0 0	5 4 3	21,102 0 0
Ditto 2nd,	9,899	5,637	2 8 0	4 6 3	24,747 8 0
Ditto 3rd,	10,083	5,742	2 0 0	3 8 2	20,166 0 0
Maiyar,	2,727	1,553	1 4 0	2 3 1	3,408 12 0
Total,	204,619	116,525	2 15 11	5 4 2	6,13,180 12 0

Decrease since survey ... 60
116,465

A careful study of the detailed village remarks made by Messrs. Dick and Robinson convinces me that in those estates revised by them they certainly allowed the zemindars full 40 per cent. of rentals which were even then both moderate and attainable. Mr. Edmonstone avowedly assessed at 65 per cent. of his estimated rentals, and it is clear from the papers still extant that he adhered very closely to his revenue-rates. Both the revising officers were strongly of opinion that 35 per cent. was too slight a margin to set aside for the proprietors: hence I may confidently assume that in none of the villages where Mr. Edmonstone's jummas were retained did the zemindars enjoy as profits less than 35 per cent. of the then current rentals. Starting from the hypotheses, 1st, that in the revised villages the jummas were not over 60 per cent. of the assumed rentals; and 2nd, that in the villages which escaped revision at least 35 per

Comparison of assumed rentals and rates of past and present settlements.

cent. were realized as profits by the proprietors, I arrive at a close approximation of the rental of the pargana between 1840 and 1850. Estimated pargana rental

$$= \frac{\text{Standard jumma of revised villages} \times 100}{60} + \frac{\text{Jumma of remaining villages} \times 100}{65}$$

$$= \frac{1,25,882 \times 100}{60} + \frac{1,38,292 \times 100}{65}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2,09,803 + 2,12,757$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 4,22,560.$$

Mr. Edmonstone's rental at $\frac{100}{65}$ of his demand is Rs. 4,32,151, or only Rs. 9,591 in excess of the amount just worked out. Allowing Rs. 5,480 for the new fallow which he valued at a rent-rate of Re. 0-13-9, his estimated rental on cultivation was Rs. 4,26,671. This estimation of his must therefore have been a very equitable one, and proves that his soil rates on which it was based were representative ones for that period. Dividing Rs. 4,26,671 by Mr. Edmonstone's cultivated Marea (110,441 acres), I obtain an all-round rate of Rs. 3-13-10 per acre. The average rent-rate paid in 1840-41 by *bonâ fide* tenants in those villages revised by Mr. Dick I have discovered from the papers prepared by that officer to be Rs. 3-13-3 per acre. Those villages were certainly not above the general run of the parganah; hence this actually acknowledged rate is another convincing proof of the fairness of Mr. Edmonstone's rates and his estimated assets. My assumed rental amounts to Rs. 6,13,181, and my rate on cultivation is Rs. 5-4-2. The increase in estimated assets since 1840 has been 43·71 per cent. and the advance in all-round rate 36·12 per cent.

Financial results. The total jumma, exclusive of cesses in the last year of the expired settlement, was Rs. 2,55,376.

And its incidence—

			Rs. a. p.
(1)	On the total area per acre	...	1 3 10
(2)	On the malguzari area per acre	...	1 13 10
(3)	On the cultivated area per acre	...	2 3 2
	The total revised jumma exclusive of cesses was	...	Rs. 2,92,880.
	or within Rs. 13,710 of half estimated assets.		

And its incidence—

			Rs. a. p.
(1)	On the total area per acre	...	1 6 9
(2)	On the malguzari area per acre	...	2 2 4
(3)	On the cultivated area per acre	...	2 8 3

The increase therefore in pure revenue has been Rs. 37,504, or 14·68 per cent.

Including cesses—

The total demand of the last year of the expired settlement was	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,66,852
And the total demand of the revised assessments,	...				" 3,22,168
giving an increase of Rs. 55,316, or 20·73 per cent.					
Prior to assessment the recorded rental was	...	...			" 4,45,706
And the corrected rental at maurusi rates	...	...			" 4,74,837
After the completion of rent enhancements subsequent to assessment the jumma bandis exhibited a recorded rental of,					" 4,64,526
Which on valuing the nominally rented areas at the average rate paid by occupancy tenants became	...	...			" 5,05,098
The rise in recorded rental has therefore been	...	...			" 18,820
And in the corrected rental	...	...			" 30,261

Since the close of the settlement the rent courts of the district have been busily engaged in enhancing rents, and many private adjustments must also have taken place, thereby adding considerably to the zemindari profits.

M. A. McCONAGHEY,
Settlement Officer.

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of 5 years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
1	Apur, ...	With Labhausa,			2,301	2,301	1,888	2,300	1,443
2	Utrara, ...	1,086	1,286	1,311	1,883	1,150	996	1,000	674
3	Atabri, ...	With Labhausa,			2,225	2,300	1,100	1,500	1,131
4	Aturra, ...	2,537	1,063	1,301	1,225	1,275	768	1,100	999
5	Itauli, ...	With Kondar,				639	W i t h Kondar.	600	275
6	Ahmedpur Marha, ...	With Pharha,			1,475	1,475	1,000	1,200	1,084
7	Azampur Silauta, ...	With Parham,			575	675	507	600	459
8	Akbarpur, Masra Sakhini, ...	With Sakhini,				1,445	W i t h Sakhini.	850	602
9	Akbarpur, Masra Kutabpur, ...	1,265	1,001	1,105	1,151	1,350	1,115	1,200	690
10	Akbarpur, Masra Mastpur, ...	With Mastpur,				301	W i t h Mastpur.	310	231
11	Akhaipur, ...	With Labhausa,			750	270	450	320	194
12	Agaudha, ...	With Ajaibpur,				690	W i t h Bakhaoli	730	456
13	Indraj, ...	With Baltigarh,			475	575	575	700	400
14	Aurangabad Jaarana, ...	With Atur- ra	503	575	475	550	473	600	258
15	Orhampur, ...	With Beht and Nizampur Jujahat,						450	449
16	Oresar, 10 biswas, ...	With Labhausa,			4,151	3,301	3,679	2,500	2,253
17	Oresar, 2½ biswas, ...	With Oresar, 7½ biswas,						1,100	816
18	Oresar, 7½ biswas, ...	With Labhausa,			4,226	2,750	4,147	1,200	902
19	Ulaipur, ...	Ditto,			506	505	498	580	385
20	Eka, ...	Included in zila Aligarh,			5,300	7,100	9,112	10,500	8,431
21	Ikhu, ...	With Labhausa,			2,751	1,300	2,719	1,400	931
22	Bithwara, ...	1,000	With Parham.	1,225	1,100	1,325	1,184	1,050	787
23	Bajni, ...	With Kaurara Buzurg,						870	619
24	Bijauli, ...	With Khairgarh,				846	846	980	543
25	Bajhera buzurg, ...	3,081	3,081	3,264	1,502	1,251	1,251	1,200	619
26	Bajhera khurd, ...	With Jajauli, -			601	491	350	500	315
27	Bachhlai, ...	With Labhausa,			213	350	350	330	315
28	Badanpur, ...	Ditto,			635	575	500	540	229
29	Baragaon, ...	2,416	2,416	2,651	2,816	2,000	2,868	3,500	2,596
30	Barthara, ...	With Labhausa,			1,025	1,000	791	1,000	706
31	Barauli, ...	With Khairgarh,				852	852	950	604
32	Bilaspur, ...	With Darapur Milaoli,				742	W i t h Darapur Milaoli.	800	466
33	Baltigarh Deojit, ...	4,941	4,941	4,604	4,076	1,875	3,536	1,200	700
34	Baltigarh Raghol, ...	With Baltigarh Deojit,					675	800	408
35	Balipur Tapishya, ...	2,101	2,101	2,378	2,001	1,901	1,901	1,900	1,099
36	Banbirpur Kurhiya, ...	With Labhausa,			1,391	1,051	1,051	1,100	677
37	Banwara, ...	1,011	1,311	1,451	1,750	1,750	1,408	1,550	1,284
38	Banipura, ...	With Khairgarh,				538	538	700	348
39	Bawaln, ...	Ditto,				930	930	1,150	555
40	Beht, ...	2,565	2,565	3,401	3,401	2,351	3,739	2,060	1,290
41	Bahlolpur, ...	With Bithwara,						250	103
42	Bhadan, ...	With Labhausa,			838	838	760	840	684
43	Bhamai, ...	1,285	1,286	1,901	1,501	795	1,135	900	591
44	Bhaipur, ...	With Darapur Milaoli,				610	W i t h Darapur Milaoli.	660	531
45	Bhadana, ...	With Labhausa,			3,325	3,408	3,378	4,000	2,655
46	Bhikar, ...	With Darapur Milaoli,				701	W i t h Darapur Milaoli.	700	580
47	Bhagner, ...	With Labhausa,			2,601	2,850	3,730	3,000	2,492
48	Bhagwantpur, ...	With Khairgarh,				251	251	280	130
49	Bhur Gadha, ...	With Labhausa,			441	475	300	500	291
50	Bhogpur, ...	Ditto,			351	351	300	240	155
51	Bhikanpur Masra Sakhini, ...	With Sakhini,				1,540	W i t h Sakhini,	1,050	736
52	Bhikanpur, Masra Parham,	With Parham,				480	W i t h Parham.	W i t h Parham.	420
53	Bhendi, ...	With Farida Barauli,			1,351	1,351	1,297	1,500	1,007
54	Parham, ...	Included in zila Ali- garh.			7,000	6,500	7,850	8,318	5,631
55	Parauli, ...	With Khairgarh.	4,000	4,288	950	950	802	900	507

Pargana Mustafabad.

DETAIL OF AREAS.												
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.						Total assessable.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Bagha.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated						
						Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
498	...	498	112	19	7	769	38	807	945	1 9 6	2 6 11	2 13 7
159	...	159	28	7	43	400	37	437	515	1 7 9	1 15 0	2 4 7
177	...	177	235	...	3	547	159	706	944	1 5 5	1 9 5	2 2 0
435	...	435	37	15	2	438	72	510	564	1 1 7	1 15 2	2 2 6
26	...	26	14	2	...	190	43	233	249	2 2 11	2 6 6	2 9 2
191	...	191	196	25	35	419	218	637	893	1 3 2	1 7 3	2 0 8
169	...	169	43	4	11	202	80	282	290	1 4 11	2 1 1	2 9 4
134	...	134	45	2	2	245	174	419	468	1 6 7	1 13 1	2 0 5
174	...	174	42	39	...	382	53	435	516	1 11 10	2 5 2	2 13 2
47	...	47	15	8	...	124	37	161	184	1 5 6	1 10 11	1 14 9
36	...	36	24	5	2	118	9	127	158	1 10 5	2 0 5	2 8 4
99	...	99	52	4	2	299	...	299	357	1 9 7	2 0 9	2 7 1
65	...	65	18	3	...	314	...	314	335	1 12 0	2 1 5	2 3 8
30	...	30	14	6	...	188	20	208	228	2 5 2	2 10 1	2 14 1
199	...	199	37	...	...	194	19	213	250	1 0 0	1 12 10	2 1 9
825	...	825	223	58	7	940	190	1,130	1,418	1 1 9	1 12 2	2 3 4
322	...	322	26	19	3	330	116	446	494	1 5 7	2 3 7	2 7 5
309	...	309	121	12	...	453	7	460	593	1 5 3	2 0 5	2 9 9
178	...	178	19	...	2	186	...	186	207	1 8 1	2 12 10	3 1 11
3,320	...	3,320	690	47	99	3,837	388	4,225	5,111	1 2 11	2 0 10	2 7 2
353	...	353	139	1	6	338	94	432	478	1 8 1	2 6 9	3 3 10
340	...	340	33	22	8	349	35	384	447	1 5 4	2 5 7	2 24 9
166	...	166	104	13	9	177	150	327	453	1 6 6	1 14 9	2 10 7
69	...	69	26	6	1	334	107	441	474	1 12 10	2 1 1	2 3 6
191	...	191	3	17	2	367	39	406	428	2 1 7	2 0 7	3 3 3
84	...	84	17	19	1	175	19	194	231	1 9 5	2 2 8	2 9 3
107	...	107	3	3	...	129	73	202	203	1 0 9	1 9 4	1 10 1
17	...	17	3	9	...	210	...	200	212	2 5 9	2 8 9	2 11 2
1,224	...	1,224	107	29	57	1,118	61	1,179	1,372	1 5 7	2 8 10	2 15 6
226	...	226	103	6	6	365	...	365	480	1 6 8	2 1 4	2 11 10
188	...	188	7	5	...	323	81	404	416	1 9 2	2 4 6	2 5 7
157	...	157	7	2	...	270	30	300	309	1 11 6	2 9 5	2 10 8
178	...	178	39	30	2	437	14	451	522	1 13 9	2 7 10	2 14 1
91	...	91	8	15	1	234	54	288	312	1 15 9	2 9 0	2 12 5
403	...	403	63	5	1	548	79	627	696	1 11 8	2 11 8	3 0 4
189	...	189	16	3	2	419	48	467	488	1 9 4	2 4 1	2 5 8
533	...	533	62	19	13	550	107	657	751	1 2 4	2 1 0	2 5 9
24	...	24	18	8	...	388	...	388	324	2 0 2	2 2 7	2 6 11
54	...	54	65	1	2	409	24	433	501	2 1 2	2 4 9	2 10 6
440	...	440	94	30	4	611	121	732	850	1 8 10	2 5 8	2 11 9
8	...	8	2	1	...	92	...	92	95	2 6 10	2 10 1	2 11 6
341	...	341	11	4	5	314	9	323	343	1 3 8	2 7 2	2 9 7
230	...	230	26	2	1	317	15	332	361	1 8 4	2 7 11	2 11 4
254	...	254	21	5	2	211	38	249	277	1 8 11	2 6 1	2 10 5
675	...	675	230	44	15	1,361	330	1,691	1,980	1 8 1	2 0 4	2 5 10
208	...	208	52	...	...	220	100	320	372	1 3 4	1 14 1	2 3 0
1,112	...	1,112	99	23	5	1,129	131	1,260	1,380	1 3 3	2 2 9	2 6 1
6	...	6	6	4	...	114	...	114	124	2 2 6	2 4 1	2 7 3
56	...	56	34	3	1	197	...	197	235	1 11 6	2 2 0	2 8 7
16	...	16	21	4	1	90	23	113	139	1 8 9	1 11 8	2 2 0
224	...	224	41	10	21	338	102	440	512	1 6 10	2 0 9	2 6 2
129	...	129	127	...	8	95	61	156	291	With Parham.		
409	...	409	46	3	7	517	25	542	598	1 7 10	2 8 2	2 12 3
1,368	...	1,368	538	105	24	3,459	117	3,576	4,243	1 10 8	2 3 8	2 11 4
187	...	187	8	17	2	293	...	293	320	1 12 5	2 13 0	3 1 2

Number.	Name of village.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
56	Patara, ...	With Labhausa,			3,393	3,151	3,151	3,500	2,614
57	Patti, ...	With Ruhansi,			405	405	With Ruhansi.	450	387
58	Patikra, ...	910	With Parham.	1,200	1,600	1,265	1,432	1,400	860
59	Pathraua, ...	With Khairgarh,			752	752	752	900	564
60	Pachwah, ...	With Labhausa,			1,414	1,600	1,400	1,700	1,309
61	Parariya, ...	With Farida,			650	691	691	700	302
62	Prampur, ...	With Darapur Milaoli,			970	970	With Darapur Milaoli.	1,000	742
63	Partabpur, ...	With Angadpur, pargana Shikohabad.			620	620	620	660	310
64	Firhipur, ...	With Bhamai,			475	475	475	650	471
65	Pilakhtar Jait, ...	With Labhausa,			With Pilakhtar Fateh.	835	835	940	600
66	Pilakhtar Fateh, ...	Ditto,			2,160	1,924	940	1,150	855
67	Paliya Aima, ...	50	50	150	110	136	110	150	108
68	Paliya 2nd, ...	582	582	644	699	1,352	671	600	822
69	Paliya khurd, ...	With Darapur Milaoli,			285	285	With Darapur Milaoli.	320	125
70	Paliya 3rd, ...	With Paliya 2nd,					With Paliya 2nd.	660	856
71	Paliya kalan, ...	With Kondri,			351	351	With Kondri.	320	210
72	Pohpgarh, ...	With Shekhupur Hatwant,			475	475	475	490	252
73	Pendhat, ...	With Labhausa,			2,742	2,935	2,456	3,600	2,989
74	Pharha, ...	15,000	15,000	13,704	2,551	2,646	2,626	3,000	1,620
75	Tanda, ...	With Farham,			1,360	1,950	1,943	2,000	1,396
76	Tikri, ...	With Kondar,			1,800	1,025	With Kondar.	900	581
77	Torarpur Bothri, ...	With Bajhera Buzurg,			625	660	550	680	367
78	Tika Mai, ...	With Farida Barauli,			401	401	200	320	169
79	Thathi, ...	With Uresar, 7½ biswas,			550	550	With Uresar, 7½ biswas.	500	499
80	Thanu Mai, ...	2,178	2,178	2,501	2,601	2,401	2,290	2,400	1,250
81	Tharava, ...	With Labhausa,			901	920	910	1,050	485
82	Jajumai, ...	6,795	6,795	6,971	1,851	2,001	1,700	1,800	944
83	Jarauli, ...	With Khairgarh,			1,300	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,252
84	Jasrana, ...	8,925	8,925	9,603	2,315	2,996	3,458	3,900	2,692
85	Jakhara, ...	With Khairgarh,			760	760	760	1,200	640
86	Jalalpur, ...	With Darapur Milaoli,			535	535	With Darapur Milaoli.	450	317
87	Jamalipur, ...	With Khairgarh,			1,025	1,265	1,000	1,130	1,142
88	Jona Mai, ...	With Aturra.	402	411	375	500	450	500	425
89	Jabanpur, ...	With Labhausa,			411	501	459	500	448
90	Jhapara, ...	With Farida Barauli,			1,801	2,400	2,359	2,600	1,758
91	Jaitpur, ...	With Labhausa,			1,155	1,100	1,030	1,100	897
92	Chiraoli, ...	Jitto,			545	600	600	630	505
93	Chinari, ...	1,219	With Parham.	1,400	1,600	1,600	1,362	1,420	946
94	Chandrai, ...	With Aturra.	561	701	625	701	650	800	479
95	Chanrai, ...	With Ikhu,			1,451	1,451	With Ikhu.	1,300	1,323
96	Husenpur Jage, ...	With Naikpur,			251	351	300	380	249
97	Husenpur Garhiya, ...	With Labhausa,			662	665	592	630	436
98	Khudadpur, ...	With Farham,			700	748	669	800	547
99	Khushakpur, ...	With Labhausa,			375	375	200	200	130
100	Khairgarh, ...	9,001	7,001	9,814	9,951	1,200	2,579	1,600	988
101	Dadanpur, ...	With Ajalpur Rakhaoli,			400	400	With Rakhaoli.	460	235
102	Darapur Basaini, ...	With Farida Barauli,			1,125	1,295	850	1,000	725
103	Darapur Milaoli, ...	With Dhurha (Dhura),			5,501	1,250	6,158	1,350	908
104	Dapa Mai, ...	With Sakhini,			700	700	With Sakhini.	850	696

Pargana Mustafabad—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREAS.													
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.							Total assessable.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Bagha.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.							
						Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.					
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
896	...	896	202	34	11	1,460	11	1,471	1,718	1 5 5	2 0 7	2 6 1	
152	...	152	2	8	...	230	...	230	235	1 2 7	1 14 8	1 15 4	
245	...	245	67	18	6	524	...	524	615	1 10 0	2 4 5	2 10 9	
119	...	119	99	10	10	348	18	326	445	1 9 2	2 0 4	2 12 2	
491	...	491	55	18	3	682	60	742	818	1 4 9	2 1 3	2 4 8	
31	...	31	8	12	...	228	23	251	271	2 5 1	2 9 4	2 12 7	
318	...	318	35	1	2	354	32	386	424	1 5 7	2 5 9	2 9 5	
27	...	27	19	21	...	216	27	243	283	2 2 1	2 5 4	2 11 5	
205	...	205	16	...	1	214	35	249	266	1 6 1	2 7 1	2 9 9	
245	...	245	7	4	31	298	15	313	355	1 9 1	2 10 4	3 0 6	
420	...	420	31	4	4	371	25	396	435	1 5 6	2 10 4	2 14 5	
30	...	30	8	...	...	70	...	70	78	1 6 3	1 14 9	2 2 3
443	...	443	20	4	7	332	116	348	379	0 11 8	1 3 4	1 11 7	
11	...	11	2	...	1	111	...	111	114	2 10 3	2 14 4	2 15 7	
323	...	323	133	2	52	333	13	346	533	0 12 4	1 3 9	1 14 6	
75	...	75	21	...	1	103	10	113	135	1 8 4	2 5 11	2 12 4	
63	...	63	4	...	...	145	40	185	189	1 14 6	2 8 8	2 9 6
916	...	916	276	90	184	1,242	281	1,523	2,073	1 3 3	1 11 9	2 5 9	
351	...	351	182	71	32	714	270	984	1,269	1 13 7	2 5 10	3 0 9	
439	...	439	27	18	6	752	44	806	857	1 8 8	2 5 4	2 7 8	
120	...	120	74	6	8	373	...	373	461	1 8 9	1 15 3	2 6 7	
90	...	90	9	6	1	229	32	261	277	1 13 8	2 7 3	2 9 8	
20	...	20	4	...	1	133	11	144	149	1 14 4	2 2 4	2 3 7	
223	...	223	45	1	2	179	49	228	276	1 0 0	1 13 0	2 3 1	
335	...	335	26	9	50	787	43	830	915	1 14 9	2 9 11	2 14 3	
110	...	110	11	19	...	345	...	345	375	2 2 8	2 12 10	3 0 8	
189	...	189	43	8	...	585	119	704	755	1 14 6	2 6 2	2 8 11	
654	...	654	51	10	4	633	...	633	698	1 1 9	2 2 5	2 5 11	
860	...	860	239	57	7	1,385	244	1,529	1,832	1 7 3	2 2 1	2 8 10	
223	...	223	13	14	1	383	6	389	417	1 14 0	2 14 0	3 1 4	
79	...	79	6	...	3	130	99	229	238	1 6 9	1 14 3	1 15 5	
496	...	496	131	7	8	416	84	500	646	0 15 10	1 11 11	2 4 2	
148	...	148	7	3	...	199	68	267	277	1 2 10	1 12 11	1 13 11	
168	...	168	66	12	4	191	6	197	280	1 1 10	1 12 7	2 3 7	
635	...	635	123	17	11	895	107	1,002	1,153	1 7 3	2 4 1	2 9 6	
386	...	386	13	9	4	455	30	485	511	1 3 7	2 2 5	2 4 3	
243	...	243	22	2	1	287	...	287	262	1 3 11	2 6 5	2 10 6	
388	...	388	42	15	2	470	29	499	558	1 8 0	2 8 9	2 13 6	
123	...	123	15	7	2	280	52	332	356	1 10 9	2 3 11	2 6 7	
508	...	508	287	18	1	509	...	509	815	1 5 9	2 3 4	3 8 7	
40	...	40	4	1	...	204	...	204	209	1 6 6	1 10 9	1 11 5	
117	...	117	9	3	...	153	154	307	319	1 7 1	1 15 7	2 0 10	
169	...	169	37	18	9	290	24	314	378	1 7 5	2 1 10	2 8 9	
7	...	7	56	1	3	110	53	163	223	0 13 11	0 14 3	1 3 8	
297	...	297	59	76	6	550	...	550	691	1 9 11	2 4 11	2 14 7	
52	...	52	21	...	...	123	39	162	183	1 15 3	2 8 8	2 13 5
80	...	80	79	4	7	334	231	565	645	1 6 1	1 8 10	1 12 10	
431	...	431	47	26	3	333	63	396	472	1 7 11	2 13 9	2 6 6	
211	...	211	89	1	2	308	85	393	485	1 3 6	1 12 0	2 2 7	

Number.	Name of village.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
105	Darbarpur, ...	With Pharha,			318	346	290	350	365
106	Dargapur, ...	With Sakhini,				203	With Sakhini.	580	3.5
107	Dinauli Gorwa, ...	2,027	2,027	2,801	2,401	2,560	2,553	2,800	1,767
108	Dugna, ...	With Sakhini,				1,445	With Sakhini.	1,100	594
109	Dand, ...	With Labhausa,			410	410	347	450	384
110	Dewa, ...	With Labhausa,			1,425	1,425	1,280	1,400	1,681
111	Deori Faridpur, ...	550	With Parham.	900	851	851	595	900	774
112	Deohli, ...	With Jajumai,			3,278	3,278	2,841	3,000	1,810
113	Dharampur, ...	With Labhausa,			756	675	588	650	447
114	Rampur, ...	With Parham,			1,900	1,900	1,891	2,200	1,428
115	Ranipur, ...	With Ajaibpur Rakhaoli,				501	With Rakhaoli	490	256
116	Rakhaoli, ...	With Ajaibpur,				1,151	6,133	1,340	795
117	Ranwa, ...	With Khairgarh,				275	275	320	206
118	Ruddarpur, ...	With Labhausa,			361	450	450	500	455
119	Ruhansi, ...	With Labhausa,			1,365	1,400	1,600	1,350	1,347
120	Rehna, ...	With Sakhini,				800	With Sakhini.	500	501
121	Rehpura, ...	With Khairgarh,				351	351	460	281
122	Riwan, ...	With Pharha,			1,360	1,360	1,792	1,450	1,018
123	Santhi, ...	With Khairgarh,				755	755	950	498
124	Sakhini, ...	9,000	7,000	9,814	9,951	974	11,400	2,000	1,045
125	Sahuwai, ...	With Farida Barauli,			1,051	1,051	600	800	663
126	Sabalpur, ...	With Dikhtauli,			902	902	902	1,100	606
127	Sarai Das, ...	With Balipur Tapishiya,				200	200	230	112
128	Sarmai, ...	With Sakhini,				327	With Sakhini.	1,100	541
129	Sagrai, ...	With Bajhera Buzurg,			551	651	550	600	722
130	Salempur Jasrana, ...	1,223	1,223	1,255	1,325	1,250	1,377	1,280	845
131	Salempur Khutana, ...	With Parham,			700	1,100	1,125	1,500	932
132	Singhpur, ...	With Labhausa,			435	628	548	500	672
133	Sobhanpur, ...	Ditto,			701	701	598	640	412
134	Suraon, ...	Ditto,			1,155	1,200	1,020	1,200	1,108
135	Surel, ...	With Parham,			340	425	550	550	481
136	Sunao, ...	With Labhausa,			1,000	1,000	866	1,070	657
137	Sondra, ...	1,701	1,701	1,916	1,701	1,616	1,450	1,500	1,015
138	Sonai, ...	With Labhausa,			2,001	2,001	1,983	1,330	780
139	Siyaori, ...	With Sakhini,				282	With Sakhini.	850	500
140	Setai, ...	With Labhausa,			315	315	150	150	239
141	Shadipur, ...	With Bajhera Buzurg.	2,750	2,801	2,711	2,551	2,350	2,550	2,029
142	Shekhpura, ...	With Khairgarh,				300	300	400	192
143	Shekhanpur, ...	With Rakhaoli,				1,393	With Rakhaoli.	1,300	864
144	Shekhpur Hatwant, ...	With Pharha,			4,217	3,550	3,550	3,700	1,962
145	Sheomai, ...	With Jajumai,			95	935	700	780	673
146	Sandalpur, ...	With Baltigarh,				1,075	With Baltigarh.	1,100	619
147	Alampur Pilakhtar, ...	With Labhausa,			475	486	400	500	528
148	Alipur Mohnipur, ...	Ditto,			300	375	325	350	390
149	Ajaibpur, ...	With Pharha,			5,525	721	With Rakhaoli.	760	633
150	Fazilpur Jarela, ...	With Labhausa,			555	501	450	600	336
151	Fatehpur Pat, ...	Ditto,			976	976	915	560	798
152	Fatehpur Khas, ...	Ditto,			380	283	225	260	140
153	Fatehpur Katena, ...	624	624	851	625	650	500	600	475
154	Fatehpur Kondar, ...	With Kondar,				650	With Kondar.	600	326
155	Farida Barauli, ...	5,544	5,544	7,011	301	401	401	480	262
156	Farida Beht, ...	With Beht,				825	With Beht.	500	709
157	Farida Pendhat, ...	With Labhausa,			836	886	836	500	362

Pargana Mustafabad—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREAS.												
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.						Total assessable.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Baghs.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.						
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
121	...	121	69	...	1	160	14	174	244	0 15 4	1 6 11	2 0 2
77	...	77	25	1	...	237	15	252	278	1 10 2	2 1 5	2 4 10
690	...	690	47	12	5	948	65	1,013	1,077	1 9 4	2 9 7	2 12 1
120	...	120	25	10	10	429	...	429	474	1 13 7	2 5 1	2 9 0
141	...	141	29	1	2	187	24	211	243	1 2 9	1 13 7	2 2 1
1,020	...	1,020	85	15	15	450	96	546	661	0 13 4	2 2 0	2 9 0
353	...	353	32	9	19	310	51	361	421	1 2 7	2 2 2	2 7 11
6:5	...	695	34	57	11	946	67	1,013	1,115	1 10 6	2 11 1	2 15 5
153	...	153	55	1	...	238	...	238	294	1 7 3	2 3 4	2 11 8
467	...	467	114	42	17	678	110	788	961	1 8 8	2 4 7	2 10 8
56	...	56	14	...	...	165	21	186	200	1 14 7	2 7 2	2 10 2
226	...	226	85	11	3	470	...	470	569	1 10 11	2 5 8	2 13 7
20	...	20	19	...	...	104	63	167	186	1 8 10	1 11 7	1 14 8
115	...	115	93	...	...	24	...	24	340	1 1 7	1 7 6	2 0 2
502	...	502	177	16	2	594	56	650	845	1 0 0	1 9 7	2 1 3
229	...	229	28	...	1	171	72	243	272	0 15 11	1 13 5	2 0 10
19	...	19	21	7	...	222	12	234	262	1 10 2	1 12 1	1 15 5
258	...	258	118	4	1	568	69	637	760	1 6 9	1 14 6	2 4 5
116	...	116	26	3	1	319	33	352	382	1 14 6	2 7 9	2 11 2
213	...	213	66	24	...	742	...	742	832	1 14 7	2 6 6	2 11 2
144	...	144	102	...	3	335	79	414	519	1 3 4	1 8 8	1 14 11
211	...	211	8	6	11	367	3	370	395	1 13 10	2 12 7	2 15 7
20	...	20	3	1	...	88	...	88	92	2 0 10	2 8 0	2 9 2
86	...	86	43	3	...	381	28	409	455	2 0 6	2 6 8	2 11 1
352	...	352	31	2	...	303	34	337	370	0 13 3	1 9 4	1 12 6
235	...	235	74	9	7	520	...	520	610	1 8 3	2 1 7	2 7 5
394	...	394	5	13	24	491	2	496	538	1 9 9	2 12 8	3 0 5
320	...	320	129	14	20	170	19	189	352	0 11 4	1 6 9	2 10 4
136	...	136	33	4	2	194	43	237	276	1 8 10	2 5 1	2 11 2
594	...	594	41	19	5	417	32	449	514	1 1 4	2 5 4	2 10 9
167	...	167	32	1	3	278	...	278	314	1 2 3	1 12 0	1 15 8
299	...	299	14	11	4	329	...	329	358	1 10 1	2 15 10	3 4 0
412	...	412	56	15	2	410	120	530	603	1 7 8	2 7 9	2 13 3
184	...	184	29	5	5	464	73	537	576	1 12 0	2 4 11	2 7 7
131	...	131	16	1	1	51	...	51	369	1 11 2	2 4 10	2 6 9
68	...	68	44	5	2	77	43	120	171	0 10 0	0 14 6	1 4 0
965	...	965	92	13	20	811	128	939	1,064	1 4 1	2 6 4	2 11 5
22	...	22	17	1	...	132	20	152	170	2 1 4	2 5 8	2 10 1
227	...	227	41	1	2	394	199	593	637	1 8 1	2 0 8	2 3 1
324	...	324	171	31	30	1,077	329	1,406	1,638	1 14 2	2 4 1	2 10 1
182	...	182	110	5	19	168	191	359	493	1 2 6	1 9 3	2 2 9
153	...	153	28	23	...	407	8	415	466	1 12 5	2 5 9	2 10 5
309	...	309	2	1	3	190	23	213	219	0 15 2	2 4 6	2 5 7
162	...	162	33	...	40	155	...	155	228	0 14 4	1 3 7	2 4 1
263	...	263	99	...	2	269	...	269	370	1 3 2	2 0 10	2 13 2
134	...	134	18	1	1	180	2	182	202	1 12 6	2 15 6	3 4 9
412	...	412	7	14	2	33	33	363	386	1 3 3	2 7 9	2 10 4
39	...	39	1	...	4	96	...	96	101	1 13 9	2 9 2	2 11 2
144	...	144	26	2	2	257	44	301	331	1 4 3	1 13 0	1 15 11
57	...	57	20	...	15	177	57	234	269	1 13 5	2 3 8	2 9 0
32	...	32	6	26	...	161	37	198	230	1 13 4	2 1 5	2 6 8
233	...	233	115	...	1	248	112	360	476	0 13 6	1 4 2	1 10 8
180	...	180	9	20	...	203	...	203	232	1 6 1	2 2 6	2 7 4

Number	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of 5 years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.
158	Kadipur, ...	With Parham,		1,550	1,800	1,800	1,788	2,100	1,513
159	Kana Kana, ...	With Labhausa,			550	600	480	590	436
160	Katana, ...	Ditto,			2,501	2,501	2,381	2,700	1,859
161	Katrai, ...	With Kaurara Buzurg,			801	1,050	801	1,000	859
162	Katora, ...	With Darapur Milaoli,				1,151	With Darapur Milaoli.	950	822
163	Katana Harsa, ...	With Labhausa,			3,401	3,486	3,096	3,300	1,947
164	Kachhmai, ...	With Kondar,				702	With Kondar.	680	416
165	Kachhwal, ...	With Labhausa,			1,261	1,397	1,265	890	683
166	Karenjua, ...	Ditto,			336	336	336	360	269
167	Kuswamai, ...	With Angadpur,			501	501	496	570	252
168	Kalari, ...	With Pharha,			201	302	140	150	298
169	Kalupura, ...	With Khairgarh,				475	475	570	288
170	Kamalpur, ...	With Jajumai,			951	1,101	800	1,000	682
171	Kamalpur of Bakhaoli,	With Rakhaoli,				650	With Rakhaoli.	900	491
172	Kanwara, ...	With Sakhini,				1,285	With Sakhini.	1,700	207
173	Kuthila Batolar, ...	With Labhausa,			851	851	779	880	676
174	Kurhi, ...	With Dikhtauli,	With Labhausa.		1,901	1,601	1,601	1,650	934
175	Kaurara Buzurg, ...	6,261	6,261	6,700	6,051	6,511	6,000	5,400	3,828
176	Kaurari Sarhad, ...	With Labhausa,			911	911	890	900	512
177	Kusiyari, ...	3,001	3,001	5,002	5,316	5,696	5,271	5,700	4,728
178	Kondar, ...	4,286	4,286	5,055	5,201	1,700	5,201	1,600	1,050
179	Kondra, ...	With Labhausa,	With Parauli.		2,125	1,951	1,744	2,300	1,633
180	Kondri, ...	With Khairgarh,			1,401	1,050	1,225	880	646
181	Keelpura, ...	With Labhausa,			601	655	557	600	418
182	Keashaunpur, ...	With Farida Barauli,			415	415	415	440	327
183	Kailai, ...	With Labhausa,			4,791	4,951	4,758	5,000	2,847
184	Kharagpur, ...	With Khairgarh,				250	250	380	148
185	Kharit, ...	8 biswas with Sonai and 12 biswas with Nagla				Gokul,		1,200	812
186	Khutana, ...	With Salempur,				101	With Salempur.	100	127
187	Kheriya Ahmad, ...	2,296	2,296	2,523	1,801	1,525	900	1,050	842
188	Kheriya Aima, ...	With Labhausa,			1,601	1,850	1,786	2,050	1,379
189	Kheriya Shikmi Bajhera, ...	With Bajhera,			552	452	452	450	315
190	Kheriya Shikmi Beht, ...	With Beht,				1,150	With Beht.	1,150	708
191	Kheriya ditto Farida, ...	With Farida,			311	311	267	300	250
192	Kheriya ditto Gauhana, ...	With Labhausa,			366	340	265	300	323
193	Gadanpur, ...	With Uresar, 7½ biswas,				526	With Uresar.	700	810
194	Garaura, ...	With Sakhini,				723	With Sakhini.	700	365
195	Garhi, ...	With Labhausa,			1,001	1,101	992	1,180	769
196	Garhiya, ...	With Pharha,			306	270	232	280	283
197	Garhiya of Khairgarh, ...	With Khairgarh,				261	261	300	190
198	Gaglai, ...	With Kondar,				661	With Kondar.	660	527
199	Gopalpur, ...	With Labhausa,			455	501	463	780	1,184
200	Gauhana, ...	Ditto,			321	321	300	340	195
201	Gaheri, ...	Ditto,			1,180	1,276	1,272	1,300	1,020
202	Ghaghau khurd, ...	With Darapur Milaoli,				460	With Darapur Milaoli.	450	236
203	Ghaghau, nagla Pande, ...	With Khairgarh,	With Parauli.		551	620	620	700	340
204	Ghanpai, ...	With Baltigarh,				376	With Baltigarh	1,000	585
205	Ghananli, ...	With Bhagner,				1,225	With Bhagner.	1,100	1,076
206	Gingna, ...	With Labhausa,			390	515	514	600	547
207	Lalgarhi, ...	½ with Rampur and ½ with Tanda,				...	½ with Rampur, ½ with Tanda.	240	293
208	Lalai, ...	With Khairgarh,				850	850	1,200	545
209	Lakhausa, ...	With Farida Barauli,			325	500	200	400	231

Pargana Mustafabad—(continued.)

DETAIL OF AREAS.														Total assessable.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.														
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Bagha.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.											
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.	Acres.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.					
447	...	447	145	32	13	776	100	876	1,066	1 6 2	1 15 6	2 6 4					
152	...	152	47	13	11	164	39	203	274	1 3 6	1 14 4	2 8 11					
817	...	817	73	10	3	793	163	956	1,042	1 7 3	2 9 5	2 13 2					
325	...	325	71	13	2	414	34	448	534	1 2 7	1 13 11	2 3 9					
372	...	372	107	6	40	397	...	297	450	1 2 6	2 1 9	2 3 2					
580	...	580	204	85	25	888	165	1,053	1,367	1 11 1	2 6 7	3 2 2					
140	...	140	3	2	...	245	26	271	276	1 10 2	2 7 5	2 8 2					
241	...	241	35	35	3	292	27	319	392	1 6 6	2 4 4	2 12 8					
102	...	102	24	...	...	137	6	143	167	1 5 5	2 2 6	2 8 3			
43	...	43	...	1	...	177	32	209	210	2 4 2	2 4 5	2 4 7					
72	...	72	125	...	...	80	21	101	226	0 8 1	0 10 7	1 7 9			
22	...	22	28	14	...	204	18	224	266	1 15 8	2 2 8	2 8 8					
128	...	128	58	5	34	316	141	457	554	1 7 5	1 12 4	2 3 0					
103	...	103	31	...	...	259	98	357	388	1 13 4	2 5 1	2 8 4			
148	...	148	45	27	2	615	70	685	759	1 13 11	2 3 10	2 7 8					
183	...	183	97	3	1	249	143	392	493	1 4 10	1 12 7	2 3 11					
130	...	130	11	7	26	405	355	760	804	1 12 3	2 0 10	2 3 9					
1,561	...	1,561	196	9	58	1,890	114	2,004	2,267	1 6 7	2 6 1	2 4 1					
88	...	88	43	1	...	262	78	340	424	1 12 1	2 1 11	2 10 4					
2,160	...	2,160	488	54	24	1,664	338	2,002	2,568	1 3 3	2 3 6	2 13 6					
411	...	411	76	4	7	419	103	522	639	1 8 5	2 3 1	2 14 4					
582	...	5 2	149	27	19	916	...	916	1,111	1 4 10	1 15 8	2 6 5					
164	...	164	133	3	5	266	75	341	482	1 5 9	1 13 2	2 3 9					
65	...	65	127	2	1	223	...	223	353	1 6 11	1 11 2	2 4 1					
15	...	15	46	1	19	125	121	246	312	1 5 6	1 6 7	1 12 8					
986	...	986	83	31	52	1,576	119	1,695	1,861	1 12 1	2 13 0	2 15 2					
28	...	28	...	...	...	110	10	120	120	2 9 1	3 2 8	3 2 8		
282	...	282	59	32	2	338	49	437	530	1 7 8	2 4 3	2 4 4					
70	...	70	...	...	...	57	...	57	57	0 32 7	1 12 1	1 12 1		
195	...	195	30	...	12	522	83	605	647	1 3 11	1 9 11	1 11 9					
515	...	515	17	23	2	772	50	822	864	1 7 9	2 5 11	2 7 6					
123	...	123	28	4	1	163	6	169	192	1 6 10	2 5 6	2 13 2					
207	...	207	50	1	2	414	34	448	501	1 9 11	2 4 9	2 9 1					
25	...	25	6	...	...	137	82	219	225	1 3 2	1 5 4	1 5 11			
147	...	147	20	...	2	127	26	153	175	0 14 11	1 11 5	1 15 4					
385	...	385	82	...	3	316	24	340	425	0 13 10	1 10 4	2 0 11					
75	...	75	5	2	...	249	34	283	290	1 14 8	2 6 7	2 7 7					
210	...	210	41	2	5	376	135	511	559	1 8 7	2 1 9	2 4 11					
130	...	130	19	8	2	129	...	129	153	0 15 10	1 13 3	2 2 9					
58	...	58	2	...	...	123	7	130	132	1 9 8	2 4 4	2 4 11			
239	...	239	20	4	1	225	38	263	288	1 4 0	2 4 8	2 8 2					
693	...	693	62	...	7	272	150	422	491	0 9 5	1 6 10	1 10 6					
52	...	52	21	...	5	109	8	117	143	1 11 11	2 6 0	2 14 6					
340	...	340	96	15	3	466	95	561	680	1 4 5	1 14 7	2 5 1					
48	...	48	8	2	...	166	12	178	188	1 14 6	2 0 8	2 8 5					
48	...	48	6	6	...	235	45	280	292	2 0 11	2 6 4	2 8 0					
162	...	162	18	4	1	383	17	400	423	1 11 4	2 5 10	2 8 0					
20	...	230	220	9	14	430	173	603	846	1 0 4	1 4 10	1 13 2					
208	...	208	51	15	5	242	96	263	339	1 1 7	1 12 4	2 3 10					
135	...	135	16	1	1	133	7	140	158	0 13 1	1 8 4	1 11 5					
66	...	66	32	8	2	430	...	430	479	2 3 3	2 8 1	2 12 8					
11	...	11	19	...	...	201	...	201	220	1 11 8	1 13 1	1 15 10			

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres
210	Lakhi Jangal, ...		With Labhausa,		264	264	234	260	19
211	Machan, ...		With Pharha,		843	650	576	670	584
212	Machhariya, nagla Fateh, ...		With Labhausa,		500	510	250	350	459
213	Muhabbatpur, ...		With Uresar, 7½ biswas,			400	With Uresar.	400	411
214	Muhammadpur Utrara, ...		With Kheriya,		1,092	1,100	594	800	654
215	Mastpur, ...	737	737	901	825	850	846	560	397
216	Mustafabad, ...		With Labhausa,		1,925	2,176	1,877	1,950	1,634
217	Miloli, ...		5 biswas with Sonai and 15 biswas with Nagla Dhir,					2,000	1,876
218	Milakpur, ...		With Verni Sanaura,		791	965	965	1,050	843
219	Morcha, ...		With Kallai,					310	132
220	Mongra, ...		With Patikra,			336	With Patikra.	400	396
221	Mitpur, ...		With Ajalpur Bakhaoli,			675	With Bakhaoli	750	386
222	Nawan ½, ...		With Uresar, 10 biswas,					500	366
223	Nawan ½, ...		Ditto,					1,250	881
224	Naikpur, ...	826	826	919	401	455	401	450	230
225	Nizampur Jujahat, ...	883	883	1,022	1,160	1,210	1,043	1,100	692
226	Nikau, ...	951	701	1,055	981	1,400	1,200	1,500	876
227	Nagariya, ...		With Akhaipur,			280	With Akhaipur.	160	129
228	Nagla Ajit, ...		With Labhausa,		125	166	125	280	83
229	" Achal, ...		Ditto,		1,828	1,875	1,787	1,670	1,055
230	" Brahmanan, ...		Ditto,		412	452	452	550	584
231	" Bhiki, ...		With Labhausa,		191	177	177	200	99
232	" Pachhanh, ...		With Nagla Achal,					150	85
233	" Thanan, ...		With Labhausa,		120	147	120	160	120
234	" Jat, ...		Ditto,		1,061	1,061	953	940	394
235	" Jagannath, ...		Ditto,		245	301	271	260	247
236	" Khaiyatan, ...		With Khairgarh,			354	With Khairgarh.	550	223
237	" Dhir, ...		With Labhausa,		3,415	3,535	3,109	2,400	1,392
238	" Dewa, ...		With Labhausa,		217	175	171	220	115
239	" Ram, ...	414	With Parham.	525	700	751	745	840	656
240	" Ramen, ...	567	567	605	535	605	391	480	362
241	" Sagar, ...		With Labhausa,		255	284	276	280	146
242	" Sidhola, ...		With Akhaipur,					70	131
243	" Saktu, ...		With Pirthipur,						43
244	" Sukhi, ...		With Labhausa,		462	387	355	440	457
245	" Singh, ...		With Uresar, 7½ biswas,				With Uresar, 7½ biswas.	700	626
246	" Shadi, ...		With Bajhera Buzurg.	850	873	751	751	750	588
247	" Farida, ...		½ with Nagla Gokul and ½ with Nagla Achal,					450	255
248	" Kachhi, ...		With Nawada,			575	With Nawada.	660	869
249	" Kans, ...		With Labhausa,		275	275	144	200	174
250	" Kans of Bhamai, ...		With Bhamai,			340	With Bhamai.	350	295
251	" Kirar, ...		With Shekpur Hatwant,			426	426	500	395
252	" Kiru, ...		With Sakhini,			322	With Sakhini.	240	244
253	" Keshaun, ...		Ditto,			176	With Sakhini.	180	118
254	" Gusha, ...		With Labhausa,		1,876	1,501	1,485	1,700	1,674
255	" Gokul, ...		Ditto,		2,451	2,651	2,470	2,100	1,000
256	" Gawe, ...		Ditto,		925	932	930	1,060	545
257	" Ghani, ...		Ditto,		201	150	132	140	316
258	" Milak, ...		Muafi,	125	180	300	40	50	99
259	" Mahadewa, ...		With Labhausa,		320	325	260	330	181
260	" Nanjar, ...		Ditto,		364	364	300	400	256
261	" Hariya, ...		With Baltigarh,			375	With Baltigarh.	400	325

Pargana Mustafabad—(continued.)

DETAIL OF AREAS.													
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.							Total assessable.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Baghs.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.							
						Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.					
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
181	...	181	16	...	2	111	9	120	138	0 13 0	1 14 2	2 2 8	
273	...	273	46	5	18	242	...	242	311	1 2 4	2 2 5	2 12 4	
167	...	167	48	3	1	117	83	200	292	0 12 2	1 3 2	1 14 0	
221	...	221	12	...	...	178	...	178	190	0 15 7	2 1 8	2 3 4
217	...	217	16	10	...	362	49	411	437	1 3 7	1 13 4	1 15 2	
132	...	132	36	...	2	180	47	227	265	1 6 7	2 1 10	2 7 6	
588	...	588	236	36	11	592	171	763	1,046	1 3 1	1 13 10	2 8 4	
748	...	748	331	52	73	544	128	672	1,128	1 1 1	1 12 4	2 15 7	
46	...	46	13	10	1	430	63	493	517	1 13 10	2 0 6	2 2 0	
24	...	24	1	6	...	101	...	101	108	2 5 7	2 13 11	3 1 0	
178	...	178	15	3	3	158	39	197	218	1 0 2	1 13 4	2 0 6	
61	...	61	40	1	...	284	...	284	325	1 15 1	2 4 11	2 10 3	
56	...	56	9	...	...	158	143	301	310	1 5 10	1 9 10	1 10 7
260	...	260	14	2	...	570	75	605	621	1 6 8	2 0 2	2 1 1	
27	...	27	5	6	2	178	12	190	203	1 15 4	2 3 5	2 5 11	
190	...	190	38	17	1	376	70	416	502	1 9 5	2 3 1	2 7 5	
75	...	75	133	27	1	528	112	640	801	1 11 5	1 13 11	2 5 6	
48	...	48	15	...	...	66	...	66	81	1 3 10	1 15 7	2 6 9
21	...	21	1	...	...	61	...	61	62	2 6 7	3 8 7	3 4 5
335	...	335	89	11	1	565	55	620	721	1 9 4	2 5 1	2 11 1	
220	...	220	29	10	...	263	12	275	314	1 0 6	1 12 0	2 0 0	
28	...	28	...	1	...	70	...	70	71	2 0 4	2 13 1	2 13 9	
16	...	16	1	2	...	66	...	66	69	1 12 3	2 2 9	2 4 4	
47	...	47	6	1	1	65	...	65	73	1 5 4	2 3 1	2 7 5	
18	...	18	18	1	25	301	31	332	376	2 6 2	2 8 0	2 13 4	
223	...	223	16	...	11	99	38	137	164	0 10 9	1 9 4	1 14 4	
40	...	40	12	6	...	165	...	165	183	2 7 5	3 0 1	3 5 4	
413	...	413	68	35	9	790	77	867	979	1 11 7	2 7 8	2 12 4	
30	...	30	7	...	...	78	...	78	85	1 14 7	2 9 5	2 13 4
227	...	227	67	5	1	277	59	336	429	1 4 6	1 15 4	2 8 0	
113	...	113	8	21	...	145	74	220	249	1 5 3	1 14 10	2 2 11	
35	...	35	2	7	...	102	...	102	111	1 14 8	2 8 4	2 11 11	
36	...	36	30	...	...	18	47	65	95	0 8 7	0 11 9	1 1 3
3	...	3	...	...	...	28	12	40	...	...	...	...
267	...	267	18	2	1	169	...	169	190	0 15 5	2 5 1	2 9 8	
239	...	239	30	1	...	319	37	356	387	1 1 11	1 12 11	1 15 6	
259	...	259	17	5	1	272	34	306	329	1 4 5	2 4 6	2 7 3	
44	...	44	30	...	1	131	49	180	211	1 12 3	2 2 1	2 8 0	
135	...	135	18	1	3	204	8	212	234	1 12 7	2 3 1	3 1 9	
9	...	9	100	...	2	23	40	63	165	1 2 5	1 3 5	3 2 11	
114	...	114	13	1	1	166	...	166	181	1 2 11	1 14 11	2 1 10	
59	...	59	28	...	2	192	14	206	236	1 11 1	2 1 11	2 6 10	
76	...	76	27	...	...	104	37	141	168	0 15 9	1 6 10	1 11 3
2	...	2	8	...	...	60	48	108	116	1 8 5	1 8 10	1 10 8
898	...	898	29	4	2	572	169	741	776	1 0 3	2 3 1	2 4 8	
303	...	303	50	39	3	675	...	675	757	1 15 8	2 12 5	3 1 9	
133	...	133	15	18	4	343	32	375	412	1 15 1	2 9 2	2 13 3	
110	...	110	45	...	1	60	...	60	106	0 10 4	1 5 2	2 5 4	
43	...	43	12	...	...	44	...	44	56	0 8 1	0 14 3	1 2 2
39	...	39	30	...	...	112	...	112	142	1 12 3	2 4 2	2 13 9
184	...	184	2	2	1	152	15	167	172	1 1 11	2 5 3	2 6 4	
81	...	81	23	3	1	206	11	217	244	1 3 8	1 10 3	1 13 6	

General Statement,

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of 5 years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
262	Nagla Himmat, ...	With Khairgarh,				1,025	With Khairgarh.	1,300	758
263	Nanauli, ...	With Uresar, 10 biswas,				850	With Uresar.	900	678
264	Nandpur, ...	With Sakhini,				1,768	With Sakhini.	1,100	685
265	Nawada, ...	1,250	With Labhana.	2,400	1,600	1,026	1,385	1,100	594
266	Nawalpur, ...	With Labhana,				226	226	214	448
267	Nayabane, ...	With Khairgarh,				304	304	400	299
268	Verni Sanaura, ...	1,821	1,821	1,165	1,230	1,411	1,300	1,550	954
269	Hatauli Jaisinghpur, ...	With Taluka Etah,				811	695	612	703
270	Himmatpur, ...	With Labhana,				701	608	540	354
271	Hamirpur, ...	With Kondar,				640	With Kondar.	460	272
272	Yaghmurpur Pabrai, ...	With Labhana,				750	750	850	725
	Total, ...	1,12,000	1,10,246	1,51,938	2,59,874	2,80,898	2,55,376	2,92,880	2,05,441

Pargana Mustafabad—(concluded).

DETAIL OF AREAS.										Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.									
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Bagha.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.			Total assessable.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
90	...	90	56	20	2	508	82	590	668	1 11 5	1 15 2	2 3 3
368	...	368	9	5	1	243	52	295	310	1 5 3	2 14 5	3 0 10
60	...	60	64	1	1	440	119	559	625	1 9 8	1 12 2	1 15 6
176	...	176	11	9	12	386	...	386	418	1 13 8	2 10 1	2 13 7
324	...	324	34	...	4	106	...	106	144	0 7 10	1 9 7	2 2 9
90	...	90	54	2	...	122	31	153	209	1 5 5	1 14 7	2 9 10
70	...	70	99	25	1	498	261	759	884	1 9 11	1 12 1	2 0 8
218	...	218	78	1	...	303	103	406	485	1 4 6	1 13 8	2 3 6
70	...	70	87	1	...	209	37	246	284	1 12 6	2 3 6	2 8 4
23	...	23	14	4	10	191	30	221	249	1 11 1	1 13 7	2 1 4
287	...	287	74	5	3	356	...	356	438	1 2 9	1 15 1	2 6 2
68,800	...	68,800	15,515	2,787	1,874	1,01,591	14,874	1,16,465	13,664	1 6 9	2 2 3	2 8 3

PARGANA SHIKOHABAD.

Boundaries and area—Division for assessment purposes into five separate tracts or belts of country—
 The Sengar tract—The north or pure dumat and usar tract—The central or best "pira" tract—
 The south central and western tract—The extreme south or Jumna ravine tract—Population statistics—Average possession per sharer and number of villages owned by resident and non-resident zemindars—Proprietary distribution by castes of last and present settlements—Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class—Plough and cattle statistics—Irrigation statistics—(1) canals; (2) other sources; (3) wells—Crop statistics—Fiscal history—Transfers since last settlement—Value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer—Comparison of areas of past and present settlements—Total area—Lakhiraj—Lately thrown out of cultivation—Culturable waste—Gardens and groves—Increase in cultivation—Comparison between past and present irrigation returns—Classification of soils for assessment purposes—Application of soil rates to soil areas, circle by circle: I., Sengar tract; II., north dumat tract; III., Central pira tract; IV., south and west pira and bhur tract; V., Jumna tract—Estimated rental of the pargana and all-round rate on cultivation—Financial results—General village statement.

Boundaries and area. THIS is the most southerly pargana of the district, and the only one touching on the river Jumna, which separates it from pargana Bah Panahat, zila Agra. It is bounded on the north by parganas Ghiror and Mustafabad, on the east by pargana Barnahal, on the west by pargana Firozabad, and on the south by the Jumna. Its total area is 187,588 acres, or 293.11 square miles, of which 200.27 square miles are under cultivation. It contains 296 mauzas or town lands and 688 inhabited sites: the average area per mauza being 634 acres, and per inhabited site 294 acres.

Division for assessment purposes into five separate tracts or belts of country. On account of the varying character of the soil and different local peculiarities, I found it necessary to divide the pargana into five distinct tracts, in the assessment of which separate soil classifications and rates have been used. These divisions are:—

- I.—The extreme north-east or Sengar tract.
- II.—The north or pure dumat and usar tract.
- III.—The central or best "pira" tract.
- IV.—The south central and western tract between the Sarsa and the Jumna ravines: with light "pira" and "bhur" as its prevailing soils.
- V.—The extreme south or Jumna ravine tract.

The Sengar tract. The Sengar villages are 19 in number and are situated on both sides of that stream. Most of them are owned by Ahirs, and the same caste forms the bulk of the cultivators. A high sand ridge following the course of the river occupies the centre of this tract, whilst the country to the north and south of it is level, with loam and usar as the principal soils. Canal irrigation is confined to the villages north of the Sengar, across which no distributary has been brought. This is consequently the only portion of the pargana influenced by the canal. The well capabilities except in the sand range are good, and water is found at about 20 feet from the surface.

The north or pure dumat and usar tract. The north dumat and usar tract comprises 49 villages, with a total area of 37,074 acres and a cultivated area of 21,165 acres: and is a continuation of the Mustafabad pargana (already described), which it resembles in every feature except in the almost total absence of the baisurai and its usual concomitant, bitter well water. The sub-soil throughout this division is firm and stable; water is found near the surface (15 to 30 feet), and the supply is plentiful. Kucha wells generally last for years if taken care of, and are easily and cheaply constructed: masonry wells are also numerous: and many of the jhils, (which are thickly scattered over the area) contain a sufficient body of water in ordinary years to render them available for irrigation purposes far into the rabi season.

The central or best "pira" tract. The third division comprises the fertile and thickly populated villages lying along the banks of the river Sarsa, and extends from the town of Shikohabad on the north-west to the large village of Ukhrend on

the south-east. The Shikohabad and Etawah road passes down the middle of this tract, and the railway, which runs along the Sarsa and Jumna watershed, skirts it on the south. The town of Sarsaganj, celebrated for its cattle fair held twice in every week, occupies a central position half way between Shikohabad and Ukhrend, and well-to-do and populous villages are everywhere to be met with. The soil is the finest light loam or "pira," more friable and easily worked than dumat, and capable of producing all kinds of crops in perfection. There is little or no usar, the fields are the refore closely packed together, are regular in shape, and nearly the whole of the area is under the plough. Water, it is true, is further from the surface (25 to 45 feet) than in the dumat tract, but it is still quite near enough to ensure perfect irrigation. The water is good and abundant: and in almost all kucha wells the supply is from spring, and not from percolation. Wells last long and are easily kept in repair. The sub-soil also is firm. Kirar Thakurs own a great number of the villages in the pure dumat and central tracts; and this caste, with Lodhas, Kachhis, Ahirs and Brahmas, are the principal cultivators. These Kirars are equal to Lodhas, and only inferior to Kachhis, in agricultural skill and industry, and, as Mr. Edmonstone remarks, "resemble the Jats in the dexterity and natural acuteness with which they superintend the cultivation of their estates."

The fourth division exceeds in cultivated area the three tracts already described combined. It contains the villages to the south of the central or best "pira" tract, and extends to the ravines, but does not include those estates which border on the Jumna or are intersected by its ravines. I have been obliged, also, to include in this division a few villages north of the Sarsa, lying to the west of the town of Shikohabad, on account of the sandy nature of their soil, and the adaptability of the rates of this circle to them; although, as far as position and proximity of water to the surface are concerned, they might more naturally be classed with the second and third circles. With these few exceptions the whole of this tract lies to the south of the Sarsa, and corresponds with the central or second division described by Mr. Edmonstone in paras. 11 and 12 of his report. The contrast in the character of the soil, nature and quality of produce, and facilities of irrigation between this and the more northern tracts is remarkable: the first becomes gradually light, sandy and less productive; the second deteriorates visibly, as well in quantity and quality as in description; and the last is found to be obtained with comparative difficulty, and is, as a necessary consequence, much more confined. Water in this portion of the pargana ranges from 33 to 70 feet from the surface, and there are extensive belts or hars, in which the sub-soils are so treacherous and shifting that the successful digging of kucha wells is almost an impossibility. Masonry wells are few in number, partly on account of the heavy cost which their construction entails and partly by reason of the general apathy of both proprietors and cultivators. Jhils are also of unfrequent occurrence, and where they do exist are small in area, and therefore of little use as sources of irrigation. As Mr. Edmonstone remarks, nearly all trace of Kirars as a proprietary body is here lost, and the majority of the estates are held by either Ahirs or Kayaths, who are for the most part improvident and thriftless managers. Ahirs also form the bulk of the agricultural community: hence the quality of the cultivation is generally below average. There are however exceptions to the common rule, and some of the villages owned by Kirars, or cultivated by Kirars, Kachhis and Lodhas, are remarkably fertile in comparison with those that adjoin them, and are owned or cultivated by other castes. Little or no usar is met with, and almost the whole of the area is arable. The prevailing soil is light "pira," an admixture of loam and sand. It is not unproductive naturally, but the great difficulty attendant on irrigation (especially in the outlying hars) limits the selection of and materially lessens the area under the better description of crops. The kharif area exceeds the rabi area considerably, wheat to a great extent gives place to barley or bejhar, and sugarcane is seldom grown. Considerable tracts of pure bhur are met with, notably in the continuation of the range of sandhills mentioned in my remarks on Mustafabad and in many of the estates approaching the ravines.

The small patches of tarai land which are found scattered here and there over the different villages, from their rarity, are very highly prized, since there is no other land which is suitable to the growth of cane and rice.

The Jumna or ravine division, locally best known as the "karkha," is identical with that of Mr. Edmonstone, and as he has given a most detailed description of its peculiarities, I prefer to quote his words, adding marginal notes where the result of my observations differs from his:—

**Note.*—This statement requires qualification. Irrigation, it is true, is very scanty on account of the immense distance of the water from the surface (often 100 feet), but in many estates the soil of this plateau (uparhar) is naturally excellent and produces crops, both kharif and rabi, which I have never seen equalled in any other absolutely dry land in the district. This is particularly the case where by reason of slight depressions in the surface the rain water is retained and sinks gradually into the porous soil, rendering it thereby moist and wonderfully fertile. The large har of Patna Karkha situated in the middle of the ravines is a striking example of this, for although there is scarcely a single well to be seen, still the crops, both rabi and kharif, are certainly equal, if not superior, to those in good irrigated barha land elsewhere. Similarly in Mai, Hariya and other villages which I could mention the crops are equally good and the rates realized from the cultivators are high in proportion. In many estates, no doubt, the soil is light and sandy and the surface undulating and sloping down to the ravines, and in such instances Mr. Edmonstone's description would apply, but it cannot be accepted as accurate for the whole of this tract. Even in the best estates, however, the few fields just bordering on the ravines are poor and unproductive, but the classification of soils adopted by me embraces all possible differences that occur.

† *Note.*—Mr. Edmonstone's description of this kachhar land is generally correct, but the whole of it is not so wonderfully productive, nor is it all subject to yearly inundation. There are some tracts which are now and have been for generations beyond the action of the river even during the highest floods, and in them the quality of the soil has often degenerated. In addition to the kachhar along the river bank there is the splendid alluvial belt of the "bhagna" already mentioned by me in Chapter I. of the district report. Its soil is exceedingly rich and moist, requires little or no artificial irrigation, and is capable of producing double crops (bajra or joar in the autumn, and wheat, barley or masur in the spring) year after year without any apparent exhaustion of its powers. Wells are sometimes dug along its

"This division comprises, as that denomination imports, all those villages which are situated in the midst of the ravines that border on the Jumna. The difficulties which the features of the country opposed to a sufficient and satisfactory examination of the soil, and, as a necessary consequence, to the formation of any opinion regarding its capabilities, were such that nearly one-half of the time during which I was encamped in the pargana of Shikohabad was passed in overcoming, or rather attempting to overcome, them. The ravines are so deep and intricate, and the site of most of the villages has been so curiously selected, that one may approach within 500 yards of them, and distinctly discern everything that is going on in their vicinity, but will not, without the assistance of some one well acquainted with the cattle walks and meandering footpaths in use, be able to reach them. There being of course little or no cultivation on the ravines or in their beds, the arable land may be considered as divided into two classes,—one which is removed from the ravines some distance to the north; the other, that which is situated at their foot, and is laved by the waters of the Jumna. The first is remarkable for its great unproductiveness,* the nearly total absence of irrigated surface, and the general, if not universal, occupation of it by autumn crops, for the production of which no artificial irrigation is required.

"The second is not found in all the estates of this division; but where it does not exist in moderate quantities, it fully compensates by its unusual fertility† and richness for the sterility and comparative inutilty of the rest of the area. It is called by the people "bhagnur" is situated at the foot of the river's banks (which are here very lofty) and adjacent to the edge of the stream. These lands are annually inundated and fertilized by the alluvial deposit, and are habitually occupied by wheat or barley, and by little else: similar to the kachhars of the Ganges in character and

edges close on the ravines by the most industrious cultivators to irrigate wheat or vegetables, and the outturn in such irrigated fields is magnificent. The supply is plentiful in these wells and water is only 25 feet from the surface.

* Water in the uparhar is found at varying depths, between 60 and 100 feet : whilst in the kachhars, when the substrata admit of wells being dug, the depth from the surface seldom exceeds 25 feet. Masonry wells are very rare.

† Two-thirds of the cultivated area during the year of survey were under kharif and one-third under rabi crops. Mr. Edmonstone here admits that when the rains have been seasonable and plentiful the produce is abundant. This agrees with my general experience.

‡ The present returns exhibit only 14 acres under cane, 55 under vegetables, and 32 under tobacco. Bajra in the kharif and bejbar in the rabi are the principal crops.

§ There are a few Kachhis scattered over the ravine villages, but they form a very small percentage indeed of the total population. They are simply a drop in the ocean of Ahirs.

productive powers, they are superior in one respect, because they are infinitely less subject to diluvion ; as soon as the waters of the river have receded and the proper season approaches, the plough is run through them once, the seed is sown, and without the labour of irrigation or preliminary tillage, in other lands so requisite, a crop equal in quantity, quality and weight to the best of those produced in the northern division of the pargana is the issue. The inconsiderable labour and expense of cultivating these lands and obtaining these results so greatly augment their value and importance, that, obvious as these advantages are, I cannot obtain from allusion to them.

“As I have already incidently mentioned in the preceding remarks, irrigation is obtained with great difficulty in every quarter of this division, water being on an average about 75* feet from the surface ; and the expense of sinking brick wells in such a tract being much greater than the circumstances of the proprietors would enable them to incur, the crops, therefore, most usually and extensively cultivated are the autumn† crops, the produce of which when the rains have been plentiful and seasonable is abundant and early arrives at maturity ; and on the proceeds of these the proprietors are chiefly dependant for assets applicable to the payment of the Government revenue.

“I personally visited most of the villages composing the division, and to do not remember to have seen a blade of sugarcane‡ or the semblance of any horticultural produce growing even in the fertile lands which are washed by the waters of the Jumna—the characteristics of the country are opposed to the production of these articles ; and the agricultural population, which consists almost entirely of Ahirs, does not, I am disposed to believe, include one Kachhi§ or Lodha, who chiefly cultivate them among its members. The proprietary body is composed solely of Ahirs, who, it is traditionally reported, first took up their abode in the village of Samohan, and as their numbers increased and the means of subsistence derived from its occupation and cultivation became insufficient for their support, gradually migrated and laid the foundation of those villages in which their progeny to this moment reside. The credibility of this history of their origin is certainly corroborated in a great degree by this one fact, that the

lands of Samohan in which these Ahirs are supposed first to have settled do not even at this distance of time form a separate property, but are parcelled out among the villages of this division (which are known by the conventional name of the dehat karkha), and there is hardly one essentially belonging to it in which a portion of Samohan is not comprised."

The total population by the 1872 census was 143,869, being 491 to each square mile of total area and 718 to each square mile of cultivation.

The number of enclosures was 18,258, and of houses 29,561, of which 1,025 were built by skilled labour. The average number of persons per house was 4·86, per inhabited site 225, and per mauzah or town land 486. Hindus numbered 132,985, or 92·44 per cent., and Muhammadans 10,884, or 7·56 per cent. The proportion of the sex was 56 males to 44 females. Landowners were returned at 8,502, or 5·91 per cent. of the total population; agriculturists at 74,147, or 51·54 per cent., and non-agriculturists at 61,220, or 42·55 per cent. Hindus constituted 98 per cent. of the landholding body, 98 per cent. of the agricultural and 89 per cent. of the non-agricultural classes. The total number of males over 15 years of age connected with agriculture, either as proprietors or tenants, amounted to 90,734, giving an average of 141 acres of cultivated land per head.

The total number of recorded proprietors is 4,994; and their average possession per sharer 37 acres, 26 acres of which are cultivated. Of the 296 villages comprising the pargana 53 are owned entirely by residents, 152 by non-residents, and 91 partly by residents and partly by non-residents.

Proprietary distribution by castes of last and present settlements.

Caste.	Subdivision.	VILLAGES AND SHARES OF VILLAGES.										Percentage of villages owned to total number.	
		Last settlement.					Present settlement.					Last settlement.	Present settlement.
		Mauza.	Biswas.	Riswan.	Kachwan.	Nanwan.	Mauza.	Biswas.	Riswan.	Kachwan.	Nanwan.		
Rajputs.	Kirara, ...	33	5	..	..	..	81	16	6	6	19	11·24	11·74
	Bala, ...	15	5	..	..	..	15	3	15	9	10	5·15	5·13
	Dhakras, ...	10	10	1	3	13	14	8	12	14	2	8·55	29·4
	Tauka, ...	5	..	..	..	..	5	13	8	7	..	1·39	1·91
	Bargujara, ...	4	19	5	17	9	16	4	9	1	4	1·68	1·51
	Chauha, ...	6	1	13	19	4	1	3	16	5	13	2·05	0·95
	Bhadauriyas, ...	2	..	19	11	14	9	2	..	12	9	0·63	0·88
	Gaura, ...	2	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	0·63	0·43
	Tonara, ...	1	15	17	7	1	6	..	17	14	7	0·61	0·30
	Jhangaras, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	3	15	4	..
	Parthas, ...	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	10	8	..	..
	Panara, ...	..	..	8	3	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baghela, ...	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	9·17	0·17
Brahmans,		81	8	6	8	13	7	76	8	13	3	27·51	25·80
	Brahmans, ...	14	13	16	3	15	6	22	3	19	3	4·97	7·50
	Marwaris, ...	..	5	..	..	..	..	8	8	13	13	·08	2·83
Bailyas, ...		14	18	15	3	15	6	30	12	12	10	5·35	10·35
	Agarwala Bailyas, ...	3	12	10	..	..	..	14	19	13	6	1·20	5·05
	Saraogis, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	19	..	·36
Other castes of Hindus,		3	12	10	..	..	..	16	..	13	6	1·20	5·40
	Ahirs, ...	96	5	8	5	5	12	83	13	7	10	32·62	23·27
	Kayaths, ...	48	5	..	..	..	..	47	1	2	10	16·30	15·82
	Khatris, ...	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	7	15	1·36	1·94
	Mahajans, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	16	18	2	1·13
	Jata, ...	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1·36	1·01
	Mathurias, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	4	13	18	..
	Lodhas, ...	5	10	..	..	..	..	3	8	4	5	1·86	·81
	Guahans, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	9	1	14	..
	Mallahs, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	3	..
Other than Hindus.	Kachhis, ...	..	..	..	3	5	16	..	..	3	9	..	..
	Sunars, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	15	..
Total, ...		158	..	8	8	11	7	149	..	19	8	58·40	50·39
Other than Hindus.	Musalmans, ...	38	..	..	..	..	..	23	17	1	4	12·84	8·07
	Total, ...	296	..	..	..	..	..	296	..	..	..	100·00	100·00

Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class.

Caste.	SEER.			ZEMINDARS' MUAFI.					TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.						TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.						TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Population.	Number of holders.		Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Number of holders.	Area.	Nominal rent.	Average holding.	Paying rent in kind.			Paying rent in cash.			Paying rent in kind.			Paying rent in cash.			Number.	Area.	Percentage of area held to total culti- vated area.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		3.	4.								5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.				17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

1.	Number of hold-ers.	Area.		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre de-duced from co-lumns 4 and 6.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
(1.) Seer, ...	3,558	21	17,823	44,732	3 8 2	5.016	13.93
(2.) Held by tenants with rights of occupancy.	12,295	54	74,566	2,77,466	3 11 6	5.069	58.22
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will, ...	5,976	173	32,054	1,13,148	3 6 4	5.394	25.14
(4.) Zemindars' muafi, ...	2,900	..	3,251	337	0 1 8	1.121	2.54
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation.	...	..	231	386	1 10 8	...	.18
Total, ...	24,729	248	1,27,924	4,36,069	3 6 6	5.188	100.00
Total (2) + (3), ...	18,271	227	1,06,620	3,90,614	3 10 8	5.840	83.36
Total (1) + (3), ...	9,534	194	49,876	1,57,880	3 2 8	5.252	39.06

Plough and cattle statistics. The total number of ploughs is 14,075, of plough-cattle 29,358, and of other cattle 40,985. The average cultivated area per plough is 9.11 acres.

The area habitually irrigated is 81,757 acres, or 63.78 per cent. of the cultivated area, against 74.38 per cent. at last settlement.

The actual areas irrigated by the canal for eight years according to the returns received from that Department are:—

					Rabi.	Kharif.	Total.
1264-65,	...	...	...	...	115	18	133
1265-66	...	...	...	...	429	43	472
1266-67,	...	...	...	...	145	38	183
1267-68,	...	...	...	...	888	19	907
1268-69,	...	...	...	...	1,472	458	1,930
1269-70,	...	...	...	...	774	467	1,241
1270-71,	...	...	...	...	1,192	356	1,548
1271-72,	...	...	...	...	1,155	612	1,767

(2.) Other sources. The total area returned as irrigated from jhils, ponds, rivers and streams is 1,112 acres.

(3.) Wells. The remainder and bulk of the irrigation is from wells, the details of which are as follows:—

				No. of wells.	No. of runs.
Fucks,	In good repair, ... {	Used for irrigation purposes, ...	...	412	810
		Not used for irrigation, ...	...	24	...
	Out of repair, ... {	Used for irrigation purposes, ...	...	271	...
		Not used for irrigation, ...	...	39	...
Kucha,	In good repair, ... {	Used for irrigation purposes, ...	...	19,329	21,186
		Not used for irrigation, ...	...	145	...
	Out of repair, ... {	Used for irrigation purposes, ...	...	5,004	...
		Not used for irrigation, ...	...	27	...
Total,	In good repair, ... {	Used for irrigation purposes, ...	...	19,741	21,996
		Not used for irrigation, ...	...	229	...
	Out of repair, ... {	Used for irrigation purposes, ...	...	5,275	...
		Not used for irrigation, ...	...	66	...

Crop statistics.

Crop.	Sengar tract.		North dumat tract.		Central or best pira tract.		South central and west light pira tract.		Ravine tract.		Total pargana.	
	Area in acres.	Percentages.	Area in acres.	Percentages.	Area in acres.	Percentages.	Area in acres.	Percentages.	Area in acres.	Percentages.	Area in acres.	Percentages.
Sugarcane, ...	310	3.56	495	2.34	306	1.45	466	8.2	14	.07	1,591	1.24
Cotton, ...	854	9.81	3,189	15.08	3,567	16.85	7,020	12.32	2,159	10.52	16,789	13.19
Vegetables, ...	74	.84	186	.88	192	.91	334	.59	55	.26	841	.66
Indian-corn, ...	51	.58	291	1.38	115	.54	489	.86	62	.30	1,008	.79
Rice, ...	158	1.8	993	4.69	137	.65	117	.21	1	...	1,406	1.09
Joar, ...	2,133	24.49	6,156	29.1	6,192	29.26	11,088	19.47	1,719	8.38	27,238	21.23
Bajra, ...	1,180	13.56	769	3.63	1,269	5.99	14,071	24.81	9,084	44.25	26,373	20.56
Indigo, ...	141	1.62	62	.29	116	.55	209	.37	...	...	526	.41
Hemp, ...	29	.33	18	.09	21	.09	30	.06	15	0	113	.09
Moth, ...	5	.06	1	...	8	.04	53	.09	463	2.25	1,016	.79
Miscellaneous, ...	31	.36	121	.57	136	.65	186	.32	85	.41	559	.44
Total Kharif, ...	4,906	57.03	12,28	58.06	2,059	56.98	34,499	60.84	13,657	66.51	77,462	60.39
Wheat, ...	1,771	20.34	4,43	10.95	4,240	20.04	7,053	12.44	1,081	5.36	18,575	14.49
Barley, ...	836	9.60	1,131	5.34	901	4.26	2,529	4.46	932	4.56	6,329	4.93
Gram, ...	81	.93	183	.86	259	1.22	1,076	1.89	489	2.38	2,088	1.63
Gujai, ...	130	1.49	379	1.89	263	1.24	596	1.05	93	.45	1,461	1.14
Bejhar, ...	862	9.9	2,546	12.04	3,319	15.69	10,792	19.03	4,055	19.75	21,574	16.82
Miscellaneous, ...	62	.70	203	.95	121	.57	163	.22	226	1.09	775	.60
Total Rabi, ...	3,742	42.97	8,872	41.94	9,103	43.02	22,209	39.16	6,876	33.49	50,802	39.61
Grand Total, ...	8,708	100.00	21,153	100.00	21,162	100.00	56,708	100.00	20,533	100.00	1,28,264	100.00
Decrease since survey.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...
Dofasli, ...	875	10.05	1,246	5.99	1,321	6.24	1,632	2.87	466	2.27	5,547	4.32

I have had the crop areas for each circle or tract recorded separately, to show at a glance the prevailing staples in each. Cane is not extensively cultivated anywhere in the pargana, and as one proceeds southwards it gradually becomes scarcer and scarcer until it entirely disappears in the ravine villages. It is only in the portion north of the Sengar under canal irrigation that it forms an item of any importance. As in Mustafabad, cotton occupies a great proportion of the area under autumn crops, and even in the Jamna tract it is largely grown, proving that a fair percentage at least of the soil there must be naturally good. Shikohabad and Mustafabad were particularly celebrated at last settlement for extensive cultivation of this staple, and they still retain their pre-eminence in this respect. Rice being produced only in tarai land, it is not strange to find its almost total absence in all villages except those forming the dumat and tarai tracts. Joar and bajra over the whole pargana each occupy 21 per cent. of the total cultivated area, but it is instructive to observe the proportions which they bear to each other in the different tracts. In the dumat and best "pira" circles joar rises to 29 per cent. and bajra sinks to 4 and 6 per cent.; in the Sengar tract joar stands at 24½ and bajra at 13½ per cent., whilst in the villages south of the Sarsa, and particularly in those bordering on the ravines, bajra becomes by far the most important of the kharif crops, whilst the area under joar decreases in inverse ratio. An exactly similar change is observable in the principal rabi products, *e.g.*, wheat and gujai giving place to bejhar and barley in the southern half of the pargana. The area under double crops is 5,547 acres, or 4.32 per cent. of the whole area.

The pargana as at present constituted contains 296 villages, and is composed of the old pargana of Shikohabad as it existed in Mr. Edmonstone's time, plus four villages since transferred from Mustafabad and 34 villages from Dehli Jakhun, zila Etawah. The fiscal history of this pargana up to 1840 has been gone into in great detail in Chapter III. of the district report; I will therefore confine my present remarks to the period embraced by the settlement which has now expired. Mr. Gubbins found the 34 Dehli Jakhun villages paying a revenue

of Rs. 31,938. This he reduced by Rs. 437 and fixed on the new jumma at Rs. 31,501. Mr. Edmonstone also slightly lowered the Government demand on the 255 villages assessed by him from Rs. 2,50,851 to Rs. 2,43,845. The total revenue of the pargana as it now stands was thus decreased from Rs. 2,82,789 to Rs. 2,75,346, or by Rs. 7,443. Revisions however, as in the other sub-divisions of both districts, rapidly followed on the new settlement: 137 of the estates assessed by Mr. Edmonstone were taken up by Mr. Unwin in 1844-45, and their total jumma of Rs. 1,57,720 altered as follows:—

					Rs.
1845-46,	...	...	...	...	1,26,638
1846-47,	..	...	...	...	1,28,298
1847-48,	...	...	...	...	1,32,072
1848-49,	...	...	...	...	1,39,269
1849-50,	...	...	...	...	1,40,427

giving a decrease of Rs. 31,082 in 1845-46 and of Rs. 17,293 in 1849-50, when Mr. Unwin's jummas had reached their maximum standard. No complete record of the proceedings of the revising officers in Dehli Jakhan can be traced, but it appears that the standard jummas of the 34 villages transferred to Shikohabad in 1857 were reduced from Rs. 31,501 to Rs. 27,141. Mr. Chase in 1864, on account of deterioration of assets, allowed a reduction of Rs. 620 in the four villages of Mohanipur, Mandai, Fazalnagar, and Gayamai. The jumma of the whole pargana was therefore by the various revisions which took place during the currency of the settlement lowered by Rs. 22,273. The demand current at the close of the settlement was Rs. 2,51,484, or Rs. 23,862 less than that of 1840. The difference between Rs. 23,862 and Rs. 22,273 is accounted for by remissions resulting from the appropriation of land for Government purposes. From my experience of the pargana, I am inclined to think that few of the assessments imposed by Messrs. Edmonstone and Gubbins were in themselves inordinate; and that many of the changes on revision were made more with reference to temporary deterioration resulting from the famine of 1837-38 and subsequent bad seasons than from permanent inability of the estates to pay the jummas assessed. From 1850 to the end of the settlement little difficulty was experienced in the collection of the Government dues, if we except the Ahir villages bordering on the Jumna and those estates owned by improvident zemindars (notably the Madanpur Kayaths.) The Ahir communities, in consequence of their lawless character and of the great subdivision of property and responsibility, have always been noted for recusancy, and there is little hope for improvement no matter how leniently they are dealt with. The difficulty or facility with which the revenue is realized in this tract is therefore little or no test of severity of assessment or of the reverse.

Transfers since last settlement.

Description of transfer.	Villages.	Biswas.	Blawansia.	Kachwansia.	Nauwansia.	Anwansia.	Cultivated area in acres subject to transfer.	Revenue.
1840 to 1850.								Rs.
Private sale, ...	13	9	11	6	14	19	7,082	15,082
Public sale, ...	27	7	9	5	11	11	14,624	27,129
Mortgage, ...	7	5	10	14	14	10	3,730	6,050
Total,	48	2	11	7	1	...	25,436	48,261
1851 to 1857.								
Private sale, ...	17	4	2	8	7	12	7,183	14,165
Public sale, ...	6	13	1	9	13	12½	2,788	4,950
Mortgage, ...	10	2	9	...	16	17	3,209	7,314
Total,	33	19	12	19	...	2½	13,180	26,429

Transfers since last settlement—(continued.)

Description of transfer.	Villages.	Biswas.	Biwansia.	Kachwansia.	Nanwansia.	Anwansia.	Cultivated area in acres subject to transfer.	Revenue.
1858 to 1869-70.								Rs.
Private sale, ...	29	12	3	17	11	14½	12,655	24,007
Public sale, ...	17	12	5	11	16	9½	7,554	17,912
Mortgage, ...	28	2	6	12	19	7	13,589	25,373
Total,	75	6	16	2	7	10½	33,798	66,392
1840 to 1869-70.								
Private sale, ...	60	5	17	12	14	5½	26,920	53,254
Public sale, ...	51	12	16	7	3	14	24,966	49,091
Mortgage, ...	45	10	6	8	10	14	20,528	38,737
Total,	157	9	...	8	8	13½	72,414	1,41,082

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Description of transfer.	Total cultivated area which has been the subject of transfer.	Reverted to the original owners.	Area which has been the subject of sale or mortgage more than once.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Area alienated from its original owners.	Percentage of areas in column 6 to the total cultivated area.
Private sale	26,920	...	1,110	1,110	25,810	20.12
Public sale,	24,966	4,259	2,829	7,098	17,868	13.93
Mortgage,	20,528	2,668	3,810	6,478	14,050	10.95
Total,	72,414	6,927	7,759	14,686	57,728	45.00

Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer.

Description of transfer.	Cultivated area in acres.	Price.	Rate per acre.	Revenue.	Amount of purchase money per rupee of revenue.
1840 to 1850.					
Private sale, ...	7,082	40,307	5 11 1	15,082	2.67
Public sale, ...	14,624	34,016	2 5 2	27,129	1.25
Mortgage, ...	3,300	17,494	4 11 0	6,050	2.69
Total,	25,436	91,817	3 9 9	48,261	1.90
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	7,183	64,530	8 15 9	14,165	4.55
Public sale, ...	2,788	12,130	4 5 8	4,950	2.45
Mortgage, ...	3,209	22,710	7 1 2	7,314	3.10
Total,	13,180	99,370	7 8 7	26,429	3.76
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	12,655	1,69,638	13 6 6	24,007	7.06
Public sale, ...	7,554	71,711	9 7 11	17,012	4.21
Mortgage, ...	13,589	1,18,805	8 11 8	25,373	4.67
Total,	33,798	3,59,954	10 10 6	66,392	5.42
1840 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	26,920	2,74,475	10 13 2	53,254	5.15
Public sale, ...	24,966	1,17,857	4 11 6	49,091	2.40
Mortgage, ...	20,528	1,58,809	7 11 9	38,737	4.10
Total,	72,414	5,51,141	7 9 9	1,41,082	3.91

During the period which elapsed between 1840 and 1850, 25,436 acres of cultivated land, or nearly 20 per cent. of the whole, changed hands. In the neighbouring pargana of Mustafabad 40 per cent. of the total area was alienated within the same ten years, thereby leading one to suppose that the new assessments pressed much more lightly on the proprietors in Shikohabad than in that division of the district. In this period the bulk of the transfers arose from compulsory sales for arrears of revenue or in execution of decrees of Court; whilst in the succeeding 20 years changes by forced sales became less frequent, and alienations by private sale and mortgage comparatively more numerous, proving amongst other things that the measures adopted for the realization of the Government revenue were less rigorous, and that land had a higher market value and a readier demand. From 1851 to 1857, 13,180 acres, or somewhat over $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the pargana, was alienated, but 2,096 acres out of this area reverted to the original proprietors. Judging from these statistics, I am inclined to believe that the eight years immediately preceding the mutiny embraced a period of general prosperity. Only 2,788 acres were brought to the hammer, and even out of this area the original owners succeeded in recovering 2,090 acres. The prices realized were also very fair indeed. Since the mutiny private sales and mortgages have been more frequent, but these have arisen more from extravagant habits of the zemindars, increased facilities for borrowing money, and eagerness of capitalists to invest in landed property on account of the greater security afforded, than from any severity of the Government demand. The total cultivated area transferred since 1840 has been 72,414 acres. Of these 6,927 acres have reverted to the original proprietors, leaving 65,487 acres still alienated. Out of these 65,487 acres, 7,759 acres have been more than once recorded on account of second or even third sale or mortgage; hence permanent transfers have been confined to 57,728 acres. Briefly, 55 per cent. of the pargana still remains in the possession of the old zemindars, whilst 45 per cent. has become the property of purchasers or is now held by mortgagees, 46 villages out of a total of 296 have wholly changed hands, two villages which were transferred have been recovered by the original owners, partial alienations have taken place in 160, and in 88 no changes, except by succession, have occurred.

Comparison of areas of past and present settlement.

	Total area.	Lakhiraj.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately thrown out of cultivation.	Gardens and groves.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Last settlement, ...	188,767	2,692	55,513	4,050	8,208	1,225	87,674	29,405	1,17,079
Present settlement, ...	187,588	1,288	49,288	5,074	1,142	2,629	81,757	46,415	1,38,172

The total area by present survey differs from that of last settlement by only .63 per cent. Considering the great difficulties which had to be encountered and overcome in the measurement of the ravines, the divergence in area is even slighter than might be expected.

The two villages of Kaliyanpur and Bhartar, belonging to the Bhadauriya Raja, are the only estates in the pargana which are now exempted from the payment of Government revenue. All other muafi grants have been resumed and assessed.

The area under this head has sunk from 8,208 to 1,142 acres. What now remains is generally the worst description of arable soil, and has seldom been taken into account by me in assessment.

The same remarks apply with even greater force to this land.

The area under groves and gardens has more than doubled itself within the last 30 years, although I was most careful in only recording such plots as were well covered with trees.

The present cultivation is an increase on that recorded at last settlement of 11,093 acres, or 9.48 per cent. As in Mustafabad, the returns of 1840 under this head appear to have been somewhat exaggerated. In 1845-46, according to the statistics prepared by Mr. Unwin, the cultivated area of the 137 villages revised by him was 60,829 acres, against 65,537 acres by the settlement survey, or a decrease of 7.74 per cent. In his village remarks he often dwells on the high figures entered in the settlement misls, and in several instances gives it as his opinion that land was put down by the amins as cultivated which was not ordinarily so. I accept his returns as exhibiting more truly the actual state of the pargana between 1840 and 1845-46 than those prepared by Messrs. Edmonstone and Gubbins, and from them calculate the increase in cultivation which has taken place during the period of the expired settlement. $9.48 + 7.74 = 17.22$; but assuming that the settlement returns of cultivation in the villages which escaped revision were more correct than in the villages revised, I would estimate the increase over the whole pargana at about 15 per cent.

The former records show an irrigated area of 87,674 acres, whilst the returns prepared by me after inspection give 81,757 acres. This decrease is, I am convinced, seeming, not real. The pargana is now more prosperous than it was at the time of the former survey, the agricultural population has increased not diminished, prices are higher, the means of irrigation have not deteriorated, and the incentives to use them are more powerful than ever. The present irrigation has been most thoroughly checked both during measurements and afterwards by me whilst inspecting the villages for assessment, and I am convinced that my figures on this point may be accepted as a reliable record of the existing state of things. The present percentage of 63.79 is certainly not low when the great depth of water from the surface in the southern half of the pargana is taken into account; whilst the percentage of 74.88 given at last settlement seems unreasonably high when taken in conjunction with Mr. Edmonstone's remarks in paras. 11 to 15 of his report. I can therefore come to no conclusion other than that the then irrigated area was exaggerated by the survey and settlement staffs. I have studiously avoided entering land as *wat* which is not habitually irrigated on a two years' system of rotation of crops, but I presume that this distinction was not thoroughly observed and carried out at last settlement. Comparing the present circumstances of the pargana with those in 1840 as described by Messrs. Edmonstone and Gubbins, I hold that I am perfectly warranted in assuming that the ratio of the irrigated to the cultivated area has *at least* not decreased during the settlement which has now expired.

The classification of soils adopted in the first four circles or divisions of the pargana was almost identical with that adhered to in Mustafabad and consequently needs no further notice here. The unique character of the Jumna tract however necessitated the adoption of an entirely new system which I must now explain. From what I have already said it may be gathered that this tract consists of three portions totally dissimilar to each other: (1) the uparhar or high tableland to the north of the ravines: (2) the ravines themselves in the centre, and (3) the kachhar or fertile lowlands near the river. The uparhar I have divided into four classes: manjha, 1st har, 2nd har, and 3rd har. Most of the village sites being situated on the border or inside the ravines, there is scarcely any ganhan or manjha in the ordinary acceptance of the words; in fact, the cultivation close to them is often the very worst on the estates in consequence of its proximity to the ravines. What I have called manjha is not necessarily therefore the circle of fields around the sites, but the best land wherever it occurs, on which the greater part of the manure is spent, and where nearly all the irrigation is concentrated.

Har 1st is very fair soil also, but is inferior to the manjha, with little manure and less irrigation, whilst har 2nd is unirrigated, but level bhur or light "pira." Har 3rd is either rolling and sandy bhur or denuded and kunkari soil bordering on and sloping down towards the ravines. The ravines themselves contain little cultivation, and what there is is of the poorest description. It is divided into two kinds: (1) the fields situated on the tops of the ravines called "danda," and (2) those in the beds of rain nalas called "jhor." The former are of bad coarse soil mixed with kunkar, are totally unirrigated, and produce only inferior kharif crops; whilst the latter are formed of detritus intermingled with sand and small pebbles, and grow spring crops, generally barley and gram. They are both of the same value as arable land, hence for assessment purposes they have been treated together. The fertile lowlands near the Jumna I have divided primarily into three classes, the bhagna, the kachhar proper, and the "tir." The bhagna or old bed of the Jumna has been already described, and I have only here to add that I have subdivided it into two classes according to fertility of soil and general productiveness. The kachhar proper has been formed into four subdivisions for similar reasons and the "tir" into two. This tir land is a narrow strip of soil on the edge of the river sloping down to it, and is enriched annually on the subsiding of the autumn floods by a thick and cakey deposit of mud called by the natives "pana." It grows good wheat without manure or irrigation, but its area is small and subject to yearly changes by alluvion or diluvion.

I now give the soil areas of the different tracts or circles, with their average soil-rates and the estimated assets deduced therefrom.

Application of soil-rates to soil areas, circle by circle.

I.—Sengur tract.

Description of soil.	Area in bighas.	Area in acres.	Rate per bigha.			Rate per acre.			Assumed rental.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ganhan 1st, ...	891	507	6	0	0	10	8	7	5,348	0	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	800	456	5	0	0	8	12	6	4,000	0	0
Ditto 3rd, ...	184	105	4	4	0	7	7	5	782	0	0
Manjha 1st, ...	2,112	1,203	4	0	0	7	0	5	8,448	0	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	514	293	3	0	0	5	4	3	1,542	0	0
Irrigated barha dumat 1st, ...	390	222	3	0	0	5	4	3	1,170	0	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	1,406	800	2	8	0	4	6	3	3,515	0	0
Irrigated barha bhur 1st, ...	3,217	1,832	2	4	0	3	15	3	7,238	4	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	663	378	2	0	0	3	8	2	1,326	0	0
Dry barha dumat 1st, ...	723	413	2	0	0	3	8	2	1,446	0	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	741	423	1	8	0	2	10	2	1,111	8	0
Dry barha bhur 1st, ...	871	497	1	8	0	2	10	2	1,306	8	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	625	353	1	4	0	2	3	1	781	4	0
Dry barha puth, ...	533	304	1	0	0	1	12	1	533	0	0
Home tarai, ...	43	25	4	0	0	7	0	5	172	0	0
Tarai 1st, ...	374	156	2	8	0	4	6	3	685	0	0
Do. 2nd, ...	817	465	2	0	0	3	3	2	1,654	0	0
Do. 3rd, ...	232	132	1	8	0	2	10	2	343	0	0
Maiyar, ...	254	144	1	4	0	2	3	1	317	8	0
Total, ...	15,290	8,708	2 11 7			4 12 8			41,702 0 0		
Decrease since survey, ...	...	7									
		8,701									

II.—North Dumat Tract.

Description of soil.	Area in bighas.	Area in acres.	Rate per bigha.			Rate per ac e.			Assumed rental.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gauhan 1st, ...	2,211	1,261	6	0	0	10	8	7	13,266	0	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	1,609	916	5	0	0	8	12	6	8,045	0	0
Ditto 3rd, ...	764	435	4	4	0	7	7	5	3,247	0	0
Manjha 1st, ...	1,755	999	4	8	0	7	14	5	7,897	8	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	3,879	2,210	4	0	0	7	0	5	15,516	0	0
Ditto bhur, ...	65	37	3	0	0	5	4	3	195	0	0
Irrigated barha dumat 1st, ...	5,919	3,370	3	0	0	5	4	3	17,757	0	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	9,384	5,343	2	8	0	4	6	3	23,460	0	0
Ditto 3rd, ...	1,054	600	2	0	0	3	8	2	2,108	0	0
Irrigated barha bhur, ...	31	17	2	0	0	3	8	2	62	0	0
Dry barha dumat, ...	3,116	1,776	2	0	0	3	8	2	6,232	0	0
Dry barha bhur 1st, ...	182	103	1	8	0	2	10	2	273	0	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	279	158	1	4	0	2	3	1	348	12	0
Home tarai, ...	165	93	4	0	0	7	0	5	660	0	0
Tarai 1st, ...	2,009	1,144	2	8	0	4	6	3	5,022	8	0
Do. 2nd, ...	3,003	1,710	2	0	0	3	8	2	6,006	0	0
Do. 3rd, ...	175	99	1	8	0	2	10	2	262	8	0
Maiyar, ...	1,550	882	1	4	0	2	3	1	1,937	8	0
Total, ...	37,150	21,153	3	0	4	5	4	11	1,12,295	12	0
Decrease since survey, ...	...	15									
		21,138									

III.—Central Pira Tract.

Description of soil.	Area in bighas.	Area in acres.	Rate per bigha.			Rate per acre.			Assumed rental.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gauhan 1st, ...	884	504	7	0	0	12	4	8	6,188	0	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	1,762	1,008	6	0	0	10	8	7	10,572	0	0
Ditto 3rd, ...	2,237	1,275	5	0	0	8	12	6	11,185	0	0
Manjha 1st, ...	1,941	1,105	4	8	0	7	14	5	8,734	8	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	3,535	2,013	4	0	0	7	0	5	14,140	0	0
Ditto 3rd, ...	2,970	1,690	3	8	0	6	2	4	10,395	0	0
Irrigated barha 1st, ...	4,925	2,805	3	0	0	5	4	3	14,775	0	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	9,620	5,476	2	10	0	4	9	9	25,252	8	0
Ditto 3rd, ...	2,345	1,335	2	2	0	3	11	9	4,983	2	0
Dry barha 1st, ...	2,463	1,402	2	0	0	3	8	2	4,926	0	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	707	403	1	8	0	2	10	2	1,060	8	0
Tarai 1st, ...	1,122	639	3	0	0	5	4	3	3,366	0	0
Ditto 2nd, ...	1,313	748	2	8	0	4	6	3	3,282	8	0
Ditto 3rd, ...	1,057	602	2	0	0	3	8	2	2,114	0	0
Maiyar, ...	281	160	1	4	0	2	3	1	351	4	0
Total, ...	37,162	21,162	3	4	3	5	11	9	1,21,325	6	0
Decrease since survey, ...	...	15									
		21,147									

IV.—South and West Pira and Bhur Tract.

Description of soil.			Area in bighas.	Area in acres.	Rate per bigha.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gauhan 1st,	...	...	1,443	822	5 12 0	10 1 6	8,297 4 0
Ditto 2nd,	...	...	2,613	1,488	5 0 0	8 12 6	13,065 0 0
Ditto 3rd,	...	...	2,246	1,279	4 8 0	7 14 5	10,107 0 0
Ditto 4th,	...	...	2,894	1,648	4 0 0	7 0 5	11,576 0 0
Manjha 1st,	...	...	3,972	2,262	4 0 0	7 0 5	15,888 0 0
Ditto 2nd,	...	...	7,147	4,069	3 8 0	6 2 4	25,014 8 0
Ditto 3rd,	...	...	6,481	3,692	3 0 0	5 4 3	19,448 0 0
Irrigated barha 1st,	...	...	8,997	5,122	2 8 0	4 6 3	22,492 8 0
Ditto 2nd,	...	...	8,040	4,578	2 4 0	3 15 3	18,090 0 0
Ditto 3rd,	...	...	11,796	6,718	2 0 0	3 8 3	23,592 0 0
Dry barha 1st,	...	...	16,045	9,138	2 0 0	3 8 2	32,090 0 0
Ditto 2nd,	...	...	14,928	8,501	1 8 0	2 10 2	22,393 0 0
Ditto 3rd,	...	...	2,707	1,542	1 4 0	2 3 1	3,393 12 0
Dry puth 1st,	...	...	3,336	1,899	1 0 0	1 12 1	3,336 0 0
Ditto 2nd,	...	...	3,299	1,879	0 12 0	1 5 1	3,474 4 0
Tarai 1st,	...	...	709	403	3 0 0	5 4 3	2,127 0 0
Ditto 2nd,	...	...	939	535	2 8 0	4 6 3	2,347 8 0
Ditto 3rd,	...	...	1,592	909	2 0 0	3 8 2	3,184 0 0
Ditto 4th,	...	...	394	224	1 8 0	2 10 2	591 0 0
Total,	...	...	99,578	56,708	2 6 6	4 3 6	2,39,490 12 0
Decrease since survey,	...	...	...	40			
				56,668			

V.—Jumna tract.

Description of soil.			Area in bighas.	Area in acres.	Rate per bigha.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Manjha,	...	...	7,634	4,347	3 0 0	5 4 3	22,902 0 0
Har 1st,	...	...	6,361	3,622	2 0 0	3 8 2	12,722 0 0
Ditto 2nd,	...	...	6,497	3,700	1 8 0	2 10 2	9,745 8 0
Ditto 3rd,	...	...	3,828	2,180	0 10 0	1 1 7	2,392 8 0
Jhori danda,	...	...	4,668	2,658	0 10 0	1 1 7	2,917 8 0
Bhagna 1st,	...	...	1,439	821	4 10 0	8 2 0	6,655 6 0
Ditto 2nd,	...	...	971	554	3 0 0	5 4 3	2,913 0 0
Kachhar extra,	...	...	135	78	4 8 0	7 14 5	607 8 0
Ditto 1st,	...	...	1,263	719	3 0 0	5 4 3	3,789 0 0
Ditto 2nd,	...	...	1,840	1,047	2 0 0	3 8 2	3,680 0 0
Ditto 3rd,	...	...	1,005	573	1 4 0	2 3 1	1,256 4 0
Tir 1st,	...	...	185	105	3 0 0	5 4 3	555 0 0
Ditto 2nd,	...	...	228	130	2 0 0	3 8 2	456 0 0
Total,	...	...	36,054	20,533	1 15 4	3 7 0	70,591 10 0
Decrease since survey,	...	...	...	15			
				20,518			

The total estimated rental of the pargana is Rs. 5,85,405-8-0, and the all-round rate on cultivation Rs. 4-9-0 per acre. In Mustafabad the average rate was Rs. 5-4-2, or Re. 0-11 2 per acre higher. This difference however is fully warranted by the general superiority of that pargana.

The assumed rental of last settlement is nowhere recorded in actual figures, but from the data at my disposal I can make a very close approximation to it. Mr. Edmonstone's revenue-rates in his 1st and 2nd class villages are 65 per cent. of his average rent-rates, in the Jumna tract 66 per cent., and in the four estates transferred from Mustafabad 65.5 per cent., whilst Mr. Gubbins mentions in para. 26 of his Dehli

Estimated rental of the pargana and all-round rate on cultivation.

Comparisons between assumed rentals and all-round rates of past and present settlements.

Jakhan report that he assessed at $\frac{1}{3}$ of his assumed rental. Taking the revenue fixed on each group at last settlement and using the above proportions I have—

$$\frac{1,35,741 \times 100}{65} + \frac{76,718 \times 100}{65} + \frac{28,136 \times 100}{66} + \frac{31,501 \times 3}{2} + \frac{3,250 \times 100}{65.5} = 4,21,703$$

= rental assumed as the basis of assessment. Messrs. Edmonstone and Gubbins, however, both allowed the area of lately abandoned land to influence them in fixing on their new demands. Valuing the areas of such soil as recorded by them at the rent-rates given in their reports I get a rental of Rs. 8,642 assumed on this account. Rs. 4,21,703 — Rs. 8,642 = Rs. 4,13,061 = the net estimated assets on the land then under cultivation.

$\frac{\text{Rs. 4,13,061}}{\text{former cultivated area.}} = \frac{4,13,061}{1,17,079} = \text{Rs. 3-8-6} = \text{all-round rate per acre on cultivation assumed at last settlement.}$ My all-round average rate of Rs. 4-9-0 exhibits an increase on this of Rs. 1-0-6, or 29.20 per cent. Similarly my estimated assets on the cultivated area are Rs. 5,85,405, or 41.72 per cent. in excess of those assumed in 1840.

The assessments finally fixed on by me amounted to Rs. 2,78,560, an increase of Rs. 27,076, or 10.76 per cent. on the expired demand. This new jumma was, however, Rs. 14,142 below half estimated assets; a fact arising partly from the injunctions of the Board of Revenue conveyed in their letter sanctioning my proposed rates, in which I was instructed not to impose an assessment at half estimated assets in any case where the jumma bandis fell far below my standard, and where there was no immediate prospect of enhancing the rental up to the full value of the village, and partly from my own action (1) in dealing leniently with large hereditary communities where the sharers were numerous and the individual shares small, and (2) in refraining from taking the ordinary proportion of my assumed rental in cases where the villages were inferior and their outturn precarious. Notwithstanding the consideration with which the zemindars of this pargana were treated, they were the first, as had been their custom at every settlement since the cession, to show signs of discontent. Cliques were formed and committees organized: and on the arrival at Shikohabad in February, 1873, of the Lieutenant-Governor in the course of his tour he was mobbed with petitioners. The zemindars of the other parganas followed suit as the camp approached their villages, but it was in Shikohabad and the adjoining subdivision of Mustafabad that most appeals were lodged. These appeals were eventually made over to the Commissioner, Mr. Edwards, for disposal; who, before proceeding to England on furlough towards the end of 1873, disposed of 258 cases. In only 10 instances were my jummas interfered with by him. In six of these 10 slight reductions were granted; whilst in four increases were taken with my consent.

The total jumma exclusive of cesses in the last year	Rs.
of the expired settlement was ...	2,51,484
And its incidence—	Rs. a. p.
(1) On the total area per acre ...	1 5 5
(2) On the malguzari area per acre ...	1 13 4
(3) On the cultivated area per acre ...	1 15 4
The total revised jumma exclusive of cesses is	Rs. 2,78,560,
or within Rs. 14,142 of half estimated assets	
And its incidence—	Rs. a. p.
On the total area per acre ...	1 7 9
On the malguzari area per acre ...	2 0 6
On the cultivated area per acre ...	2 2 9
The increase therefore in pure revenue has been	Rs. 27,076,
or 10.77 per cent.	

Including cesses—

The total demand of the last year of the expired settlement	
was ...	Rs. 2,63,538
And the total demand of the revised assessments	3,06,416
giving an increase of Rs. 42,878, or 16.27 per cent.	

Prior to assessment the recorded rental was,	Rs. 4,09,305
And the corrected rental at maurusi rates,	„ 4,40,320
After the completion of rent enhancements subsequent to assessment the jummabandis exhibited a recorded rental of,	„ 4,37,310
Which on valuing the nominally rented areas at the average rate paid by occupancy tenants became	„ 4,72,295

The rise in recorded rental has therefore been Rs. 31,015 and in the interpreted rental Rs. 34,985. Since the close of the settlement further enhancement have been obtained by private arrangement and by decrees of court.

M. A. McCONAGHEY,
Settlement Officer.

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
1	Ababakarpur, ...		With Nasirpur, ...			401	With Madanpur.	420	389
2	Ibrahimpur Sirsauli, ...		With Dikhtauli, ...	Labhaus.	500	356	356	330	122
3	Atepur, ...		With Labhaus, ...		453	526	453	580	297
4	Itauli, ...		With Rukunpur, ...		805	655	594	600	441
5	Ahmadpur, ...	901	901	1,011	1,021	1,101	989	1,020	389
6	Adhampur, ...		With Gobindpur, ...			321	With Gobindpur.	400	321
7	Araon Khurd, ...		With Bhaoli, ...	Labhaus, ...	875	918	864	950	442
8	Araunjh, ...		With Taramai, ...			3,325	With Taramai.	2,860	1,641
9	Urmara Jat, ...	1,759	1,788	1,988	2,101	1,670	1,682	1,660	910
10	Urmara Kirar, ...	1,128	1,128	1,299	1,449	1,449	1,333	1,450	698
11	Ishakpur, ...			With Gurha, ...				600	303
12	Adeomal Nurpur, ...	1,001	1,001	1,051	1,101	1,100	1,012	1,200	1,033
13	Asraoli, ...		296	323	323	354	354	360	392
14	Aslempur No. Kanhar.		With Labhaus, ...		925	803	803	810	418
15	Aslempur Viran, ..		With Gobindpur, ...			56	With Gobindpur.	60	35
16	Aswa, ...	3,759	3,759	4,530	4,801	3,629	4,446	3,320	1,707
17	Aswai, ...	651	651	801	899	899	899	910	409
18	Azamabad Araon, ...	2,572	2,572	3,137	3,640	3,286	2,938	3,200	2,618
19	Afzalpur Imiliya, ...	325	325	525	435	471	432	500	258
20	Akbarpur Sarai, ...	701	650	690	690	520	350	400	595
21	Indmai, ...		With Gobindpur, ...		1,133	693	980	600	346
22	Angadpur, ...		Ditto, ...		1,501	580	1,077	590	292
23	Anmhaur Na. Jivan, ..	687	688	801	940	841	740	800	306
24	Anori, ...	1,441	1,441	1,608	1,492	1,088	1,457	1,200	701
25	Ubhti, ...		With Bhadeera, ...			1,225	With Bhadesra.	1,180	647
26	Ujrai Khera, ..		With Madanpur, ...			307	With Madanpur.	350	169
27	Ujrai, ...		With Labhaus, ...		1,601	1,625	1,489	1,480	648
28	Urawar Mandwa, ...		Ditto, ...		1,851	1,334	1,026	1,260	1,548
29	Urawar Hasht Taraf, ...		Ditto, ...		6,400	6,002	6,002	6,400	6,881
30	Aurangabad, ...	501	501	592	592	628	608	600	322
31	Ukhrend, ...	2,301	2,301	2,301	2,301	2,000	1,995	2,300	1,314
32	Umri, ...	1,451	1,451	1,559	1,559	1,924	1,788	1,950	804
33	Aidapur, ...		With Madanpur, ...			705	With Madanpur.	530	311
34	Ailampur, ...		Muafi, ...			230	230	340	239
35	Aima Dundaull, ...	44	44	101	101	72	72	80	62
36	Aima Lakhnai, ...	105	105	125	115	168	168	180	87
37	Bachhemai, ...		With Bhaoli, ...	With Labhaus.	1,425	1,275	1,252	1,300	531
38	Babemau, ...		With Garhsan, ...			420	With Garhsan.	590	347
39	Bazidpur, ...		With Labhaus, ...		444	415	415	430	214
40	Badeomal, ...	1,551	1,551	1,813	1,875	2,050	2,050	2,280	1,236
41	Bakalpur, ...		With Panchha, ...			615	With Panchha.	700	478
42	Banmai, ...	1,028	1,028	1,325	1,401	1,401	1,137	1,200	809
43	Bitbauli, ...		With Bhaoli, ...	With Labhaus.	1,050	1,180	942	1,000	463
44	Bachhela Bachheli, ...	1,175	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,175	1,175	1,400	601
45	Badarkha, ...		With Rukunpur, ...		285	121	118	300	221
46	Badanpur, ...	571	571	650	676	692	592	410	173
47	Birahimabad Lachhpur, ...	341	341	341	501	675	587	900	838
48	Bariyar Mau, ...		With Sikandarpur, ...			330	With Sikandarpur.	310	134
49	Baraura, ...	806	906	620	620	575	375	390	772
50	Balipur, ...		With Labhaus, ...		2,300	1,900	1,901	2,000	959
51	Banipura, ...		With Bharaul and Pindsara, ...					550	336
52	Burhrai, ...		With Rukunpur, ...		452	350	342	360	374
53	Burha Bhartara, ...		With Sarai Bhartara, ...			445	With Sarai Bhartara.	500	278
54	Bahadurpur, ...	1,564	1,501	1,501	1,501	1,250	1,220	1,300	1,019
55	Bahoranpur, ...	With Muhamadpur Birai.	376	555	675	675	614	700	490
56	Bhadri, ...	1,511	1,511	1,589	1,715	1,850	1,825	1,910	886

Pargana Shikohabad.

DETAIL OF AREAS.																						
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.																			
Barren, waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Bagha.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.			Total assessable.	Rate per acre on total area.			Rate per acre on assessable area.			Rate per acre on cultivated area.						
						Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				
98	...	98	1	...	...	65	225	290	291	1	1	3	1	7	1	1	7	2		
9	...	9	1	4	...	108	...	108	113	2	11	5	2	14	8	3	0	11				
10	...	10	5	2	...	184	96	280	287	2	15	3	2	0	4	2	1	2				
173	...	173	22	3	11	232	...	232	268	1	5	9	2	3	10	2	9	4				
23	...	23	2	2	...	324	38	362	366	2	9	11	2	12	7	2	13	1				
24	...	24	3	...	...	109	85	194	197	1	12	11	2	0	6	2	0	11		
55	...	55	6	13	...	364	4	368	387	2	2	5	2	7	3	2	9	5				
189	...	189	49	5	2	1,018	378	1,396	1,453	1	11	10	1	15	6	2	0	10				
173	...	173	6	14	...	600	117	717	737	1	12	2	2	4	0	2	5	1				
149	...	149	14	6	2	472	55	527	549	2	1	3	2	10	3	2	12	0				
22	...	22	3	...	...	110	168	278	281	1	15	8	2	2	2	2	2	6		
429	...	429	29	2	13	560	...	560	604	1	2	7	1	15	9	2	2	3				
232	...	232	2	...	3	65	90	155	160	0	14	8	2	4	0	2	5	2				
15	...	15	2	...	1	173	227	400	403	1	15	0	2	0	2	2	0	5				
1	...	1	2	...	...	28	4	32	34	1	11	5	1	12	3	1	14	0		
121	...	121	49	49	3	804	681	1,485	1,586	1	15	1	2	1	6	2	3	9				
81	...	81	18	30	1	275	4	279	328	2	3	7	2	12	5	3	4	2				
1,095	...	1,095	120	52	27	1,051	273	1,324	1,523	1	3	7	2	1	7	2	6	8				
19	...	19	3	5	...	231	...	231	239	1	15	0	2	1	6	2	2	7				
295	...	295	34	1	6	244	15	259	300	0	10	9	1	5	4	1	8	9				
88	...	88	8	4	...	229	17	246	258	1	11	9	2	5	3	2	7	0				
31	...	31	3	4	...	204	50	254	261	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	5	2				
14	...	14	5	6	1	261	19	280	292	2	9	10	2	11	10	2	13	9				
39	...	39	32	3	3	494	130	624	662	1	11	5	1	13	0	1	14	9				
75	...	75	4	1	...	342	225	567	572	1	13	2	2	1	0	2	1	4				
3	...	3	1	1	...	121	43	164	166	2	1	2	2	1	9	2	2	2				
37	...	37	22	12	3	456	118	574	611	2	4	7	2	6	9	2	9	3				
735	...	735	2	...	15	20	776	796	813	0	13	0	1	8	10	1	9	4				
3,436	...	3,436	22	4	17	476	2,926	3,402	3,445	0	14	11	1	13	9	1	14	1				
34	...	34	6	...	...	247	35	282	288	1	15	5	2	3	0	2	3	9		
259	...	259	83	41	4	878	49	927	1,055	1	4	5	2	2	11	2	7	8				
85	...	85	15	31	...	649	24	673	719	2	6	10	2	11	5	2	14	4				
14	...	14	3	15	...	50	199	279	297	1	11	3	1	12	7	1	14	5				
16	...	16	2	1	...	115	105	220	223	1	6	9	1	8	5	1	8	9				
2	...	2	...	...	...	33	27	60	60	1	4	8	1	5	4	1	5	4	
2	...	2	...	4	1	63	17	80	85	2	1	...	2	1	4	2	4	0				
30	...	30	16	12	1	382	90	472	501	2	7	2	2	9	6	2	12	1				
78	...	78	7	...	3	109	150	259	269	1	7	1	1	13	9	1	14	11				
6	...	6	...	7	...	123	78	201	208	2	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	3				
315	...	315	54	31	97	619	120	739	921	1	13	6	2	7	7	3	1	4				
18	...	18	...	1	...	132	347	479	480	1	6	6	1	7	4	1	7	5				
94	...	94	121	16	15	348	215	563	715	1	7	9	1	10	10	2	2	1				
27	...	27	10	19	9	277	128	405	436	2	2	7	2	4	8	2	7	6				
18	...	18	7	6	2	440	128	568	583	2	3	7	2	6	5	2	7	5				
83	...	83	4	1	...	96	39	135	140	1	5	6	2	2	3	2	3	7				
7	...	7	...	1	...	95	70	165	166	2	5	11	2	7	6	2	7	9				
92	...	92	15	13	2	330	386	716	746	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	4	2				
4	...	4	1	...	...	97	32	129	130	2	5	0	2	6	2	2	6	5		
474	...	474	2	...	2	3	291	294	298	0	8	1	1	4	11	1	5	3				
27	...	27	14	22	1	499	396	895	922	2	1	4	2	2	4	2	3	9				
105	...	105	13	6	1	207	4	211	231	1	10	2	2	6	1	2	9	8				
176	...	176	15	9	2	106	66	172	198	0	15	5	1	13	1	2	1	6				
63	...	63	4	7	1	200	3	203	215	1	12	9	2	5	3	2	7	5				
468	...	468	47	7	12	427	58	485	551	1	4	5	2	5	9	2	10	11				
24	...	24	30	8	...	171	257	428	466	1	6	10	1	8	0	1	10	2				
50	...	50	48	11	1	488	288	776	836	2	2	6	2	4	7	2	7	5				

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
57	Bharaul, ...	8,972	8,973	10,951	11,299	6,233	6,393	3,500	2,149
58	Bhaoli, ...	With Bhyrod &c,	With Labhaua.		925	1,125	978	1,250	520
59	Bhadan, ...	5,689	2,042	2,042	4,810	5,500	4,305	5,000	3,264
60	Bhadesra, ...	2,465	2,801	3,411	3,350	2,251	3,124	2,200	1,111
61	Bhadaipur, ...		With Punchha,			518	With Punchha.	500	318
62	Bhartar, ...				Muaft,				574
63	Bhanunpura, ...		With Labhaua,		491	440	406	500	308
64	Baijua Khas, ...		With Bhaoli,	With Labhaua.	2,325	1,950	1,661	1,900	1,336
65	Papri, ...	With Chhidaoli.	With Saruppur,		306	237	161	180	361
66	Pithanpur, ...	543	544	595	625	643	567	600	334
67	Patsoi, ...	737	737	826	855	900	888	900	403
68	Patna Karkha, ...	With Gurha.	751	801	400	285	285	480	1,260
69	Parhar Mau, ...	800	800	800	800	800	800	950	563
70	Pariyar, ...	2,884	2,884	3,144	3,744	3,879	3,140	3,500	4,931
71	Pindraon, ...		With Gurha,		485		With Gurha,	380	256
72	Pindsara, ...	3,491	3,491	4,036	4,036	4,253	3,409	1,800	1,084
73	Punchha, ...	3,401	3,401	3,701	4,201	1,950	4,198	2,500	4,053
74	Pithepur, ...	With Dikhtauli,	With Labhaua.		2,201	1,578	2,352	1,800	988
75	Paigu, ...		With Labhaua,		3,501	4,060	4,060	4,200	2,402
76	Takha, ...		With Bharaul and Pindsara,						
77	Tatarpur, ...	1,428	1,103	1,103	1,225	987	1,206	1,700	1,262
78	Taramai, ...	4,674	4,674	4,881	5,181	611	4,406	800	1,070
79	Tiliyani, ...	With Bhaoli,	With Labhaua.		1,101	1,101	969	650	330
80	Tondal, ...	Ditto	ditto,		701	815	701	800	453
81	Jahmai, ...	1,393	1,393	1,900	1,900	1,300	1,112	1,400	394
82	Jajauli, ...	1,655	1,655	1,401	1,169	1,068	1,049	1,150	567
83	Jasral, ...		With Muhammadabad,			310	With Muhammadabad.	300	253
84	Jafarpur, ...		With Labhaua,		400	475	475	550	247
85	Jagmudi, ...	451	451	525	625	625	556	640	250
86	Jalalpur, ...		With Dandiyanai,			722	With Dandiyanai.	640	334
87	Jalalpur Marghati, ...		With Jajauli,		232	430	480	550	451
88	Jamalpur, ...		With Gurha,			110	With Garhi,	150	198
89	Jahanabad Birai, ...		With Labhaua,		2,181	1,821	1,516	1,600	866
90	Jahangirpur Gelrai, ...		Ditto,		1,351	1,146	984	980	527
91	Jahangirpur, ...		With Madanpur,			543	With Madanpur.	560	263
92	Jaimatpur, ...		With Labhaua,		1,025	965	965	1,040	502
93	Jeora, ...	1,765	601	701	811	901	718	800	533
94	Chitaoli, ...	901	901	1,262	1,151	1,223	1,204	1,500	859
95	Chamrauli, ...	With Jeora,	340	388	401	458	458	500	241
96	Chehrai, ...		With Anori,			254	With Anori,	900	151
97	Chhidaoli, ...	2,128	With Saruppur,		320	283	200	240	353
98	Chhari Chhappar, ...	487	487	549	589	420	420	500	173
99	Chhichhamai, ...	1,189	1,600	1,754	1,825	814	1,593	900	489
100	Hajipur Baijua, ...	With Dikhtauli,	With Labhaua.		748	550	473	450	220
101	Khhashalpur, ...		With Angadpur,			301	With Angadpur.	200	167
102	Dargahpur (Angadpur), ...		Ditto,			249	With Gobindpur.	230	112
103	Durgapur (Bharaul), ...		With Bharaul,			521	With Bharaul.	500	466
104	Dargahpur (Mohnipur), ...		With Mohnipur,			514	With Mohnipur.	600	530
105	Dikhtauli, ...	22,001	22,001	With Labhaua.	1,800	1,800	1,651	1,740	1,022
106	Dakhinara, ...	2,541	2,741	3,001	3,801	3,400	2,774	3,000	2,124
107	Daulatpur Baijua, ...	961	961	651	801	701	701	700	343
108	Daulatpur Karkha, ...			With Gurha,				700	373
109	Dudhrai, ...	408	408	465	465	565	525	530	256
110	Dayaganj, ...	2,201	1,326	1,501	1,801	1,400	1,394	1,450	586

Pargana Shikohabad—(continued.)

DETAIL OF AREAS.												
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.						Total assessable.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
Barren, waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Baghs.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.						
						Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
592	...	592	125	26	5	815	586	1,401	1,557	1 10 1	2 3 11	2 7 14
50	...	50	12	7	1	427	23	450	470	2 6 6	2 10 7	2 12 5
321	...	321	113	165	2	1,549	1,114	2,663	2,943	1 8 6	1 11 2	1 14 0
389	...	389	144	19	1	625	33	658	622	1 15 8	2 10 10	3 5 6
16	...	16	2	5	...	119	176	295	302	1 9 2	1 10 6	1 11 1
...	574	574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	...	102	7	1	10	183	...	183	206	1 9 11	2 6 10	2 10 7
412	...	412	67	4	17	667	169	836	924	1 6 9	2 0 11	2 4 4
211	...	211	15	...	...	10	125	135	150	0 7 11	1 3 2	1 5 4
111	...	111	6	4	4	209	...	209	223	1 12 9	2 11 1	2 13 11
33	...	33	8	1	...	283	79	361	370	2 3 9	2 6 11	2 7 11
791	...	791	12	...	...	11	446	457	469	0 6 1	1 0 5	1 0 10
53	...	53	15	3	2	219	271	490	510	1 10 4	1 13 10	1 15 0
2,084	...	2,084	191	5	25	358	2,268	2,626	2,847	0 11 4	1 3 8	1 5 4
13	...	13	29	...	1	81	132	213	243	1 7 9	1 9 0	1 12 6
329	...	329	1	8	...	482	264	746	765	1 10 7	2 6 2	2 6 7
2,411	...	2,411	5	...	10	204	1,422	1,627	1,642	0 9 10	1 8 6	1 8 7
215	...	215	22	13	1	643	94	737	773	1 13 2	2 5 3	2 7 1
903	...	903	69	47	39	1,211	132	1,344	1,499	1 11 11	2 12 10	3 2 0
412	...	412	8	1	3	534	304	838	850	1 5 7	2 0 0	2 0 6
676	...	676	4	3	29	154	204	358	394	0 11 11	2 0 6	2 3 4
82	...	82	3	1	...	208	36	244	248	1 15 6	2 9 11	3 10 8
36	...	36	10	15	...	341	121	462	487	2 1 3	2 4 2	2 6 1
54	...	54	40	20	...	305	34	339	399	1 12 3	2 0 1	2 5 9
38	...	38	7	14	1	279	55	334	356	2 14 4	3 3 3	3 6 7
79	...	79	16	29	2	320	121	441	488	2 0 5	2 5 8	2 9 9
13	...	13	19	...	5	116	100	216	240	1 2 11	1 4 0	1 6 3
9	...	9	9	10	...	195	24	219	238	2 3 8	2 4 11	2 8 2
39	...	39	...	7	4	169	31	200	211	2 8 11	3 0 6	3 3 2
22	...	22	3	...	...	133	176	309	312	1 14 8	2 0 10	2 1 2
16	...	16	19	35	23	180	178	358	435	1 3 6	1 4 3	1 8 7
29	...	29	4	...	...	46	119	165	169	0 12 1	1 14 2	0 14 6
26	...	26	12	22	...	476	330	806	840	1 13 7	1 14 6	1 15 9
78	...	78	3	8	2	198	238	436	449	1 13 9	2 2 11	2 3 11
23	...	23	13	14	...	171	42	213	240	2 2 1	2 5 4	2 10 1
21	...	21	4	2	...	310	165	475	481	2 1 2	2 2 7	2 3 0
27	...	27	11	5	1	366	123	489	506	1 8 0	1 9 4	1 10 2
243	...	243	42	14	19	541	...	541	616	1 11 11	2 6 11	2 12 4
11	...	11	8	...	...	148	74	222	230	2 1 2	2 2 9	2 4 9
3	...	3	7	...	...	87	54	141	148	1 5 2	1 5 7	1 6 8
202	...	202	4	1	1	90	135	145	151	0 10 11	1 9 5	1 10 6
14	...	14	...	2	...	157	...	157	159	2 14 3	3 2 4	3 2 11
66	...	66	37	1	...	308	77	385	423	1 13 5	2 2 1	2 5 5
33	...	33	11	8	7	146	15	161	187	2 0 9	2 6 6	2 12 9
3	...	3	1	...	...	35	128	163	164	1 3 2	1 3 6	1 3 8
8	...	8	...	...	...	92	12	104	104	2 0 10	2 3 5	2 3 5
217	...	217	17	6	6	190	30	220	249	1 1 2	2 0 2	2 4 4
152	...	152	3	12	2	243	118	361	378	1 2 1	1 9 5	1 10 7
50	...	50	56	19	81	535	231	816	972	1 11 3	1 12 8	2 2 1
907	...	907	131	6	7	973	100	1,073	1,217	1 6 7	2 7 5	2 12 9
55	...	55	9	2	1	253	23	276	283	2 0 8	2 6 11	2 8 7
9	...	9	2	1	2	106	252	358	363	1 14 1	1 14 10	1 15 3
11	...	11	11	...	...	151	83	234	245	2 1 1	2 2 7	2 4 3
96	...	96	3	10	...	447	30	477	490	2 7 7	2 15 4	3 0 8

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
111	Divalchi, ...	673	672	792	1,181	1,050	1,050	1,120	822
112	Dhatril, ...	Munaf, 1,591				2,700	2,700	3,400	1,732
113	Dharmal, ...	With Sarai Bhartara,				850	With Sarai Bhartara.	850	296
114	Dhanpura, ...	918	1,001	1,191	1,162	1,100	1,030	1,100	486
115	Dhauran Himmatpur, ...	791	796	840	875	940	862	930	4.5
116	Dhaunai, ...	With Gurha,				818	With Gurha,	480	222
117	Dahni, ...	With Nisampur Garhuman,				592	With Nisampur Garhuman.	620	307
118	Dandiyamal, ...	2,561	2,561	2,801	3,150	2,100	2,470	2,040	931
119	Dundpur, ...	With Nasirpur,				410	With Nasirpur.	500	277
120	Dhakpura, ...	Munaf,				160	160	240	228
121	Dhakrai, ...	With Bhadan,				477	487	540	277
122	Rapri, ...	With Rukunpur,				480	405	450	1,777
123	Rajpur Balai,	With Angadpur.				1,575	842	1,445	482
124	Rahatpur, ...	With Bharaul and Pindsara,				656	671	531	2,100
125	Ramnagar, ...	541	541	598	656	671	531	600	477
126	Ramnagar (Rajpur Balai.)	With Rajpur Balai,				328	With Rajpur Balai.	330	248
127	Rajupura, ...	With Tatarpur,				258	With Abbaspur.	250	167
128	Rajaura, ...	With Labhaua,				2,080	2,021	1,784	844
129	Rasulpur, ...	With Bharaul,				1,114	With Bharaul.	1,100	604
130	Rukunpur, ...	2,601	2,601	3,721	375	850	294	350	166
131	Ranuakhesa,	With Gobindpur.				447	With Gobindpur.	380	228
132	Rupaspur, ...	With Dikhtauli, Labhaua,				819	750	736	770
133	Roohan Manikpur, ...	1,601	1,102	1,102	1,102	847	847	870	424
134	Rudan, ...	With Punchha,				701	With Punchha.	750	725
135	Ruriya, ...	Chhidaoli,	With Saruppur,	336	376	376	264	280	381
136	Rudemai, ...	611	475	635	711	772	645	900	542
137	Rudaini, ...	2,829	2,600	2,788	2,801	2,901	2,466	2,700	1,505
138	Rihai, ...	With Abbaspur,				100	With Abbaspur.	120	116
139	Rithra, ...	With Labhaua,				1,030	930	794	900
140	Raichthi, ...	With Rukunpur,				315	290	285	320
141	Sadhupur, ...	With Taramai,				1,255	With Taramai.	1,320	580
142	Sarakh, ...	1,901	1,701	2,086	1,993	1,875	1,858	2,050	1,334
143	Sujawalpur, ...	501	501	601	601	850	750	850	588
144	Sarai Bhartara, ...	2,801	2,801	3,629	3,679	1,700	3,120	1,800	708
145	Sarai Lukman, ...	With Haibatpur,				400	With Sarai Haibatpur.	460	330
146	Sarai Murlidhar, ...	Munaf,				With Ludhaoli.	80	80	51
147	Sarai Haibatpur, ...	With Dayaganj.	875	1,011	1,121	824	1,119	860	379
148	Sarsaganj, ...	4,001	4,001	4,901	4,621	4,850	4,826	5,500	2,312
149	Sirsauli, ...	With Labhaua				985	800	714	425
150	Saruppur, ...	With Chhidaoli.	1,034	1,001	1,001	824	824	901	1,519
151	Sarauliya, ...	With Bharaul,				941	737	770	855
152	Sariya, ...	With Pithepur,				539	With Pithepur.	600	238
153	Sakatpur, ...	743	743	901	911	801	684	800	685
154	Sikandarpur, ...	With Harha,				1,035	1,265	410	238
155	Salempur Chak, ...	With Tatarpur,				75	With Gurha	120	65
156	Salempur (Baryar Mau),	With Sikandarpur, and Badanpur,				75	10biswas with Sikandarpur, and 10 biswas with Badanpur.	800	502
157	Salempur (Gurha), ...	With Gurha,				1,150	1,026	1,400	792
158	Samohan, ...	With Abbaspur, Gurha, Haibatpur Kerkha, Karanpur, Nasirpur, Tatarpur and Mubarikpur.				824	Sikandarpur,	910	1,280
159	Sothra, ...	With Labhaua,				2,102	1,730	1,900	1,000
160	Sujnipur, ...	With Ro-chau.	551	551	551	442	330	400	253

Pargana Shikohabad—(continued).

DETAIL OF AREAS.												
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.						Total assessable.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Baghs.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated						
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
302	...	302	40	10	14	324	132	456	120	1 5 10	2 2 5	2 7 4
258	...	258	23	35	6	1,270	110	1,380	1,444	1 5 5	2 5 8	2 7 5
9	...	9	2	2	2	277	4	281	287	2 13 11	2 15 5	3 0 5
25	...	25	1	13	2	276	169	445	461	2 4 3	2 6 2	2 7 7
22	...	22	4	3	1	211	214	425	433	2 0 8	2 2 4	2 3 0
10	...	10	6	1	...	104	101	205	212	2 2 7	2 4 3	2 5 6
19	...	19	5	9	...	187	87	274	288	2 0 4	2 2 5	2 4 2
38	...	38	18	28	1	529	317	846	893	2 3 1	2 4 7	2 6 7
28	...	28	6	6	...	133	104	237	249	1 12 11	2 0 2	2 1 9
74	...	74	4	2	...	136	22	158	164	1 0 2	1 7 5	1 8 4
6	...	6	7	...	...	132	132	264	271	1 15 2	1 15 11	2 0 9
1,430	...	1,430	4	3	1	67	272	339	347	0 4 1	1 4 9	1 5 3
67	...	67	18	2	5	286	104	390	415	1 12 7	2 1 2	2 3 3
934	...	934	19	14	7	710	302	1,012	1,052	1 0 11	1 15 11	2 1 2
203	...	203	7	7	3	197	60	257	274	1 4 2	2 3 0	2 4 7
15	...	15	6	...	...	109	118	227	233	1 5 3	1 6 8	1 7 3
4	...	4	...	2	...	70	91	161	163	1 7 11	1 8 6	1 8 10
35	...	35	28	25	2	512	242	754	809	2 1 9	2 3 2	2 5 9
38	...	38	1	4	1	132	378	510	566	1 13 2	1 15 1	1 15 6
50	...	50	13	13	1	87	2	89	116	2 1 9	3 0 3	3 14 11
17	...	17	7	...	...	137	67	204	211	1 10 8	1 12 10	1 13 9
143	...	143	3	...	1	259	88	347	351	1 8 11	2 3 1	2 3 6
170	...	170	25	6	4	181	279	460	555	1 3 2	1 9 1	1 14 3
98	...	98	4	2	2	142	273	415	423	1 7 3	1 12 4	1 12 11
204	...	204	10	...	3	32	132	164	177	0 11 2	1 9 4	1 11 4
180	...	180	39	6	2	353	12	365	412	1 10 7	2 2 11	2 7 5
436	...	436	59	4	37	840	129	969	1,069	1 12 8	2 8 5	2 12 7
32	...	32	2	...	1	10	70	80	83	1 0 8	1 7 2	1 8 0
21	...	21	1	9	1	260	63	323	334	2 8 7	3 11 1	2 12 7
126	...	126	1	...	...	82	59	141	142	1 3 1	2 4 1	2 4 4
43	...	43	11	15	1	273	237	510	537	2 4 8	2 7 8	2 9 9
482	...	482	45	31	31	666	79	745	852	1 8 7	2 6 6	2 12 0
25	...	25	9	...	1	302	251	553	563	1 7 2	1 8 2	1 8 7
126	...	126	5	22	1	605	19	624	662	2 4 7	2 11 6	2 14 2
101	...	101	4	5	1	196	23	219	229	1 6 4	2 0 2	2 1 7
22	...	22	3	2	...	24	...	24	29	1 9 1	2 12 2	3 5 4
40	...	40	4	12	...	304	19	323	339	2 4 4	2 8 7	2 10 7
276	...	276	10	36	1	1,860	129	1,989	2,036	2 6 1	2 11 3	2 12 3
64	...	64	2	18	...	292	49	341	361	1 12 3	2 1 3	2 3 2
911	...	911	15	8	8	96	481	577	603	0 9 6	1 7 8	1 8 11
362	...	362	56	6	16	374	41	415	493	0 14 5	1 8 11	1 13 8
36	...	36	1	2	...	189	10	199	202	2 8 4	2 15 6	3 0 3
256	...	256	25	13	...	335	56	391	429	1 2 8	1 13 10	2 0 9
8	...	8	...	...	...	134	96	230	230	1 11 7	1 12 6	1 12 6
1	...	1	...	...	...	23	41	64	64	1 13 6	1 14 0	1 14 0
11	...	11	...	2	...	181	308	489	491	1 9 6	1 10 1	1 10 2
18	...	18	7	10	...	298	459	757	774	1 12 3	1 12 11	1 13 7
489	...	489	3	...	...	269	519	788	791	0 11 3	1 2 2	1 2 3
260	...	260	17	26	5	683	9	692	740	1 14 5	2 9 1	2 11 11
40	...	40	2	4	...	147	60	207	213	1 9 4	1 14 1	1 14 11

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
161	Surajpur Dugmai, ...	1,084	1,084	1,358	1,475	1,825	1,189	1,300	481
162	Surajpur Rudaini, ...	725	725	751	725	650	66	680	338
163	Surajpur Sothra, ...	270	225	251	251	328	286	420	263
164	Saurikh, ...	801	801	1,000	875	765	765	800	394
165	Sayarman Ram Lal, ...	With Labhana,			480	386	370	380	216
166	Siyarman Harganpur, ...	With Harganpur,				400	361	360	255
167	Saifpur, ...	With Dikhtauli, With Labhana.			538	620	533	550	285
168	Sainoli, ...	751	751	851	901	941	901	950	646
169	Sainjalpur, ...	With Muhammadabad,				679	With Muhammadabad.	700	715
170	Sainjani, ...	With Labhana,			356	375	341	340	191
171	Saindalpur, ...	Ditto,			816	975	827	950	469
172	Singemai, ...	1,476	1,476	1,895	1,861	1,959	1,753	1,800	1,067
173	Semra Atikabad, ...	450	550	600	600	780	550	750	432
174	Shahpur, ...	With Aswa,				703	With Aswa,	750	385
175	Shahzadpur, ...	With Tatarpur,				261	40	80	102
176	Shahzadpur Dundauli, ...	With Atapur,				391	10biswas with Atapur, and 10biswas with Tatarpur.	400	1,255
177	Shekhupur, ...	501	615	419	419	450	450	520	404
178	Shekhupur Garhi, ...	With Garhi,					With Garhi,	200	738
179	Sherpur Afzalpur, ...	With Lakanmau,				1,050	788	1,000	1,147
180	Sherpur (Kutabpur), ...	With Kutabpur,				396	With Kutabpur.	450	262
181	Sherpur (Madanpur), ...	With Madanpur,				675	With Madanpur.	660	365
182	Zafarabad, ...	With Latnmai,			1,282	1,125	1,125	1,400	817
183	Alampur Jhapta, ...	575	615	510	640	600	491	490	333
184	Alipur, ...	With Gurha,				831	With Gurha,	700	786
185	Abbaspur, ...	801	600	1,000	855	652	957	480	347
186	Atapur, ...	771	741	886	1,005	751	917	650	1,233
187	Ghauspur, ...	With Nasirpur,				412	With Nasirpur.	450	242
188	Fatehpur Chaudrai, ...	601	601	651	651	701	623	600	259
189	Fatehpur (Baragaon), ...	With Baragaon,			135	205	205	220	117
190	Fatehpur Karkha, ...	With Labhana,			1,001	950	850	1,100	932
191	Fatehpur Nasirpur, ...	With Nasirpur,				392	With Nasirpur.	410	458
192	Fakharpur, ...	With Ghuriya Tikar,				554	350	420	422
193	Fazlunagar, ...	With Rukunpur,			515	490	340	390	245
194	Kutubpur Sherpur, ...	875	1,136	1,260	1,302	815	1,117	800	436
195	Kutubpur Harganpur, ...	With Harganpur,				275	With Harganpur.	300	177
196	Kamarpur Baijua, ...	688	688	871	825	825	754	970	920
197	Karikhera, ...	With Ikehra,				1,260	1,260	1,300	894
198	Kabirpur, ...	751	751	951	951	750	558	800	770
199	Kathphori, ...	935	975	901	901	733	732	800	370
200	Katora Buzurg, ...	1,384	1,384	1,486	1,499	1,586	1,575	1,850	862
201	Khorai Ajnaura, ...	With Khorai Chareli,					822	850	444
202	Khorai Chureli, ...	4,175	4,136	3,991	3,991	2,648	1,815	1,600	752
203	Kathuamail, ...	With Gurha,				642	With Gurha,	600	318
204	Kapraoli, ...	With Kurhina,				490	With Kurhina.	510	225
205	Kachpura, ...	With Gurha,				53	With Gurha,	40	65
206	Karanpur, ...	654	654	701	701	671	595	540	277
207	Kirthara, ...	With Gobindpur,				495	With Aggadpur.	520	270
208	Karehra, ...	2,551	2,551	2,882	2,671	2,871	2,400	2,700	1,209
209	Kisraon, ...	1,501	1,501	1,921	1,851	1,700	1,557	1,650	865
210	Kishanpur Urmaraajat, ...	With Urmaraajat,				231	With Urmaraajat.	200	134
211	Kishanpur Muhammadabad, ...	With Muhammadabad,				346	With Muhammadabad.	300	275
212	Kaliyanpur, ...	With Angadpur				500	With Angadpur.	400	234
213	Kaliyanpur, ...	Munaf,							714
214	Kanthri, ...	961	961	1,101	1,501	1,431	1,408	1,700	1,405
215	Kurhina, ...	With Dikhtauli, With Labhana.			1,921	981	1,576	1,050	499

Pargana Shikohabad—(continued.)

DETAIL OF AREAS.												
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.						Total assessable.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
Barren, waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Bagha.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.						
						Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25	...	25	10	11	...	435	...	435	456	2 11 3	2 13 7	2 15 10
64	...	64	15	14	5	226	9	235	269	2 0 8	2 3 6	2 14 4
58	...	58	17	2	...	186	...	186	205	1 9 7	2 0 9	2 4 2
28	...	28	2	5	...	191	168	359	366	2 0 6	2 2 11	2 3 7
15	...	15	3	11	2	93	92	185	201	1 12 2	1 14 3	2 0 10
13	...	13	7	7	...	35	193	228	242	1 6 7	1 7 10	1 9 3
61	...	61	10	6	2	183	23	206	224	1 14 11	2 7 3	2 10 9
252	...	252	12	9	13	320	40	360	394	1 7 6	2 6 7	2 10 3
104	...	104	32	70	5	209	275	504	611	0 15 8	1 2 4	1 6 3
42	...	42	6	1	5	137	...	137	149	1 12 6	2 4 6	2 7 8
86	...	86	11	22	...	349	21	370	403	1 15 1	2 5 9	2 9 1
311	...	311	12	21	5	684	34	718	756	1 10 11	2 6 1	2 8 1
40	...	40	6	11	...	301	74	375	392	1 11 9	1 14 7	2 0 5
43	...	43	...	...	1	237	84	321	322	2 0 11	2 5 3	2 5 5
15	...	15	7	...	...	27	53	80	87	0 12 7	0 14 9	1 0 0
815	...	815	...	1	3	14	422	436	440	0 5 1	0 14 7	0 14 8
172	...	172	12	4	1	181	34	215	232	1 4 7	2 3 10	2 6 8
488	...	488	30	...	...	19	201	220	250	0 4 4	0 12 10	0 14 7
599	...	599	44	10	12	281	201	482	548	0 13 11	1 13 2	2 1 2
9	...	9	5	7	1	111	129	240	253	1 11 6	1 12 6	1 14 0
16	...	16	8	9	...	206	126	332	349	1 12 11	1 14 3	1 15 10
47	...	47	2	20	1	295	452	747	770	1 11 5	1 13 1	1 13 11
61	...	61	3	2	4	117	146	263	272	1 7 8	1 12 10	1 13 10
304	...	304	2	...	1	220	259	479	482	0 14 3	1 7 3	1 7 5
62	...	62	2	2	...	117	164	281	285	1 6 2	1 10 11	1 11 4
751	...	751	64	1	1	128	288	416	483	0 8 5	1 5 7	1 9 0
11	...	11	2	...	...	99	130	229	231	1 13 9	1 15 2	1 15 5
8	...	8	6	4	...	125	146	271	281	2 1 3	2 2 2	2 3 5
18	...	18	7	...	...	66	26	92	99	1 14 1	2 3 7	2 6 3
89	...	89	55	9	7	387	375	762	833	1 3 1	1 5 9	1 7 1
206	...	206	3	...	2	142	105	247	252	0 14 4	1 10 0	1 10 7
162	...	162	25	7	...	159	69	228	260	0 15 11	1 9 10	1 13 6
51	...	51	8	2	14	128	42	170	194	1 9 6	2 0 3	2 4 8
40	...	40	14	8	9	256	109	365	396	1 13 4	2 0 4	2 3 1
4	...	4	7	2	...	84	80	164	173	1 11 1	1 11 9	1 13 3
391	...	391	29	2	33	373	92	465	529	1 0 6	1 12 9	2 0 8
402	...	402	43	8	2	363	76	439	492	1 7 3	2 10 3	2 15 5
353	...	353	29	3	...	273	112	385	417	1 0 7	1 14 8	2 1 3
35	...	35	5	23	1	295	11	306	335	2 2 7	2 6 3	2 9 10
44	...	44	9	19	1	621	168	789	818	2 2 4	2 4 2	2 5 6
58	...	58	5	16	...	307	58	365	386	1 14 8	2 3 3	2 5 3
64	...	64	15	21	4	485	163	648	688	2 2 1	2 5 3	2 7 6
11	...	11	4	2	1	161	139	300	307	1 14 2	1 15 3	2 0 0
43	...	43	5	3	...	182	42	174	182	2 4 3	2 12 10	2 14 11
19	...	19	9	...	...	16	21	37	46	0 9 10	0 13 11	1 1 4
15	...	15	2	5	...	133	122	255	262	1 15 2	2 0 11	2 1 11
43	...	43	6	...	...	144	77	221	227	1 14 10	2 4 8	2 5 8
270	...	270	34	49	3	817	36	853	939	2 3 9	2 14 0	3 2 8
184	...	184	22	39	23	584	13	597	681	1 14 6	2 6 9	2 12 3
31	...	31	...	...	...	77	26	103	103	1 7 10	1 15 1	1 15 1
9	...	9	4	1	...	96	165	261	266	1 1 5	1 2 1	1 2 5
12	...	12	8	2	...	133	84	217	222	1 11 4	1 12 10	1 13 6
...	714	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
558	...	558	70	19	15	608	135	743	847	1 3 4	2 0 1	2 4 7
164	...	164	8	19	1	307	...	307	335	2 1 8	3 2 2	3 6 3

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Highest jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
216	Kaurara khurd, ...	With Labhausa,			2,451	2,451	2,128	2,200	1,000
217	Kaurari, ...	1,501	1,751	1,751	1,615	1,300	1,198	1,400	818
218	Kithaut, ...	1,151	1,051	1,264	1,325	1,325	1,182	1,420	832
219	Kesri, ...	With Labhausa,			3,001	2,753	2,453	2,600	1,081
220	Khitauli, ...	With Punchha,			436	436	450	450	322
221	Khiriya Masahat, ...	With Labhausa,			1,641	1,541	1,541	1,600	1,254
222	Katori, ...	With Dikhtauli, Labhausa,			275	275	219	250	150
223	Khondai, ...	931	931	1,025	1,305	1,305	1,305	1,650	814
224	Khara Khurd, ...	1,035	1,111	901	901	800	861	1,000	670
225	Gagai, ...	Muafi,			432	432	551	720	452
226	Garrauli, ...	With Gurha,			243	243	160	161	161
227	Garhsan, ...	With Labhausa,			900	410	830	550	869
228	Garhi, ...	With Gurha,			747	747	928	500	451
229	Galpura, ...	851	931	931	931	1,030	800	1,000	638
230	Galamai, ...	With Jeora,			851	954	682	610	364
231	Ganpatpur, ...	528	565	710	710	700	600	750	420
232	Gobindpur, ...	6,383	6,383	8,000	1,940	356	1,894	350	235
233	Gurha, ...	8,992	8,241	10,538	8,414	1,885	4,727	480	539
234	Gurau, ...	1,801	1,275	1,101	1,101	1,208	1,000	1,100	669
235	Guraiya Suheipur, ...	Guraiya with Barnahal and Suheipur with Anori,			561	561	301	630	499
236	Gayamai, ...	With Rukunpur,			444	406	250	340	186
237	Ghaghau khas, ...	451	451	701	850	850	850	1,000	495
238	Ghaghau patti, ...	With Baryar Mau and Sikandarpur,						160	86
239	Ghuriya Tikur, ...	With Shukr-ul-lahpur.	1,501	1,501	1,501	611	500	550	354
240	Latumai, ...	1,947	1,947	2,501	1,501	1,400	1,400	1,400	757
241	Lakhanpur, ...	With Mohnipur,			286	286	300	300	196
242	Lakhnai, ...	With Labhausa,			729	729	729	790	355
243	Ludhaoli, ...	701	701	801	901	1,077	1,075	1,200	598
244	Lohrai, ...	With Nasirpur,			448	448	500	500	304
245	Lehtai, ...	451	465	465	465	465	464	520	28
246	Mahadpur, ...	With Indmai,			465	465	550	550	334
247	Mandai, ...	With Bharaul,			1,750	1,750	1,500	1,500	1,297
248	Mubarikpur, ...	611	626	801	901	888	762	750	863
249	Mubarikpur Gurha, ...	With Gurha,			548	548	550	550	548
250	Muhib-ul-lahpur Kairaoli, ...	1,201	1,201	1,329	1,301	1,163	1,056	1,150	702
251	Mubabatpur, ...	545	545	691	648	586	507	500	382
252	Muhammabad (alias Shikohabad), ...	Kham Tahsil.			3,301	1,547	3,413	1,700	779
253	Muhammabadpur Birai, ...	875	501	651	751	805	648	780	483
254	Ditto Sarai Javi, ...	With Aswa,			100	599	550	550	306
255	Ditto Jhimjhim, ...	Muafi,			110	110	150	150	209
256	Ditto Husenpur Baljua, ...	With Labhausa,			1,209	1,005	1,001	950	420
257	Ditto Labhausa, ...	92,329	92,329	1,48,081	1,001	1,001	896	850	388
258	Ditto Mandai, ...	835	835	921	1,051	925	801	760	840
259	Muhammabadpur Nandai, ...	386	386	386	425	301	248	250	544
260	Ditto Nawada, ...	With Baltigarh,			701	731	727	800	573
261	Madanpur, ...	3,545	3,545	3,822	3,200	870	3,100	950	503
262	Muzaffarpur, ...	With Labhausa,			1,001	1,055	860	1,020	511
263	Makhanpur, ...	With Dikhtauli, Labhausa,			451	401	401	450	225
264	Mallapur Shahjahanpur, ...	1,101	1,101	1,344	1,344	1,206	1,054	1,100	507
265	Malupur, ...	With Pithepur,			247	247	300	300	167
266	Mohnipur, ...	1,857	1,857	2,124	2,400	1,371	2,405	1,350	850
267	Mehrabad, ...	With Muhammabad,			629	629	620	620	422
268	Mayamai, ...	With Dikhtauli, Labhausa,			925	871	871	950	533

Pargana Shikohabad—(continued.)

DETAIL OF AREAS.												
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.						Total assessable.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Baghs.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.						
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
62	...	62	23	23	1	631	270	901	948	2 2 10	2 5 2	2 7 1
113	...	113	26	13	1	449	246	695	735	1 10 5	1 14 6	2 0 3
221	...	221	26	8	2	493	82	575	611	1 11 4	2 5 2	2 7 6
38	...	38	2	43	2	741	255	996	1,043	2 6 6	2 7 11	2 9 9
43	...	43	...	1	...	96	182	278	279	1 6 4	1 9 10	1 9 11
498	...	498	7	6	2	514	227	741	756	1 4 5	2 1 10	2 2 7
7	...	7	2	...	1	71	69	140	143	1 10 8	1 11 11	1 12 7
100	...	100	46	6	3	630	29	659	714	2 0 5	2 4 11	2 8 1
124	...	124	70	20	1	402	53	455	546	1 7 11	1 13 4	2 3 2
23	...	23	9	5	...	279	136	415	429	1 9 6	1 10 10	1 11 9
61	...	61	...	1	1	50	43	98	100	0 15 11	1 9 7	1 10 1
524	...	524	7	...	4	58	276	334	345	0 9 9	1 8 7	1 9 5
128	...	128	62	...	...	131	130	261	323	1 1 9	1 8 9	1 14 8
20	...	20	50	9	6	325	228	553	618	1 9 1	1 9 11	1 12 11
32	...	32	20	...	1	178	133	311	332	1 10 10	1 13 6	1 15 5
44	...	44	7	7	1	311	50	361	376	1 12 7	1 15 11	2 1 3
15	...	15	5	...	...	77	188	215	220	1 7 10	1 9 5	1 10 1
244	...	244	40	...	...	126	129	255	295	0 14 3	1 10 0	1 14 1
102	...	102	36	26	2	364	129	493	557	1 10 8	1 15 7	2 3 1
204	...	204	8	3	...	257	27	284	295	1 4 2	2 2 2	2 3 6
17	...	17	4	1	...	134	30	164	169	1 18 3	2 0 2	2 1 2
23	...	23	5	8	1	340	118	458	472	2 0 4	2 1 11	2 2 11
4	...	4	...	1	...	63	18	81	82	1 13 9	1 15 3	1 15 7
57	...	57	58	9	2	171	27	198	267	1 3 10	2 0 11	2 12 5
98	...	98	18	...	...	368	273	641	659	1 13 7	2 1 11	2 2 11
9	...	9	1	...	...	94	92	186	187	1 8 6	1 9 8	1 9 10
11	...	11	...	2	3	271	68	339	344	2 3 7	2 4 9	2 5 3
150	...	150	19	8	1	406	14	420	448	2 0 1	2 10 10	2 13 9
8	...	8	4	4	...	153	135	288	296	1 10 4	1 11 0	1 11 9
32	...	32	27	6	...	182	35	217	250	1 13 6	2 1 3	2 6 4
17	...	17	1	7	...	172	37	209	217	2 5 7	2 8 7	3 10 1
536	...	536	88	12	23	551	87	638	761	1 2 6	1 15 6	2 5 7
335	...	335	1	...	1	129	397	526	528	0 13 11	1 6 9	1 6 10
172	...	172	52	...	1	190	133	323	376	1 0 1	1 7 5	1 11 3
216	...	216	17	20	3	408	38	446	486	1 10 3	2 5 10	2 9 3
42	...	42	31	1	...	180	128	308	340	1 4 11	1 7 6	1 9 11
234	...	234	13	58	1	452	21	473	545	2 2 11	3 1 11	3 9 6
17	...	17	12	1	1	176	276	452	466	1 9 10	1 10 9	1 11 7
29	...	29	9	...	...	173	95	268	277	1 12 9	1 15 9	2 0 10
6	...	6	7	1	...	63	132	195	203	0 11 6	0 11 10	0 12 4
71	...	71	7	6	2	270	64	334	349	2 4 3	2 11 7	2 13 6
95	...	95	8	24	4	257	...	257	293	2 3 1	2 14 5	3 4 11
390	...	390	34	3	18	273	122	395	450	0 14 6	1 11 0	1 14 9
385	...	385	3	...	3	52	101	153	159	0 7 4	1 9 2	1 10 2
152	...	152	8	6	...	389	18	407	421	1 6 4	1 14 5	1 15 5
49	...	49	14	81	2	253	104	357	454	1 14 3	2 1 6	2 10 7
30	...	30	10	4	1	200	266	466	481	1 15 11	2 1 11	2 3 0
30	...	30	4	3	...	133	55	188	195	2 0 0	2 4 11	2 6 3
73	...	73	8	25	...	373	28	401	434	2 2 9	2 4 10	2 7 11
5	...	5	15	7	...	92	48	140	162	1 12 9	1 13 8	2 2 3
177	...	177	5	2	2	499	165	664	673	1 9 5	2 0 1	2 0 6
32	...	32	2	4	2	231	151	382	390	1 7 6	1 9 5	1 9 8
33	...	33	39	18	4	270	169	439	500	1 13 6	1 14 5	2 2 7

General Statement,

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
269	Meoli, ...	416	416	416	425	425	425	480	246
270	Mal, ...	2,225	2,275	2,275	2,575	2,000	1,690	2,300	1,87
271	Nana Mau, ...		With Gurha,		372		With Gurha,	310	173
272	Naoli, ...		With Baltigarh,		1,201	1,050	1,050	1,250	782
273	Nain, ...		With Labhaua,		1,425	1,256	1,133	1,500	608
274	Nasipur Sanjeti, ...	1,382	1,382	1,671	1,890	1,750	1,432	1,550	1,148
275	Nasirpur, ...		With Gurha,		2,139	986	3,135	850	468
276	Nizampur Garhuma, ...	593	593	901	1,101	390	939	450	438
277	Nagaria, ...	...	...	130	50	69	25	50	223
278	Nagla Umar, ...		With Mohnipur,			500	With Mohnipur.	500	362
279	" Buzdar, ...		With Chhichhamai,			805	With Chhichhamai.	900	471
280	" Bal, ...		With Labhaua,		451	451	386	470	257
281	" Balwa, ...		Ditto,		856	756	756	760	586
282	" Tor, ...		Ditto,		245	245	187	250	131
283	" Tula, ...	331	331	420	371	407	407	440	211
284	" Chanda, ...		With Labhaua,		262	150	150	220	235
285	" Hal, ...		With Kurhina,			185	With Kurhina.	160	87
286	" Dilshab, ...	332	353	420	251	321	254	350	155
287	" Raman, ...		With Nasirpur,			197	With Nasirpur.	200	123
288	" Said Lal, ...		Muafi,		120	150	150	200	155
289	" Madari, ...		With Sarai Bhartara,			356	With Sarai Bhartara.	300	134
290	" Mir, ...	215	215	241	210	247	241	280	145
291	Naushehra, ...		Muafi,		130	150	150	200	166
292	Nihalpur, ...		With Rajpur Balai,			298	With Rajpur Balai.	310	157
293	Nibkheriya, ...	...	With Rakunpur,		620	502	492	600	385
294	Harganpur, ...	2,581	2,581	2,901	3,301	2,762	3,037	3,000	1,623
295	Harha, ...	3,860	3,860	4,100	2,723	2,723	2,723	3,000	4,029
296	Haibatpur karkha, ...	631	631	750	911	875	766	800	388
		2,89,485	2,89,515	3,50,555	2,82,788	2,75,346	2,51,484	2,72,560	1,87,588

Pargana Shikohabad—(concluded.)

DETAIL OF AREAS.												
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.						Total assessable.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Bagha.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.						
						Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15	...	15	5	8	...	110	108	218	231	1 15 3	2 1 3	2 3 3
718	...	718	23	14	9	465	558	1,023	1,069	1 3 8	2 0 11	2 2 5
7	...	7	2	1	1	104	58	162	166	1 12 8	1 13 10	1 14 8
263	...	263	31	7	1	429	51	480	519	1 9 7	2 6 6	2 9 8
27	...	27	10	12	...	455	104	559	531	2 7 6	2 9 4	2 10 11
422	...	422	61	11	10	560	84	644	726	1 5 7	2 2 2	2 6 6
48	...	48	5	1	...	178	236	414	420	1 13 1	2 0 5	2 0 10
39	...	39	27	12	...	158	202	360	399	1 0 5	1 2 1	1 4 0
136	...	136	1	...	5	...	83	83	89	0 3 7	0 8 11	0 9 8
34	...	34	1	2	1	245	79	324	328	1 6 1	1 8 5	1 8 8
24	...	24	36	4	...	267	140	407	447	1 14 7	2 0 3	2 3 5
46	...	46	6	1	1	172	31	203	211	1 13 3	2 3 8	2 5 1
15	...	15	8	2	19	187	355	542	571	1 4 9	1 5 4	1 6 5
9	...	9	1	1	...	120	...	120	122	1 14 6	2 0 9	2 1 4
11	...	11	12	4	1	115	68	183	200	2 1 4	2 3 2	2 6 6
2	...	2	...	1	...	41	191	232	233	0 14 11	0 15 1	0 15 2
21	...	21	1	...	3	57	5	62	66	1 13 5	2 6 9	2 9 4
8	...	8	2	1	...	122	22	144	147	2 4 2	2 6 1	2 6 11
2	...	2	...	...	...	45	76	121	121	1 10 0	1 10 5	1 10 5
17	...	17	...	5	...	112	21	133	138	1 4 8	1 7 2	1 8 1
30	...	30	2	...	...	98	4	102	104	2 3 10	2 14 2	2 15 2
6	...	6	4	3	1	103	28	131	139	1 14 11	2 0 3	2 2 2
52	...	52	1	10	...	95	8	103	114	1 3 3	1 12 1	1 15 1
11	...	11	2	2	...	105	37	142	146	1 15 7	2 1 11	2 2 11
64	...	64	14	...	...	191	116	307	321	1 8 11	1 13 11	1 15 3
32	...	32	15	30	1	725	320	1,545	1,591	1 13 7	1 14 2	1 15 1
1,787	...	1,787	81	1	70	300	1,790	2,090	2,242	0 11 11	1 5 5	1 6 11
15	...	15	3	5	...	161	204	365	373	2 0 11	2 2 4	2 3 1
49,283	1,288	50,571	5,074	2,629	1,142	81,757	46,415	1,28,172	1,37,017	1 7 9	2 0 6	2 2 9

PARGANA BHONGAON.

Description—Natural soil divisions and facilities for irrigation—Facilities for well irrigation vary with the changes in soil—Well statistics—Canal irrigation : its effects—Roads—Towns and markets—The people : their circumstances—Proprietary distribution by caste and class—Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class—Tenures—Changes in the constitution of the pargana since last settlement—Areas of past and present settlements—Increase in cultivation and irrigation—Quality of the increased cultivation—Statistics of population—Plough and cattle statistics—Transfers since last settlement—Value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer—Statistics of crops—General conclusions from review of the statistics given—Digest of method of assessment adopted by Mr. Edmonstone—Mr. Edmonstone's rent and revenue rates—What do Mr. Edmonstone's average rates represent—Mr. Edmonstone's settlement : its result—Mr. Unwin's revision and causes which led to it—Method of inspection—Principles of classification of soils—Interpretation of assumed rates—Method of arriving at them—Comparison of corresponding rates—Total assumed rental resulting from application of assumed rates to soil areas—Comparison of assumed pargana rental and all-round rate on cultivation with those of Mr. Edmonstone—Financial results—Analysis of recorded rentals before and after assessment—General village statement.

PARGANNA BHONGAON may be said to have no characteristics peculiarly its own.

Description.

It might be well described as made up of stray pieces of the adjacent parganas. It is the meeting place of all surrounding varieties of soil. Every class of soil, every quality of cultivation, every caste of cultivator, every kind of tenure, all the varieties of irrigation are found within it. It occupies a large part of the eastern corner of the district and borders on six other parganas, Kishni, Karhal, Mainpuri, Kuraoli, Alipur Patti, and Bewar. It is of irregular shape and runs from north-west to south-east, narrowing towards the north, bulging out to an enormous breadth at the centre, and narrowing again as it runs south-eastwards. Three of the main streams of the district run through it. The Kali nadi divides it from Etah and Farukhabad on the north, the Isan cuts through the centre, and the Arind skirts it on the south.

Perhaps the most convenient and the shortest way of describing the natural soil

Natural soil divisions and facilities for irrigation.

divisions will be by supposing a section taken of the pargana. Commencing from a point on the Kali nadi bordering on the Etah district we first come upon a thin strip of fine alluvial lands. Ascending to the high plateau above the nadi we find a belt of bhur country sloping down to the alluvial land and forming a channel for the drainage of the remoter tracts. Passing through this belt, the soil still bhur, sensibly improves, and when at length beyond the influence of the nadi drainage becomes a fine friable dumat not inferior to any in the district. But the dumat again begins to grow lighter as it runs southwards ; and at the town of Bhongaon, where it is fairly within the area of the Isan drainage, it has again changed to bhur, and grows worse and worse till it culminates in the sterile sandy undulations that mark the course of the stream. Crossing the Isan near the centre of the pargana quite a different state of things appears. Instead of the numerous small sterile bhur villages on the northern bank, there now stretch away miles on miles of usar plain and dumat soil ; the villages suddenly expand to enormous areas, often thousands of acres. This character is maintained up to the canal and on its further side, and is only interrupted by the Arind nadi on the southern border ; the interruption is slight, resulting only in a long narrow strip of inferior bhurish soil. The usar and dumat again resume and continue up to the Kishni and Karhal boundary. Even this very rough sketch of the physical geography of the pargana will serve to bring into prominence one noteworthy fact, that the further the soil recedes from the influence of the nadis the more excellent its quality becomes ; the moment, so to speak, the nadis begin to draw the soil commences to degenerate till it ends in rolling sandy heights and hollows or sterile ridges.

If the same line be taken and the facilities for well irrigation be examined at

Facilities for well irrigation vary with the changes in soil.

each interval, they too will be found to vary in a remarkable degree ; for just in proportion as the soil deteriorates do the difficulties and expense of well irrigation increase. From the

Kali nadi up to the boundary of the isolated dumat tract wells become better and better irrigation more and more frequent until, in the middle of the dumat circle, the water spring can be reached and copious irrigation obtained for the mere digging of a few fathoms of firm sub-soil. The wells in this tract are all kucha and stand in need of no support of any kind whether "birhas" or "pattas." They are generally worked by bullocks and stand in fair order for several years. But leaving the dumat and going southwards it will be found that from the Grand Trunk Road down to the Isan scarcely any efficient well irrigation exists at all. The wells are nearly all "percolation;" if meant to last out the year they require the support of "birhas," and if intended to stand for two or three years they must have "pattas" or a lining of sun-dried bricks. Add to these that water is scarce and its level low, and it will at once be perceived that the expense and risk of even a good kucha well become a serious consideration. Along the banks of the Isan irrigation is found here and there by "lifts;" after crossing the Isan well irrigation again becomes easy and profitable, and is maintained in spite of the canal up to the very southern border of the pargana. In the face then of these facts, it is not difficult to see that in a pargana such as this a general irrigated rate would be an absurdity. Where the labour and expense and risk of well irrigation vary so widely the irrigated rates must vary if irrigation is in any way to repay the cultivation. The effect of a general irrigated rate would be to dry up every well in the inferior tracts.

Well statistics.

The following is a statement of the distribution of wells in the pargana :—

Pargana.	PUCKA.						KUCHA.					
	Number						Number					
	Used for irri- gation.		Used for drinking purposes.		Number of runs working.	Used for irri- gation.		Used for drinking purposes.		Number of runs working.		
	In work.	Abandoned.	In work.	Abandoned.		In work.	Abandoned.	In work.	Abandoned.			
Bhongaon,	...	908	63	105	...	1,881	8,127	501	60	...	8,877	

So much has of late been said with regard to canal irrigation that I need say but little; and the little I can say must be general. Over a considerable part of its sweep through the pargana the presence of the canal may be said to be unnecessary, and as already remarked, well irrigation prevails in spite of it. Where however, as in some of the nadi bhur villages, it has penetrated into dry sterile tracts, it has brought with it unmixed blessings. Proximity to a canal, however, materially affects well irrigation. The level of the water all round is forced up, and the soil from the surface downward is thoroughly impregnated with moisture and formed into a sort of mud or *daldal*, the pressure of which the walls of a well, unless lined either with "birhas" or "pattas," can scarcely stand. Many wells even when thus supported fall in from the surrounding pressure, and life is sometimes sacrificed. The consequence is that, what with the necessity of frequent repairs—the enhanced price of labour resulting from the risk undergone—a well near the canal is more costly than in remoter tracts.

There is little or no active traffic in the pargana and few markets of any note.

Roads.

There are three great permanent highways: (1) the Etawah and Farukhabad road intersecting the south-east corner; (2) the Grand Trunk Road passing by Bewar and Bhongaon on to Etah; and (3) a branch road from Bhongaon to Mainpuri. Besides these an unmetalled road in bad repair

from Saman to Mainpuri skirts the east corner of the pargana. The first three are available in all seasons; but they leave large tracts unopened up during the rains—the vast usar plains are sheets of water, while to north and south the nadis run in deep, rapid, unbridged floods and effectually bar the way. A good permanent road from Kishni curving round by Hatpau and Pundri into the town of Bhongaon would be a substantial boon to the pargana and would most certainly aid in the development of its resources.

The town of Bhongaon and head-quarters of the tahsil supplies a fair market for all kinds of produce. In olden days the residence of the Amil, it still contains a considerable non-agricultural population consisting chiefly of decayed Kayath families and Muhammadan muafidars. The self-indulgent habits of many of these idlers create a demand for the rarer orchard and garden products: the consequence is that the surrounding lands are simply one vast orchard, and competition becomes an active element in fixing rents which here are very high. Bhongaon may fairly be called a pargana market; it seems to absorb the surplus produce of all the surrounding lands and of other tracts favoured with facilities for rapid communication. Kusmara and Allahabad are large local markets, but exert no perceptible influence on the pargana at large.

The population of pargana Bhongaon is almost entirely Hindu, the Musal-
The people: their cir- cumstances. mans barely mustering 5,000 out of a total of nearly 119,000. Generally speaking, the circumstances of the people are comfortable; new centres of population and industry are springing into existence; hamlets are dotting plains which were deserts thirty years ago; material wealth is on the increase; lawlessness and crime seem to be on the decrease; and education has visibly leavened the upper classes at least. Much, however, has yet to be done in civilizing the lower.

The following table shows the proportions in which the lands of the pargana are held by the different castes and sections of the people.
Proprietary distribu- tion by caste and class.

Class.	VILLAGES AND SHARES OF VILLAGES.											PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HELD TO TOTAL NUMBER.		
	Last settlement.						Present settlement.						Last settlement.	Present settlement.
	Villages.	Biswas.	Biswanais.	Kachwanais.	Nanwanais.	Anwanais.	Villages.	Biswas.	Biswanais.	Kachwanais.	Nanwanais.	Anwanais.		
Rajputs, ...	91	5	13	6	15	...	92	2	10	5	15	17½	38.63	38.88
Brahmans, ...	39	13	6	13	5	...	58	13	9	17	4	16½	16.72	24.77
Banyas, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	6	2	11½	0.43	1.40
Kayaths, ...	61	2	...	...	...	...	49	13	11	8	17	3	25.78	20.97
Ahirs, ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	9	18	1	15	8.44	6.06
Lodhas, ...	9	10	...	...	...	...	6	8	7	6	12	10	4.01	2.71
Mahajans, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	12	13	9	3½	...	1.34
Tamolis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	18	15	...	...	...	0.75
Kachhis, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	12	5	...	10	.42	0.50
Kahars, ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	18	15	...	...	.31	.23
Gusains, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0.42	0.42
Bhats, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	0.21
Malis, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.42	...
Jats, ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	0.21	.08
Kurmis, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.84	...
Chobdars, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	0.42	0.05
Chamars, ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	...
Sonars, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	13	10	...	...
	98	2	...	...	...	...	79	...	1	13	14	11½	41.38	33.32
Eurasians, ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	13	6	13	6½	2.54	.98
Musalman, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	15	10	8	16½	.42	.65
	237	...	...	...	...	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	100.00

The great accession of property to the Brahmans is noticeable, and the gradual but steady decline of the Kayaths and Ahirs. The golden days of both have departed. The official position, knowledge, and influence which enabled the Kayaths under native government to acquire—not always justly—extensive property are now things of the past; while indulgent habits and extravagance cling to them as tenaciously as ever, so that unless a sudden change for the better in their character and habits sets in, they cannot long expect to retain even the reduced position they now enjoy. Probably the change of hands will not be without advantage to the pargana. And as to the Ahirs, their days of lawlessness have passed away, and now that honest industry is protected, their thriftless habits and inherent want of application threaten to lose them even the property they still possess. The Kurmi is quite a "*rara avis*" in these parts. Apparently the Kachhi takes his place in this district. Accustomed in the Allahabad district to find Kurmis in every second village, I was surprised to find them quite an isolated and diminutive body in this pargana. They had held two villages at last settlement, but for years their property had been farmed for arrears till at length possession was finally awarded to the Raja whose mukaddams they had been. They displayed none of the thrift and skill for which Kurmis are noted, and will probably be a greater acquisition to the pargana as cultivators than they were as zemindars.

Cultivating and population statistics by caste and class.

Caste.	SEER.				ZEMINDARS' MUAFI.				TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.								TENANTS AT WILL.				TOTAL.					
	Population.	Numbers of holders.	Area.	Average holding.		Number of holders.	Area.	Nominal rent.		Average holding.	Paying rent in cash.				Paying rent in kind.		Paying rent in cash.				Average holding.	Number.	Area.	Percentage of area held to total cultivated area		
				Rs.	Acres.			Rs.	Acres.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.								
																			Rs.	Acres.					Rs.	Acres.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
Thakurs,	7,910	1,191	7,923	8,586	6,652	7	14	...	2,000	19	153	1,698	9,679	28,375	2 14 11	5,726	18	110	401	1,995	5,297	2 10 6	5 024	8,334	19,874	20.31
Ahirs,	15,325	343	2,362	1,274	6,886	6	11	...	1,833	15	289	3,144	14,408	43,772	3 0 7	4,632	12	179	468	2,051	5,496	2 10 10	4,646	3,988	19,300	19.73
Brabmans,	11,570	780	4,785	3,563	6,194	1,386	1,454	71	1,049	5	218	2,161	8,079	25,700	3 2 11	3,830	18	118	358	1,091	3,108	2 13 7	3,215	4,708	15,745	16.09
Lodhas,	11,541	186	369	81	4,677	5	4	...	800	59	824	2,198	9,546	28,848	3 0 4	4,594	16	248	307	1,107	2,696	2 6 11	4,195	2,770	12,598	12.88
Kachhis,	16,304	14	64	30	4,571	13	5	3	384	15	188	2,300	8,080	38,621	4 12 6	3,701	17	112	420	1,388	5,001	3 9 8	3,432	2,779	9,837	10.06
Chamars,	15,212	...	...	...	...	29	16	...	410	9	125	1,666	5,511	19,919	3 9 10	3,385	26	183	364	1,132	3,574	3 2 6	3,320	2,093	6,947	7.10
Garariyas,	4,398	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	666	...	51	518	1,554	5,632	3 10 0	3,128	6	61	125	443	1,302	2 15 0	3,853	647	2,111	2.16
Kayaths,	1,924	165	495	471	3,000	24	24	2	1,000	2	21	334	1,216	3,476	2 13 9	3,631	...	8	47	115	284	2 7 6	2,617	572	1,879	1.92
Kahars,	4,852	10	136	...	13,600	27	18	...	666	2	33	405	1,240	3,903	3 2 4	3,128	17	63	126	295	955	3 3 9	2,503	587	1,855	1.82
Dhanuks,	2,551	1	5	14	5,000	180	337	221	1,872	...	18	267	666	1,801	2 15 10	2,333	3	36	73	111	267	2 6 6	1,934	524	1,112	1.14
Musalmans,	4,622	136	244	453	1,794	167	113	12	676	...	8	110	268	1,118	4 2 9	2,509	2	7	17	38	88	2 5 0	2,250	433	678	.69
Bahaliyas,	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	419	1,500	3 9 3	2,930	1	2	33	143	304	2 2 0	4,265	177	564	.58
Dhobis,	1,787	...	...	...	...	57	22	3	386	...	7	213	421	1,601	3 12 10	2,009	...	11	68	83	256	2 13 6	1,621	328	544	.56
Nais,	2,222	8	...	...	...	105	64	...	609	2	17	215	371	1,262	3 6 0	1,788	4	5	51	57	149	2 9 10	1,127	385	517	.53
Barhais,	1,917	...	...	...	...	18	8	2	444	...	13	186	350	1,132	3 4 8	1,951	...	7	52	100	307	3 1 4	2,058	256	478	.49
Kolis,	2,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	486	1,632	3 13 8	7,649	...	8	5	23	36	1 9 0	5,200	63	462	.47
Telis,	1,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	112	280	1,082	3 13 10	2,509	...	8	38	67	217	3 3 10	1,974	151	357	.36
Kumhars,	1,413	...	...	...	...	17	5	...	294	...	5	140	229	881	3 13 7	1,625	...	9	46	92	384	4 2 9	2,196	207	340	.35
Baniyas,	1,123	...	...	...	8,625	2	3	2	1,500	...	...	18	32	103	3 3 6	1,778	...	6	18	35	155	4 6 14	2,158	55	214	.22
Mahajanis,	3,095	...	...	...	2,250	4	5	16	1,250	...	3	63	221	844	3 13 1	8,555	...	1	24	52	280	5 6 2	2,208	99	300	.31
Lohars,	1,043	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	233	2	10	88	211	606	2 15 11	9,455	...	1	19	27	172	3 4 11	2,535	127	295	.29
Remaining castes,	6,087	17	253	57	14,882	585	506	11	865	...	6	456	923	3,199	3 7 5	2,039	3	15	119	195	621	3 2 11	1,731	1,180	1,898	1.94
Total, ...	118,920	2,874	17,295	14,566	6,018	2,655	2,615	343	985	134	1,990	16,477	64,079	215,071	3 5 8	3,977	146	1,191	3,177	10,665	30,929	2 14 5	3,568	25,463	97,935	100.00

	Number of holders.	AREA.		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deduc- ed from columns 4 and 5.	Average holdings.	Percentage which to- tal of columns 3 and 4 bear to total culti- vated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Acres.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	
(1) Seer, ...	2,874	157	17,138	14,566	0 13 7	6.01	17.59
(2) Held by tenants with rights of occupancy, ...	26,611	1,990	64,079	2,15,071	3 5 8	3.97	67.18
(3) Held by tenants-at-will, ...	3,323	1,191	10,665	30,929	2 14 5	3.568	13.05
(4) Zemindars' muafi, ...	2,655	...	2,615	343	0 2 1	.985	3.66
(5) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation, ...	...	...	515	54	0 1 8	...	.52
	25,463	3,338	95,012	2,50,963	2 11 11	3.862	100.00
Total (2)+(3), ...	19,934	3,181	74,744	2,46,000	3 4 8	3.209	79.23
Total (1)+(3), ...	6,197	1,348	27,803	45,495	1 10 2	4.704	29.64

The prevalent castes of cultivators are Thakurs, Ahirs, Brahmans, Lodhas, Kachhis, and Chamars.

The Thakurs and Ahirs hold nearly equal areas and together occupy fully 40 per cent. of the cultivation. Brahmans come next, then Lodhas and Kachhis, the proportion held by the three castes being nearly 40 per cent. Chamars follow after a considerable interval with a total holding of 7.10 per cent., so that these six cultivating castes hold little short of 90 per cent. of the cultivated area.

The land tenures common in the pargana are the zemindari and bhaiyachara.

Tenure.

The greater part of the bhaiyachara villages are those in which

Mr. Edmonstone took engagements from the mukaddam biswadars at last settlement awarding fixed sums or malikana to the Raja as superior. Mr. Edmonstone seems to have set his heart upon restoring to the village communities their ancient privilege to engage with Government wherever the slightest trace of a former proprietary right appeared. His reasons and procedure are detailed in full in his report and need not be repeated here; suffice it that of the 237 villages of the pargana in 81 Mr. Edmonstone took engagements from the mukaddams.

The changes which have taken place since last settlement in the constitution of the pargana are given in detail at page 45 of the district report. The pargana now consists of 237 distinct villages, of which all but seven are inhabited.

Changes in the constitution of the pargana since last settlement.

Areas of past and present settlements.

	Total area.	Lakhiraj.	Barren waste.	Old waste.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Gardens.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total cultivation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Last settlement, ...	181,102	802	75,128	10,076	18,759	...	44,456	31,881	76,337
Present measurement, ...	177,027	...	52,285	18,316	3,272	4,804	63,978	34,372	98,350

With these figures before us showing the quantity of the increase in cultivation since last settlement, the question naturally arises—What of the quality of the new land brought under cultivation? It is probably not greatly inferior in average quality to the lands in cultivation at the time of last settlement. The importance of this point will afterwards appear. Meanwhile,

in direct connexion with it, the following statement of hamlets is appended. It testifies to the development of the pargana in at least one direction :—

Settlement.				Number of village sites.	Number of hamlets.	Total number of homesteads.
Former,	...	...	...	230	200	430
Present,	...	...	...	230	425	655

Closely allied to this last question are the statistics of population. I have been unable to obtain any complete record of population in 1840; and the latest reliable data are the details of the census of 1872. I can only therefore give a comparative statement of the population respectively in 1853, 1865, and 1872. Between 1840 and 1853 the land was slowly recovering from the effects of the great famine; therefore, in the absence of any authoritative record, it may be presumed that the population of 1853 would show but little appreciable increase on that of 1840. The total of 1853, as in the annexed statement, was 102,723 persons; the total of 1865 was 112,510, and that of 1872, 118,920. Thus between 1853 and 1865 population increased nearly 10 per cent., and between 1865 and 1872 about 6 per cent.; 16 per cent. therefore is the measure of increase during the twenty years between 1853 and 1872.

Periods.	Hindus.			Musalmans.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1853, ...	54,661	43,403	98,064	2,547	2,112	4,659	57,208	45,515	102,723
1865, ...	59,124	48,474	107,598	2,849	2,063	4,912	61,973	50,537	112,510
1872, ...	63,120	51,178	114,298	2,395	2,227	4,622	65,515	53,405	118,920

From the above statement it will be observed that (1) the total area according to the present measurements is 177,027 acres against 181,102 of the former settlement; (2) that the cultivated area now is 98,350 acres against a former cultivated area of 76,337 acres—an increase of about 29 per cent. The irrigated area of former settlement was 44,456 acres; the irrigated area now amounts to 63,978 acres, which gives an absolute increase of nearly 44 per cent., although a relative increase (*i. e.*, relative to the increased cultivation) of only 7 per cent., the former irrigation bearing a proportion of 58 per cent. to the cultivated area.

The following is an analysis of the population according to the 1872 census :—

Pargana.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Number of mauzas.	Average mauza area.		Number of inhabited sites.	Average area per site.		Population by 1872 census.			
				Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Cultivated.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Bhongaon,	Acres. 177,427	Acres 98,350	237	Acres. 747	Acres. 415	655	Acres 270	Acres. 150	8,463	71,336	39,221	118,920

Pargana.	Number of inhabitants to each square mile of total area.				Number of inhabitants to each square mile of cultivation.				Average number of inhabitants to each mauza.				Average number of inhabitants to each inhabited site.			
	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.	Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Bhongaon—(concluded) ...	30	258	142	430	55	464	255	774	36	300	166	502	13	109	60	182

					Landowners.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Hindus, ...	...	...	...	...
Musalmans, ...	...	...	...	...	8,463	70,778	35,057	114,298
					...	458	4,164	4,622
Total, ...	...	...	...	...	8,463	71,236	39,221	1,18,920

The total number of ploughs is 13,175, of plough-cattle 25,387, and of other cattle 46,716. The average area under each plough is 7,465 acres.

The details of the transfers in three periods, under the headings of private sale, public sale, and mortgage, will be found in the following statement:—

Description of transfer.		Manas.	Biswas.	Blawanda.	Kachwanda.	Nanwanda.	Anwanda.	Cultivated area in acres subject to transfer.	Revenue.
1840 to 1850.									
Private sale, ...	...	10	9	17	17	15	5	8,331	Rs. 4,313
Public ditto, ...	...	21	4	9	4	...	...	10,296	13,247
Mortgage, ...	...	15	17	5	11	10	7	8,114	14,248
Total, ...	...	47	11	12	13	5	12	21,741	31,808
1851 to 1857.									
Private sale, ...	...	8	9	17	18	15	7	5,087	9,277
Public ditto, ...	...	2	16	18	15	4	17	1,084	1,634
Mortgage, ...	...	14	5	15	7	19	...	5,688	10,230
Total, ...	...	25	12	12	1	19	4	11,859	21,141
1858 to 1869-70.									
Private sale, ...	...	33	17	4	19	2	18	12,455	18,609
Public ditto, ...	...	5	13	...	9	7	10	2,494	3,888
Mortgage, ...	...	29	10	7	5	13	8	10,959	17,505
Total, ...	...	69	...	12	14	3	16	25,908	40,202
1840 to 1869-70.									
Private sale, ...	...	52	17	...	15	13	10	20,873	32,399
Public ditto, ...	...	29	14	8	8	12	7	13,874	18,769
Mortgage, ...	...	59	13	8	5	2	15	24,761	41,983
Total, ...	...	142	4	17	9	8	12	59,508	93,151

Description of transfer.	Total cultivated area which has been the subject of transfer.	Reverted to the original owners.	Area which has been the subject of sale or mortgage more than once.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Area alienated from its original owners.	Percentage of areas in column 6 to the total cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Private sale, ...	20,873	...	848	848	20,025	20.36
Public ditto, ...	13,874	1,683	152	1,835	12,039	12.24
Mortgage, ...	24,761	15,015	...	15,015	9,746	9.91
Total, ...	59,508	16,698	1,000	17,698	41,810	42.51

Statement exhibiting the value of land at different periods as shown by the terms of transfer.

Description of transfer.					Cultivated area in acres.	Price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Amount of purchase money per rupee of revenue.
1840 to 1850.						Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	
Private sale,	...	...	...	...	3,331	17,500	5 4 1	4,313	4.06
Public ditto,	...	...	...	...	6,894	21,768	3 2 6	9,236	2.35
Mortgage,	...	...	...	...	8,114	93,959	11 9 3	14,248	6.59
Total,					18,339	1,33,227	7 4 3	27,797	4.893
1851 to 1857.									
Private sale,	...	...	...	...	5,087	22,633	4 7 2	9,277	2.44
Public ditto,	...	...	...	...	1,084	9,188	8 7 8	1,684	5.62
Mortgage,	...	...	...	...	5,688	50,884	8 15 2	10,230	4.97
Total,					11,859	82,705	6 15 7	21,141	3.91
1858 to 1869-70.									
Private sale,	...	...	...	...	12,455	1,47,608	11 13 7	18,809	7.86
Public ditto,	...	...	...	...	2,494	27,863	11 0 11	3,888	7.10
Mortgage,	...	...	...	...	10,959	98,421	8 15 8	17,505	5.62
Total,					25,908	2,73,892	10 9 0	40,202	6.81
OVER THE WHOLE PERIOD.									
Private sale,	...	...	...	...	20,873	1,87,739	8 15 9	32,399	5.79
Public ditto,	...	...	...	...	10,472	58,559	5 9 6	14,758	3.97
Mortgage,	...	...	...	...	24,761	2,43,264	9 13 2	41,983	5.79
Total,					56,106	4,89,562	8 11 7	89,140	5.49

The rate per acre fetched during the last period at private sale was Rs. 11-13-7 to Rs. 5-4-1 during the eleven years immediately following on last settlement.

The statement of crops might have been given perhaps at an earlier stage, but as I have adhered to no particular order in my statistical abstracts Statistics of crops. I will now subjoin it. It is to be observed that I have not thought it necessary to give the detailed areas under each crop: but have deemed it sufficient, and in fact more convenient for comparison to calculate the decimals of the various crops and place the statistics of former and present settlements in this short form side by side:—

Period of settlement.	KHARIF.						RABI.					
	Decimal kharif.	Cane.	Cotton.	Rice.	Other home crops.	Pulses, &c.	Decimal rabi.	Wheat.	Barley.	Mixed wheat and barley.	Mixed gram and barley.	Other grains.
Former,	... 37	... 03	... 03	... 01	...	...	... 63	... 31	... 17	...	...	...
Present,	... 547	... 086	... 0348	... 028	... 063	... 2832	... 452	... 1697	... 1438	... 054	... 0088	... 0807

The first point which calls for remark in glancing at the above statement is the striking difference in percentage of kharif and rabi between the two periods. The area under kharif is fully 50 per cent. greater while the area under rabi is nearly 30 per cent. less than it was at former settlement. This, however, can be accounted for in

two ways : (1) the fields which bear kharif one year in very many cases are sown with rabi the next, and *vice versa* ; (2) the transfer of 60 villages since last settlement from pargana Bhongaon to pargana Mainpuri must have materially altered the permanent proportion of rabi to kharif, because those 52 villages are nearly all well irrigated and rabi growing. Neither cane nor cotton show much increase. There is a considerable area of really good cotton soil, and the scarcely appreciable increase in cotton cultivation is not therefore easily accounted for, especially when the remarkable demand for raw cotton of late years is considered. Imperial communications must tell more severely against the export of bulky staples, such as cotton, than against those which are heavier but of less bulk : so that, after all, the pargana may have its faulty communications to blame for its stagnation in cotton. Rice cultivation has more than doubled, but at best its area is very small : and the increase is probably the result of bringing under the plough tracts of tarai formerly uncultivated ; wheat shows a great difference : barley, if the mixed grains be taken into account, remains very much as it was. Perhaps the most striking percentage of all however is that of the home crops, in which I include cane, indigo, Indian-corn, opium, tobacco, and cotton. They show a proportion to the total cultivation of nearly 14 per cent., and if the wheat and barley and pulses, which very often are brought within the home area, be counted, the home cultivation, properly so called, would amount, I feel sure, to not less than 20 per cent. of the total cultivated area, probably to more. Now 20 per cent. was the probable proportion of home cultivation in Mr. Edmonstone's time ; so that *at least* the proportion is fully maintained, more likely exceeded. There is no other detail in the statement which calls for special remark.

And now only a single word is called for by way of summary of the results disclosed by the statistics which have passed under review. Everything points to a highly progressive industry and greatly increased material wealth since last settlement :—

Period.	Number of houses.	Number of ploughs.	Number of oxen.	Other animals.
Former settlement, ...	8,960	6,335	Not recorded.	Not recorded.
Present ditto ...	22,352	13,175	69,771	2,332

Population has increased, centres of industry have multiplied, and vast tracts have been reclaimed. Well irrigation has enormously extended, and the canal, already irrigating thousands of acres, will yet, if judiciously managed, irrigate thousands more. It would be but reasonable to hope that the Government which has done so much to insure these blessings may be able to reap some substantial benefit in an enhanced land revenue.

As a preliminary to entering into the detail of the proposed assessments I shall shortly sketch the fiscal history of the pargana since the expiry of the 4th settlement, including a digest of Mr. Edmonstone's method and its results. I have already explained the position occupied by taluka Manchhana with reference to pargana Bhongaon at last settlement. For purposes of assessment Mr. Edmonstone dealt with each separately. He divided Bhongaon proper into two grand classes or circles—the first or southern division and the second or northern division. This nomenclature would seem to imply a classification purely according to locality,—and distinct geographical limits. The lists of villages, however, which Mr. Edmonstone appends to his report disclose a classification apparently independent of mere locality. A village to the very north of the pargana is found in the southern class, and one to the extreme south in the northern class. A study of his lists and of his remarks on other adjacent parganas makes it perfectly clear.

(1) That the Isan nadi was the great boundary line which the names southern and

Digest of method of assessment adopted by Mr. Edmonstone.

northern imply ; (2) that, however, he did not class his villages as southern or northern merely as they lay to the south or north of the nadi ; but that (3) the villages to the south being, as a rule, much superior to those on the north, he denominated his class No. I. as southern and class No. II. as northern ; and that according as exceptional quality demanded it, he interchanged villages from each division. In other words, he did not rigorously adhere to the nadi as his boundary, but, making the position of villages with reference to the nadi a first general basis of classification, he diverged freely from it wherever exceptional circumstances demanded.

As explained in the earlier pages of his report, Mr. Edmonstone adhered to the recognized local divisions of village lands into "bara" (now gauhan) or lands adjacent to the village "manjha" or those fields removed a degree further and "barha" or the lands beyond, in the outlying har. He unhesitatingly renounced all natural differences of soil as effecting the value of the land, and says he found "rents were regulated rather by the situation of the lands than by any arbitrary distinction of dumat, matiyar, or bhur," adding that he "thought it advisable to adhere to this classification and to make out the average rent-rates accordingly."

I find, then, that Mr. Edmonstone fixed on two classes of rent and revenue rates in Bhongaon corresponding to the southern and northern divisions, each class of soil rates being sub-divided into "irrigated" and "unirrigated." They are given below :—

Southern division or 1st class.				Northern division or 2nd class.			
	Soil class.	Irrigated rate.	Unirrigated rate.		Soil class.	Irrigated rate.	Unirrigated rate.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rent-rates.	Bara, ...	7 4 0	5 4 4½	Rent-rates.	Bara, ...	6 4 2	3 15 3
	Manjha, ...	5 4 0	3 15 3		Manjha, ...	4 9 10	2 10 2
	Barha, ...	3 15 3	1 10 4½		Barha, ...	3 4 9	0 15 10
	Abi, ...	2 15 5½	...		Abi, ...	2 11 11	...
	Lately abandoned, ...	...	1 5 1		Lately abandoned, ...	...	0 14 1
Revenue-rates.	Bara, ...	4 13 5½	3 8 4	Revenue-rates.	Bara, ...	4 1 1	2 9 2
	Manjha, ...	3 8 4	2 10 3		Manjha, ...	2 15 11	1 11 4½
	Barha, ...	2 10 3	1 1 7		Barha, ...	2 2 3	0 10 3
	Abi, ...	1 15 8½	...		Abi, ...	1 12 6½	...
	Lately abandoned, ...	...	0 14 1		Lately abandoned, ...	...	0 9 1½

In taluka Manchhana he adhered to the same plan in every way, and adopted the same standard as in Bhongaon proper, and judging by that standard he found all the Manchhana villages come under the 1st or southern class. His rates for Manchhana are given below :—

Taluka Manchhana.

	Soil class.				Irrigated rate.	Unirrigated rate.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rent-rates, ...	Bara, ...	...	...	...	8 5 7	5 4 4
	Manjha, ...	...	...	...	6 9 5½	3 15 3
	Barha, ...	...	...	...	3 15 3	1 10 4
	Abi, ...	...	...	...	3 1 2½	...
	Lately abandoned, ...	...	...	...	...	1 5 1
Revenue-rates, ...	Bara, ...	...	...	...	5 10 2	3 2 10
	Manjha, ...	...	...	...	3 5 3½	2 15 11
	Barha, ...	...	...	...	2 15 11	0 15 9½
	Abi, ...	...	...	...	1 13 6	...
	Lately abandoned, ...	...	...	...	...	0 12 7

It will be observed that Mr. Edmonstone, in view of the relinquishment of large part of the cultivated area judged by him to be only temporary and due to the pressure of extreme scarcity and hardship, assessed the "lately abandoned" lands at Re. 0-14-1 in the southern and Re. 0-9-1½ in the northern divisions of Bhongaon and at Re. 0-12-7 in Manchhana.

Shortly, therefore, the principles on which Mr. Edmonstone went are as follow :— (1) He adopted the artificial divisions of his villages as his soil classes; (2) he made no distinction for purposes of assessment between the two great natural soils of the pargana, *bhur* and *dumat*; so that a *bhur* and *dumat* "bara" "manjha" or "barha," if they seemed of equal value,—i. e., ordinarily paid the same scale of rates,—were classed as one; (3) he assessed the recently abandoned land.

The rates above given are Mr. Edmonstone's "average rates." He does not, however, explicitly state what these rates are intended exactly to represent, whether, in a word, those actually paid or those judged to be payable. He says in his report :—"After making the requisite preliminary enquiries and visiting every quarter, not to say every village, of the pargana, I determined on the following average rent-rates for each division, and am satisfied that there are comparatively very few villages to which they do not apply with propriety, and in which the result of their application does not correspond intimately with the actually realizable rental. In the very limited instances where facilities for ascertaining the real value of an estate presented themselves I have found my rates unexceptionally accurate." And, again, in describing his plan of inspection he says—"The information thus obtained by personal enquiry I noted on the spot, and by comparing these communications with the result of my own observations and the information derived from the record I was enabled to draw out a very correct schedule of the rates of rent usually levied in every village of the pargana. From the schedule alluded to of the rents generally levied in every village of the pargana and from other sources of information open to me I deduced what I considered the fairest rent-rates on the several divisions of the area." From these quotations it seems pretty clear that the rates ultimately deduced and tabulated in the schedules given above were intended to represent those *actually paid* over the greater part of the pargana, and moreover, that no forecast or speculative consideration was allowed to effect them.

An accurate comparison of Mr. Edmonstone's average rates with those assumed by me would have been most desirable; but, owing to a necessarily differing classification of soils, such a comparison, to be satisfactory at least, is scarcely possible. Wherever common ground is obtained the comparison will be made.

Mr. Edmonstone inspected and assessed Bhongaon shortly after it, along with the rest of the country, had been desolated by famine and when it had as yet scarcely begun to recover. He found the northern division widely neglected and depopulated; and his remarks testify to the gloomy impression created in his mind by what he saw. The result of his assessment was a total demand of Rs. 1,62,647. From all I can learn this demand differed but slightly from that current the year before his settlement. I think I am not far from the truth in saying that the enhancement, if any, was quite insignificant. The famine which had swept over the land had been peculiarly severe in the northern part of this district, starvation had cut down the cultivating population in hundreds, and the country was left a desert. For years after, apparently, the pargana lay quite prostrate, and it had only commenced to show signs of recovery when, as far as I have been able to gather, Mr. Unwin reported to Government that it had been over-assessed. It is to be observed that when Mr. Unwin reported this opinion he had not had an opportunity of seeing the pargana in its normal state; his impression was derived from the spectacle of a stricken country only half recovered. The orders came to revise the settlement. Mr. Unwin took the revision in hand himself.

What do Mr. Edmonstone's average rates represent.
What do Mr. Edmonstone's settlement: its result. Mr. Unwin's revision and causes which led to it.

I have no means of knowing on what principle he proceeded in his revision. The reductions themselves disclose none. Looking at the pargana now it does seem surprising that before permitting arbitrary reductions to displace finally Mr. Edmonstone's scientific assessment the experiments of remissions was not tried until such time at least as the country should have resumed its normal state. Mr. Unwin's jumma was a progressive one, and Rs. 1,44,949 was the maximum, a permanent reduction of about 12 per cent.

The method of obtaining the soil areas has already been described, so that it is Method of inspection. unnecessary here to enter into details.

It became evident to me at an early stage that any attempt at a strictly scientific Principles of classifica- classification of the soils of the pargana would serve no useful tion of soils. and practical end and might lead to difficulties in the adjustment of rates which would be obviated by a more homely classification. The principles I have followed are these:—(1) Except as explained below, I have always kept the two great soil classes of bhur and dumat sharply separated. (2) When, however, by reason of close proximity to a homestead, abundant manure was in constant supply, and its application equalized the producing power of soils naturally distinct and rendered their inherent power quite an unimportant factor in their fertility, then I have not allowed the distinction of bhur and dumat, but have brought them under the general class named "home circle," which again I have subdivided into 1st, 2nd, 3rd, according to relative quality. And here I must notice a remarkable fact which came very frequently under my observation. The home cultivation in the bhur villages—nay, in some of the very worst bhur villages—was often greatly superior to the quality of the dumat home cultivation. The most luxuriant crops I have met have been in bhur gauhan circles, and the highest home rates I have found have been in bhur villages. (3) My subdivision of each of the two great classes, bhur and dumat, are not altogether founded on natural superiority. I have included in 1st dumat, for instance, many fields which although not naturally superior to the surrounding dumat, yet from favourable locality, as, for instance, lying in the midst of more abundant or more accessible sources of irrigation or between two homesteads where labour and attention were most concentrated on them, a difference in estimate was clearly warranted. Nor have I always separated the "tarai" where I found the rates paid substantially the same. So that, as will be gathered from what I have said, as between subdivisions of the same great class whether dumat or bhur, I have been guided as much by what I may call "general value" as any other consideration. My soil classes with the areas of each are herewith given:—

Soil class.						Area in acres.
Home circle 1st, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,986
Ditto 2nd, ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800
Ditto 3rd, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,606
Bhur 1st irrigated, ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,597
Ditto 1st dry, ...	...	...	...	...	...	856
Ditto 2nd irrigated, ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,994
Ditto 2nd dry, ...	...	...	...	...	...	18,327
Ditto 3rd irrigated, ...	...	...	...	...	...	567
Ditto 3rd dry, ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,367
Dumat 1st irrigated, ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,452
Ditto 2nd irrigated, ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,199
Bhur tarai 1st, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,858
Ditto 2nd, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081
Dumat tarai 1st, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232
Ditto 2nd, ...	...	...	...	...	...	821
Tarai 3rd, ...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Isan and Arind tarai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,731
Kali nadi alluvial tarai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	686

A very short explanation of special soils will suffice.

Home circle 1st may be called "Kachhi home cultivation," paying what I have uniformly distinguished as "Kachhi home rates."

Bhur 2nd may be styled the best *bhur* out in the *har*—good level and uniform.

Bhur 3rd is what I have elsewhere called “rolling” or undulating *bhur* as it often appears on the banks of the *Isan*.

In *bhur 3rd dry* I have included what might have been consistently called *bhur 4th*, or simple sandhills. Once only I have found such soil irrigated.

Dumat 2nd (as *bhur 2nd*) may be styled the best *dumat* out in the *har*.

Tarai 3rd is what is usually called “*maiya*.”

The *Isan* and *Arind*, and even some of the *Kali Nadi tarai*, are much alike and have been classed together, but the *Kali nadi alluvial tarai* is a fair productive *matyar*, and I have accordingly formed it into a separate class.

My aim has been in the above classification to sink differences that are not essential and reduce to the smallest number of classes consistent with sufficient accuracy for assessment purposes.

Before finally fixing on a method of obtaining just and adequate assumed rates I put to myself the question—What are my assumed village rent-rates really to mean? My answer was—(1) they are to mean rates which will fairly measure the present value of villages, and (2) which will ensure as far as possible to Government its average share of half assets over the whole period of 30 years. The first of these objects would, I deemed, be reached by assuming these rates which I found paid on the various classes of soil in villages ordinarily well managed, to be generally attainable in the same classes of soil in villages judged to be similar. The second object is much more difficult to compass, because all considerations which affect it partake more or less of uncertainty. Prices may or may not rise. Causes now unseen may influence them; a sudden change in the cotton trade may, by largely increasing the food-grain area, bring them down. Competition as an active power in raising rent is, except in a few rare cases, almost as far off as ever: and yet in the long run rents are certain to rise.

The method I adopted in obtaining my village assumed rates was shortly as follows. As I went along demarcating the soil circles I jotted down on the map the rates, each differing to some extent from the other as shall be afterwards explained, of fields as I discovered them from the cultivators around me; so that by the time I had completed the demarcation of one *chak* of a village I had a fair idea of the various rates actually paid within it. Then and there, with the fields of the *chaks* lying before me, I noted down what rate of all those I found paid seemed to me a fair attainable one for the whole *chak*. Proceeding to the next I repeated this process till all had been completed. Then, before leaving the village and while standing within full view of all I had done, I recorded on my village note-book my general impressions of the village on all points more directly to be weighed in assessing, adding what scraps of its history I could gather from the villagers. After in this manner inspecting 30 or 40 villages I was able to mark off within the tract, subdivision of circles, embracing villages of what I deemed strictly similar character, and to fix, within these subdivision circles, on certain villages which I judged to be fair representatives of the subdivision *independently altogether of the rent paid*, and to which all the others could be referred as a standard. Then these one or two representative villages furnished me with a set of rates which I determined to make my guiding rates in assessing the tracts to which they belonged. These guiding rates were fixed upon in order that when comparing each village of a circle with the standard villages I should be able to say what rate, above or below, corresponded to my idea of its relative superiority or inferiority. So that I had really two methods of getting at my assumed rates, the one a check upon the other. I first recorded in my note-book, before leaving a village, what rates of these I found paid in the various *chaks* were really attainable, and therefore applicable; and then I brought each village into comparison with my selected standard villages, and, in view of the guiding rates of these latter, fixed what rate would fairly represent the relative superiority or inferiority of each.

With this explanation I now append my assumed rates (per acre) on each of the 18 separate soil classes :—

Soil class.				Assumed rate.
				Ra. a. p.
Home circle 1st,	...	...	...	9 4 0
Ditto 2nd,	...	...	...	7 2 0
Ditto 3rd,	...	...	...	5 4 0
Bhur 1st irrigated,	...	...	...	4 6 0
Ditto 1st dry,	...	...	...	3 12 0
Ditto 2nd irrigated,	...	...	...	3 8 0
Ditto 2nd dry,	...	...	...	3 0 0
Ditto 3rd irrigated,	...	...	...	3 3 0
Ditto 3rd dry,	...	...	...	1 5 0
Dumat 1st irrigated,	...	...	...	5 4 0
Ditto 2nd ditto,	...	...	...	3 15 0
Bhur tarai 1st,	...	...	...	3 12 0
Ditto tarai 2nd,	...	...	...	3 8 0
Dumat tarai 1st,	...	...	...	5 4 0
Ditto 2nd,	...	...	...	3 4 0
Tarai 3rd,	...	...	...	1 8 0
Isan and Arind tarai,	...	...	...	3 4 0
Kali nadi tarai,	...	...	...	4 4 0

As already remarked, a comparison between my assumed rates and those which Mr. Edmonstone styles his "average" rates is difficult. The accompanying comparative statement therefore is at best approximate, and must be accepted with caution :—

Soil class.				My assumed rate.		Mr. Edmonstone's probable rate.
				Ra. a. p.		
Home circle 1st,	...	...	...	9 4 0		7 5 0 (approx.)
Ditto 2nd,	...	...	...	7 2 0		6 0 0
Ditto 3rd,	...	...	...	5 4 0		5 0 0
Bhur 1st irrigated,	...	...	...	4 6 0	} approximate. 3 8 0	} 3 4 9 (approx.)
Ditto 2nd ditto,	...	...	...	3 8 0		
" 3rd ditto,	...	...	...	3 3 0		
Dumat 1st irrigated,	...	...	...	5 4 0	} approximate. 4 2 0	} 3 15 2
Ditto 2nd ditto,	...	...	...	3 15 0		

I now give the result of the application of these assumed rates to the various

Total assumed rental resulting from application of assumed rates to soil areas. soil areas, showing the total assumed rental of the pargana.

Soil class.	Area in acres.	Assumed rate.	Resulting assumed rental.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Home circle 1st, ...	3,986	9 4 0	36,870 8 0
Ditto 2nd, ...	6,800	7 2 0	48,450 0 0
Ditto 3rd, ...	2,696	5 4 0	13,681 8 0
Bhur 1st irrigated, ...	7,597	4 6 0	33,236 14 0
Ditto 1st dry, ...	856	2 12 0	2,354 0 0
Ditto 2nd irrigated, ...	15,994	3 8 0	55,979 0 0
Ditto 2nd dry, ...	18,227	2 0 0	36,454 0 0
Ditto 3rd irrigated, ...	567	2 3 0	1,240 5 0
Ditto 3rd dry, ...	10,387	1 5 0	13,632 15 0
Dumat 1st irrigated, ...	6,452	5 4 0	33,873 0 0
Ditto 2nd ditto, ...	15,199	3 15 0	59,846 1 0
Bhur tarai 1st, ...	2,858	3 12 0	10,717 8 0
Ditto 2nd, ...	1,081	2 8 0	2,702 8 0
Dumat tarai 1st, ...	1,232	5 4 0	6,468 0 0
Ditto 2nd, ...	821	3 4 0	2,668 4 0
Tarai 3rd, ...	178	1 8 0	267 0 0
Isan and Arind tarai, ...	2,731	3 4 0	8,875 12 0
Kali nadi tarai, ...	626	4 4 0	2,915 8 0
Total, ...	98,258	...	3,70,232 11 0
	92		
Increase since survey, ...	98,350		

This assumed rental, Rs. 3,70,232-11-0, falls at the rate of Rs. 3-12-3 on the cultivated acre, and at nearly Rs. 2-1-5 on the total acreage.

Mr. Edmonstone did not uniformly adhere to the 66 per cent. rule in apportioning his demand. In the mukaddami villages, in the Raja's zemindari villages, and in the northern or 2nd class of villages, he varied the percentage to be paid to Government. Moreover, as has been already seen, a considerable part of his assumed nikasi was due to his assessing the "lately abandoned" lands which alone amounted to upwards of 16,000 acres. I do not pretend therefore that what I am about to lay down as Mr. Edmonstone's assumed rental is perfectly accurate. But I feel assured I am not at least going above his figure. From all the sources of information at my command, I judge that Rs. 2,36,348 must have been his assumed rental. This gives an all-round rate on cultivation of Rs. 3-1-7 per acre. There has, therefore, been an increase of Re. 0-10-8, or about 21 per cent., since Mr. Edmonstone's time.

Financial results. The total jumma exclusive of cesses in the last year of the expired settlement was, ... Rs. a. p. 1,44,949 0 0

And its incidence—

(1) On the total area per acre, ...	...	0 13 1
(2) On the malguzari area per acre, ...	...	1 2 7
(3) On the cultivated area per acre, ...	...	1 7 7
The total revised jumma exclusive of cesses is	...	1,79,730 0 0
or within Rs. 5,386 of half estimated assets.		

And its incidence—

On the total area per acre, ...	...	1 0 3
On the malguzari area per acre, ...	...	1 7 0
On the cultivated area per acre, ...	...	1 13 3

The increase therefore in pure revenue has been Rs. 34,781, or Rs. 23-99 per cent.

Including cesses—

The total demand of the last year of the expired settlement was,	Rs. a. p. 1,51,591 0 0
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And the total demand of the revised assessments,	...	1,97,703 0 0
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Giving an increase of 46,112-0-0, or 30-42 per cent.

Analysis of recorded rentals before and after assessment.

According to 1276 fasli jummandis.

	Area.	Rent.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
(1.)—Sir, ...	17,699	42,888 15 5
(2.)—Resident mauzui cultivation, ...	54,722	1,76,925 14 1
(3.)—Resident ghair-mauzui cultivation, ...	3,315	12,840 8 9
(4.)—Cultivated by non-resident tenants, ...	11,634	26,178 6 0
(5.)—Held on batal, ...	3,357	3,753 9 7
(6.)—Zemindars' muafi, ...	3,102	3,887 5 3
	<u>98,829</u>	<u>2,65,974 11 1</u>

(A.)=(2)+(3)+(4)=area held by all kinds of tenants on cash rents, ...	69,671	2,15,944 12 10
(B.)=(1)+(5)+(6)=area held at nominal rates, ...	24,158	50,029 14 8

All-round tenant rate, = Rs. 3-1-7 per acre.

(B.) valued at this rate= „ 74,865

Actual rental on (A.) = „ 2,15 945

Corrected rental = Rs. 2,90,810

exclusive of siwai items.

According to settlement jummandis finally lodged.

	Area.	Rent.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
(1.)—Sir, ...	16,634	13,669 2 7
(2.)—Cultivated by occupancy tenants, ...	64,079	2,15,070 8 4
(3.)—Cultivated by non-occupancy tenants, ...	10,665	30,928 11 3
(4.)—Resumed muafi, ...	504	897 5 11
(5.)—Batal, cultivated groves and fallow at attestation ...	3,853	54 5 9
(6.)—Zemindars' muafi, ..	2,615	243 0 2
	<u>98,850</u>	<u>2,60,963 2 0</u>

(A.)=(2)+(3)=area held by all kinds of tenants, ... 74,744 2,45,999 3 7

(B.)=(1)+(4)+(5)+(6)=area held at nominal rates, ... 23,606 14,963 14 5

All-round tenant rate, ... Rs. 3-4-8 per acre.

(B.) valued at this rate,= „ 77,703

Actual rental on (A.) = „ 2,45,999

Corrected rental, = Rs. 2,33,702

exclusive of siwai items.

The increase in corrected rental has therefore been Rs. 32,892, against an increase in pure revenue of Rs. 34,781. Siwai items have not been included in the above calculations.

D. M. SMEATON,
Offg. Settlement Officer.

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
1	Aghar, ...		With Chitain,			2,265		2,500	1,937
2	Abinkaripur, ...		With Dikhatmai,			275	With Dikhatmai.	340	247
3	Ahmadpur, ...	401	401	408	968	732	732	500	611
4	Ahmalpur, ...		With Manchhana,			906	783	930	707
5	Airwa, ...	4,366	4,366	3,801	3,401	2,701	2,701	3,400	3,061
6	Ajitganj, ...		With Manchhana,			448	438	600	580
7	Allahabad, ...	4,301	4,301	4,645	4,300	3,950	3,923	4,300	3,014
8	Amehra, ...	1,030	1,030	1,236	1,276	1,226	1,235	450	270
9	Amarpur, ...		With Humayunpur and Saraiya,					130	109
10	Apurpur, ...		With Bilpur,			327	502	300	200
11	Aram Sarai, ...		With Chitain,			1,089	1,089	1,300	1,996
12	Aseoli, ...		With Manchhana,			1,208	1,208	1,350	975
13	Aurindh, ...	2,349	2,349	2,807	3,100	3,448	3,051	3,450	2,672
14	Ailau, ...		With Chitain and Aghar,			1,579	1,510	1,600	1,619
15	Bakipur, ...		With Manchhana,			382	190	310	266
16	Banakyia, ...		With Aghar and Chitain,			554	462	600	357
17	Barauli, ...	667	637	801	901	831	831	650	650
18	Bilon, ...		With Manchhana,			1,650	1,626	1,960	2,056
19	Birpur Kalan, ...		With Chitain and Aghar,			1,167	1,030	1,230	1,012
20	Birpur Khurd, ...	351	391	365	339	262	262	310	322
21	Behramau, ...		With Jadupur,			431	431	550	356
22	Beonti Kalan, ...		With Chitain and Aghar,			1,250	1,133	1,500	1,109
23	Beonti Khurd, ...		With Ahmadpur,					700	785
24	Bhainsrauli, ...	1,181	1,181	1,382	1,775	1,473	1,200	1,600	1,795
25	Bhanwat, ...	4,160	4,135	4,555	5,001	3,242	3,110	3,300	3,309
26	Bharatpur, ...		With Manchhana,			314	210	360	462
27	Bhilampur, ...		Muafi,				65	170	167
28	Bhojpur, ...	675	675	1,101	1,275	1,275	1,100	600	526
29	Bhongaon, ...	2,757	2,707	2,400	2,401	1,564	1,465	2,200	1,880
30	Bhawani Nagar, ...		With Rakri,					100	115
31	Bikapur, ...		With Chitain and Aghar,			211	211	320	408
32	Binama, ...	75	75	100	119	121	121	200	247
33	Binodpur, ...		With Manchhana,			591	591	610	262
34	Birampur, ...		With Miranpur Gujrati,			218	200	360	325
35	Bichhwan, ...		With Manchhana,			1,595	1,852	2,250	1,684
36	Birahimpur Satghara, ...	361	361	411	431	377	302	390	288
37	Birjpur, ...		With Kishni,			397	349	500	421
38	Budhauil, ...		With Manchhana,			1,450	1,148	1,370	2,082
39	Baghauni, ...		Ditto,			910	617	800	1,122
40	Badanpur, ...		Ditto,			55	55	50	106
41	Bagharua, ...		Muafi,			689	764	850	1,755
42	Balaharpur, ...		With Bhojpur,					600	365
43	Bara, ...		With Manchhana,			875	667	960	814
44	Bara Chuk Sahara, ...		With Sahara,			364	267	250	455
45	Bahaswanpur, ...		Muafi,			377	267	430	690
46	Chhankaura, ...		With Kishni,			1,105	1,000	1,200	1,089
47	Chitain, ...	24,333	24,333	25,135	25,133	2,480	1,901	2,400	3,183
48	Chauhanpur, ...		With Chitain,			420	322	400	354
49	Chandpura, ...		With Chitain,			92	92	100	141
50	Chandarpur, ...		Ditto,			930	696	950	963
51	Dalippur, ...		With Manchhana,			345	311	410	352
52	Dalippur Naraini, ...		With Kishni,			259	431	280	302
53	Danchaura, ...	715	715	734	750	595	595	550	452
54	Danpati, ...	257	257	279	311	271	240	240	270
55	Daudpur, ...		With Manchhana,			947	516	750	963
56	Dibanpur Chaudhari, ...	879	879	610	702	571	421	520	695
57	Deoganj, ...		With Manchhana,			301	221	460	456
58	Dhanraus, ...		With Khutana,			1,050	899	1,020	1,095
59	Dhanman, ...		With Kishni,			691	616	690	412
60	Dharmangadpur, ...		With Manchhana,			697	491	570	419
61	Dikhatmai, ...	2,471	2,471	2,748	2,901	280	2,703	290	265
62	Dayalpur, ...		With Miranpur Gujrati,			309	309	230	191
63	Dayarampur, ...		Ditto,			341	341	270	197
64	Durjanpur, ...		With Manchhana,			298	538	400	254
65	Dalpura, ...	456	456	544	620	526	512	590	638
66	Dwarkapur, ...		With Chitain,			714	610	850	719
67	Fardpur, ...		With Manchhana,			311	311	360	265
68	Faridpur, ...		With Gadaipur,			160	With Madhpuri.	290	195

Pargana Bhongaon.

DETAIL OF AREAS.													
NOT ASSESABLE			ASSESABLE.							Total assessable.	Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Bagha.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.							
						Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.					
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
156	...	156	90	93	2	653	943	1,596	1,781	1 4 8	1 6 5	1 9 1	
9	...	9	11	19	...	84	124	208	238	1 6 0	1 6 10	1 10 1	
243	...	243	14	107	2	158	87	245	368	0 13 1	1 5 9	2 0 8	
64	...	64	109	35	1	193	305	498	643	1 5 0	1 7 1	1 13 10	
1,440	...	1,440	228	20	32	1,305	136	1,341	1,621	1 1 9	2 1 7	2 8 7	
86	...	86	88	32	3	218	153	371	494	1 0 7	1 3 5	1 9 10	
929	...	929	309	85	7	1,221	563	1,784	2,085	1 6 9	2 1 0	2 6 7	
30	...	30	14	15	...	202	9	211	240	1 10 8	1 14 0	2 2 1	
1	...	1	1	2	2	17	86	103	108	1 1 7	1 1 9	1 2 8	
6	...	6	2	10	...	98	84	182	194	1 8 0	1 8 9	1 10 4	
340	...	340	232	49	18	609	748	1,357	1,656	0 14 5	1 1 5	1 5 3	
345	...	345	128	9	84	406	2	408	629	1 6 2	2 2 4	3 4 11	
273	...	273	85	134	34	970	1,176	2,146	2,399	1 4 8	1 7 0	1 9 9	
225	...	225	414	28	50	646	256	902	1,394	0 15 10	1 2 4	1 12 4	
15	...	15	12	27	3	145	65	200	241	1 3 4	1 4 7	1 8 9	
45	...	45	11	19	...	133	149	282	312	1 10 11	1 14 9	2 2 0	
31	...	31	54	50	6	68	441	509	619	1 0 0	1 0 9	1 4 5	
951	...	951	105	58	20	829	93	922	1,105	0 15 3	1 12 4	2 2 0	
398	...	398	80	22	3	415	94	509	614	1 3 5	2 0 1	2 6 3	
139	...	139	14	...	1	73	95	168	183	0 15 5	1 11 1	1 13 6	
10	...	10	24	36	...	113	183	296	346	1 8 8	1 9 5	1 13 9	
59	...	59	147	35	3	534	332	866	1,050	1 5 8	1 6 10	1 11 8	
352	...	352	7	20	4	222	180	402	433	0 14 3	1 9 10	1 11 10	
81	...	81	262	46	36	507	863	1,370	1,714	0 14 3	0 14 11	1 2 8	
891	...	891	701	65	206	1,145	201	1,346	2,318	1 0 5	1 6 9	2 7 3	
184	...	184	96	10	10	154	8	162	278	0 12 5	1 4 8	2 3 6	
2	...	2	6	...	...	...	152	152	158	1 1 0	1 1 2	1 1 11
15	...	15	50	4	10	145	301	446	510	1 3 3	1 2 10	1 5 6	
454	...	454	74	189	20	268	375	643	936	1 9 6	2 6 0	3 6 9	
4	...	4	21	...	5	71	14	85	111	0 13 11	0 14 5	1 2 9	
70	...	70	53	6	3	167	109	276	338	0 12 6	0 15 2	1 2 7	
151	...	151	13	...	2	73	8	81	96	0 12 11	2 1 4	2 7 6	
34	...	34	9	15	2	177	25	202	228	2 5 3	2 10 10	3 0 3	
10	...	10	46	25	1	202	41	243	315	1 1 9	1 2 3	1 7 8	
653	...	653	79	42	3	861	46	907	1,031	1 5 4	2 3 11	2 7 8	
27	...	27	2	13	1	172	73	245	261	1 5 8	1 7 11	1 9 5	
75	...	75	58	10	1	196	81	277	346	1 3 0	1 7 1	1 12 10	
1,157	...	1,157	166	7	54	478	225	693	925	0 10 6	1 7 8	1 15 5	
499	...	499	176	6	6	339	96	435	623	0 11 5	1 4 6	1 13 5	
77	...	77	5	...	...	21	3	24	29	0 7 6	1 11 7	2 1 4
1,256	...	1,256	91	25	4	281	98	379	499	0 7 9	1 11 3	2 3 11	
11	...	11	23	5	5	217	104	321	354	1 10 4	1 11 1	1 13 11	
126	...	126	85	41	4	248	310	558	688	1 2 10	1 6 4	1 11 6	
6	...	6	72	14	14	108	241	349	449	0 8 9	0 8 11	0 11 5	
449	...	449	36	5	13	186	1	187	241	0 9 11	1 12 6	2 4 9	
121	...	121	115	46	19	263	525	788	968	1 1 8	1 3 10	1 8 4	
926	...	926	22	67	1,034	820	314	1,134	2,257	0 12 1	1 1 0	2 1 10	
182	...	182	6	3	1	161	1	162	172	1 2 1	2 5 2	2 7 6	
4	...	4	26	...	2	9	100	109	137	0 11 4	0 11 8	0 14 8	
341	...	341	178	24	3	403	14	417	622	0 15 9	1 8 5	2 4 5	
82	...	82	6	34	21	70	149	219	270	1 2 7	1 8 8	1 13 11	
55	...	55	13	...	...	84	50	134	147	1 6 2	1 14 5	2 1 5
27	...	27	64	4	12	177	168	345	425	1 3 5	1 4 8	1 9 6	
30	...	30	9	38	10	56	127	183	240	0 14 2	1 0 0	1 5 0	
486	...	486	113	10	...	318	36	354	477	0 12 6	1 9 2	2 1 11	
172	...	172	4	11	22	82	404	486	523	0 12 0	0 15 11	1 1 1	
22	...	22	19	13	...	133	269	402	484	1 0 2	1 0 11	1 2 3	
626	...	626	19	27	4	383	36	419	469	0 14 11	2 2 9	2 7 0	
67	...	67	2	48	22	185	88	273	345	1 10 9	2 0 0	2 8 5	
48	...	48	30	35	1	144	161	305	371	1 5 9	1 8 7	1 13 1	
30	...	30	40	11	...	85	99	184	231	1 1 6	1 3 9	1 9 2	
45	...	45	3	12	4	69	58	127	146	1 2 5	1 3 1	1 11 9	
20	...	20	38	6	...	64	69	133	177	1 5 11	1 8 5	2 0 6	
49	...	49	33	14	7	132	19	151	205	1 9 2	1 15 2	2 10 4	
376	...	376	3	3	...	203	53	256	262	0 14 9	2 4 0	2 4 10	
171	...	171	126	19	25	378	...	378	548	1 2 11	1 8 9	2 4 0	
88	...	88	11	8	6	141	1	142	167	1 6 7	2 2 6	2 8 7	
4	...	4	19	8	2	120	42	162	191	1 7 10	1 8 3	1 12 7	

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
69	Gadaha, ...		With Barauli,					150	101
70	Gadaiapur, ...	769	769	841	401	308	307	350	258
71	Ganeshpur, ...		With Balaharpur,					280	318
72	Ghazianpur, ...		With Dikhatmai,			120	With Dikhatmai,	130	137
73	Gulalpur, ...		With Manchhana,			128	128	280	304
74	Gosalpur Gaiyar, ...		Ditto,			494	360	500	442
75	Gosalpur Marehri, ...		Ditto,			195	157	340	335
76	Gutahra Masampur, ...	With Kishni,		795	874	907	883	950	772
77	Gobindpur, ...	709	709	765	378	228	250	280	263
78	Gangdasapur, ...		With Dikhatmai,			295	With Dikhatmai,	250	322
79	Gangarwala, ...	501	501	876	1,125	907	734	1,150	1,380
80	Hasanpur Malhamai, ...		With Malhamai,			85	85	120	170
81	Hirauli, ...		With Manchhana,			751	580	800	589
82	Hirderampur, ...		With Dikhatmai,			60	With Dikhatmai,	90	68
83	Hasanpur, ...		With Mauchhana,			825	811	700	933
84	Hadua, ...		With Chitain,			801	236	300	294
85	Humayunpur, ...	989	989	1,087	1,047	1,013	1,013	570	334
86	Hannu Khera, ...	425	425	479	601	716	493	600	858
87	Harchandpur Kusmara, ...		With Manchhana,			270	261	280	229
88	Harchandpur Miranpur, ...		With Miranpur Gujrati,			214	214	270	323
89	Hasra, ...		With Hasanpur,			191	191	250	220
90	Hatpan, ...		With Chitain,			2,701	2,387	2,940	3,786
91	Inchepur, ...	125	125	152	190	231	190	300	294
92	Isepur, ...		With Rakra,				175	210	181
93	Isepur Mazra Dikhatmai,		With Dikhatmai,			185	With Dikhatmai,	150	105
94	Itaura, ...		With Manchhana,			529	529	580	604
95	Jaili Jarauli, ...		With Manchhana,			1,518	1,230	2,000	2,525
96	Jaitalpur, ...	551	551	637	801	637	550	800	641
97	Jaramai, ...		With Manchhana,			554	475	800	631
98	Jasmai, ...		With Manchhana,			976	756	1,150	1,133
99	Jasrajpur, ...	509	509	553	625	546	400	500	552
100	Jaawantnagar, ...	324	324	363	501	354	354	250	197
101	Jaawantpur, ...		With Manchhana,			149	113	200	193
102	Jawapur, ...		With Manchhana,			699	559	600	571
103	Jagatpur, ...		With Kishni Nabiganj,			290	With Dalippur Naraini,	320	310
104	Jagatpur of Dikhatmai,		With Dikhatmai,			255	With Dikhatmai,	320	352
105	Jakha Mazra ditto, ...		Ditto,			756	ditto,	800	568
106	Jalalpur Mazra ditto, ...		Ditto,			307	ditto,	280	349
107	Jamaura, ...		With Manchhana,			126	126	360	206
108	Jamthari, ...	With Airwa,		880	600	817	817	800	326
109	Kinawar, ...		With Manchhana,			1,941	1,941	2,400	1,823
110	Kirpiya, ...		With Chitain & Aghar,			589	887	1,250	997
111	Katha, ...		With Manchhana,			570	570	510	442
112	Kelanpur, ...	72	72	85	111	111	111	150	94
113	Khutana, ...		With Birjpur, Khutna,			369	369	510	396
114	Kundi, ...		With Manchhana,			479	360	430	367
115	Kusman Khera, ...	1,018	1,018	1,025	1,211	1,473	1,182	1,300	1,060
116	Kusmara, ...		With Manchhana,			1,890	1,386	1,750	1,335
117	Kaurari, ...		With Chitain and Aghar,			985	811	1,030	1,331
118	Kaua Tanda, ...	Ditto and Aghar,		ditto,		504	466	660	651
119	Kalipur, ...		With Manchhana,			187	187	270	177
120	Kachhpura, ...		With Madepur,		250	250	245	350	240
121	Kamalner, ...		With Manchhana,			676	669	600	704
122	Kamalpur, ...		With Chitain and Aghar,			900	697	970	1,099
123	Kasard, ...		With Chitain and Aghar,			341	273	450	671
124	Lalpur Aghar, ...		With Chitain and Aghar,			201	156	300	283
125	Lalpur Miranpur, ...		With Miranpur Gujrati,			168	131	220	143
126	Lalupura, ...		With Manchhana,			354	251	270	179
127	Lehra, ...		With Manchhana,			843	696	1,000	763
128	Lekhrajpur, ...		With Chitain,			461	459	550	550
129	Lodhipur, ...		With Dikhatmai,			20	With Dikhatmai,	80	126
130	Mudhan Nagar, ...	125	125	140	175	203	203	240	383
131	Mutabbatpur, ...	With Kishni,		1,054	1,221	1,252	1,053	1,700	2,740

Pargana Bhongaon—(continued.)

DETAIL OF AREAS.										Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.									
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Baghs.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.			Total assessable.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	...	1	1	2	...	60	37	97	100	1 7 9	1 8 0	1 8 9
23	...	23	14	9	9	92	111	203	235	1 5 8	1 7 10	1 11 7
14	...	14	21	3	51	65	164	229	304	0 14 1	0 14 8	1 3 7
9	...	9	10	6	...	30	92	112	128	0 15 2	1 0 3	1 2 7
21	...	21	24	8	15	128	108	236	283	0 14 8	0 15 10	1 3 0
86	...	85	65	11	...	170	140	310	386	1 2 1	1 4 9	1 9 9
11	...	11	27	16	15	121	145	266	324	1 0 3	1 0 9	1 4 6
29	...	29	24	38	...	185	496	681	743	1 3 8	1 4 5	1 6 4
14	...	14	25	5	1	114	104	218	249	1 1 0	1 2 0	1 4 7
15	...	15	62	8	1	39	212	241	307	0 12 5	0 13 0	1 0 7
116	...	116	184	46	5	131	948	1,079	1,264	0 13 4	0 14 6	1 1 1
3	...	3	41	2	22	32	80	102	167	0 11 3	0 11 6	1 2 10
25	...	25	24	45	37	354	94	448	554	1 5 9	1 7 1	1 12 7
5	...	5	7	6	...	25	25	50	63	1 5 2	1 6 10	1 12 9
585	...	585	105	13	9	304	67	271	398	0 12 0	1 12 2	2 9 4
40	...	40	23	6	3	70	152	222	254	1 0 4	1 2 11	1 5 7
47	...	47	11	13	40	167	56	223	287	1 11 4	1 15 9	2 8 11
61	...	61	83	58	24	190	447	637	797	0 11 3	0 12 0	0 15 1
119	...	119	4	6	3	97	...	97	110	1 3 7	2 8 9	2 14 2
13	...	13	54	3	1	86	166	252	310	0 13 4	0 13 11	1 1 2
28	...	28	15	6	1	73	97	170	192	1 2 2	1 4 10	1 7 6
2,097	...	2,097	408	42	7	1,189	43	1,232	1,689	0 12 5	1 11 10	2 6 2
6	...	6	22	14	...	35	217	252	288	1 0 4	1 0 8	1 3 0
25	...	25	4	34	...	47	71	118	156	1 2 7	1 5 6	1 12 6
21	...	21	8	6	2	60	8	68	84	1 6 10	1 12 7	2 3 3
149	...	149	51	35	15	148	206	354	455	0 15 4	1 4 5	1 10 3
1,426	...	1,426	156	26	19	660	288	898	1,099	0 12 8	1 13 1	2 3 3
119	...	119	14	24	...	215	269	484	522	1 3 11	1 8 6	1 10 5
174	...	174	14	7	2	189	245	434	457	1 4 3	1 12 0	1 13 6
191	...	191	98	33	30	342	429	771	932	1 0 4	1 3 9	1 7 10
33	...	33	66	4	7	145	297	442	519	0 14 6	0 15 5	1 2 1
11	...	11	13	3	...	74	96	170	186	1 4 4	1 5 6	1 7 6
63	...	63	26	1	3	100	...	100	130	1 0 7	1 8 7	2 0 0
186	...	186	20	19	1	274	71	345	385	1 0 9	1 8 11	1 11 10
8	...	8	9	20	...	17	266	273	302	1 0 6	1 0 11	1 2 9
17	...	17	38	15	7	98	177	275	335	0 14 7	0 15 3	1 2 7
67	...	67	34	17	1	392	127	449	501	1 6 6	1 9 6	1 12 6
32	...	32	67	20	1	41	188	229	317	0 12 10	0 14 1	1 3 7
9	...	9	19	9	7	89	72	161	196	1 12 1	1 13 5	2 3 9
454	...	454	94	3	13	293	79	372	482	0 13 8	1 10 7	2 2 5
630	...	630	254	52	31	808	48	856	1,193	1 5 1	2 0 2	2 12 10
54	...	54	192	36	6	421	288	709	943	1 4 1	1 5 2	1 12 2
27	...	27	87	1	3	180	144	324	415	1 2 5	1 3 8	1 9 3
1	...	1	6	3	...	35	49	84	93	1 9 6	1 9 9	1 12 7
13	...	13	57	27	38	162	99	261	383	1 4 7	1 5 4	1 15 3
27	...	27	21	28	2	80	209	289	340	1 2 9	1 4 3	1 7 9
341	...	341	111	18	32	481	77	558	719	1 3 8	1 12 11	2 5 3
300	...	300	232	94	22	508	179	687	1,035	1 4 11	1 11 0	2 8 9
530	...	530	239	23	86	444	9	453	801	0 12 4	1 4 7	2 4 4
80	...	80	72	13	4	230	252	482	571	1 0 3	1 2 6	1 5 11
3	...	3	3	29	1	73	69	142	175	1 8 5	1 8 8	1 14 5
15	...	15	5	4	3	304	9	213	225	1 7 4	1 8 10	1 10 3
366	...	366	101	2	6	229	...	229	328	0 13 8	1 13 5	2 9 11
432	...	432	183	42	17	372	102	474	666	0 14 1	1 7 3	2 0 9
255	...	255	183	3	10	219	2	221	416	0 10 9	1 1 3	2 0 7
29	...	29	11	13	...	...	220	220	254	0 11 4	0 12 7	0 13 11
18	...	18	14	4	...	94	13	107	125	1 8 7	1 12 2	2 0 11
51	...	51	6	5	1	97	19	116	128	1 8 1	2 1 9	2 5 3
20	...	20	74	19	3	274	373	647	743	1 4 11	1 5 7	1 8 9
117	...	117	188	6	1	214	34	238	423	1 0 0	1 4 4	2 4 11
26	...	26	5	3	...	53	89	92	100	0 10 2	0 12 9	0 13 11
10	...	10	8	1	23	16	325	341	373	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 11 3
1,386	...	1,386	82	106	65	592	509	1,101	1,354	0 9 11	1 4 1	1 8 6

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
132	Mahachandpur, ...					419	425	430	290
133	Mahanandpur, ...		With Manchhana,	With Manchhana,		106	With Maha-	130	181
							chandpur.		
134	Maheshpur, ...		Ditto,			99	96	300	275
135	Maholi Khara, ...		100	100	105	142	142	260	292
136	Malakpur, ...	Munafi,	With Manchhana,			106	106	150	570
137	Marehri, ...		With Manchhana,			495	495	700	603
138	Miranpur Chhadami, ...	150	150	181	581	542	433	750	622
139	Ditto Gujrati, ...	With Kishni,		3,455	3,455	558	598	740	622
140	Ditto Khizarpur, ...	1,501	1,501	1,708	1,821	1,158	1,134	1,180	1,226
141	Ditto Sujapur, ...		With Manchhana,			484	367	540	462
142	Mehdiya, ...			With Amehra,				300	247
143	Mehgawan, ...	2,175	2,175	2,001	2,150	1,769	1,394	1,500	2,469
144	Meora, ...	With Mirapur Khizarpur,			631	631	531	490	515
145	Murauli, ...	1,331	1,331	1,394	968	992	797	720	804
146	Medepur, ...	1,113	1,113	1,270	994	741	729	1,300	1,044
147	Masaura, ...		With Manchhana,			78	78	150	161
148	Mohanpur, ...	360	360	386	415	356	355	410	407
149	Mundauni, ...	2,135	2,135	2,139	2,601	2,429	2,061	2,250	2,385
150	Manjapur, ...	555	256	290	302	413	353	450	457
151	Madhkarpur, ...		With Manchhana,			1,050	872	1,000	1,160
152	Madhpuri, ...		With Gadaipur,		500	325	385	330	171
153	Malhunagar, ...		With Bilpur,			325	With Apur-	250	217
							pur.		
154	Malpura, ...		With Manchhana,			425	425	750	723
155	Manchhana, ...	70,828	71,213	71,213	63,233	3,180	2,486	3,100	2,909
156	Mangalpur, ...		With Gobindepur,		437	357	357	320	241
157	Muradpur Nagariya, ...	325	325	361	450	350	350	480	320
158	Naka, ...	568	568	573	584	554	507	600	415
159	Nizampur, ...	With Barauli,	37	45	51	23	23	180	169
160	Nunari, ...		With Manchhana,			1,220	1,060	1,100	655
161	Naurangabad, ...		With Amehra,					160	192
162	Nagla Bal, ...		With Dikhatmai,			231	157	220	220
163	Ditto Bari, ...		With Chitain and Aghar,			193	186	220	154
164	Ditto Bhagat, ...		With Manchhana,			292	292	320	300
165	Ditto Dehi, ...		With Dikhatmai,			215	With Dikhatmai,	300	339
166	Ditto Gaiyer, ...		With Manchhana,			448	441	580	464
167	Ditto Kanhar, ...	With Man-	159	168	174	166	100	150	213
		jipur.							
168	Ditto Khuni, ...		With Manchhana,			198	161	250	218
169	Ditto Minti, ...		With Chitain and Aghar,			414	320	420	691
170	Ditto Mitkar, ...	With Samer.	501	651	707	649	649	900	627
171	Ditto Pande, ...		With Dikhatmai,			275	With Dikhatmai,	300	267
172	Ditto Semar, ...	801	304	430	440	407	407	430	492
173	Ditto Soti, ...		With Manchhana,			35	35	90	32
174	Nakhatpur, ...		With Meranpur Gujrati,			220	161	300	385
175	Narsinghpur, ...	300	300	307	307	307	307	330	259
176	Nawada, ...		With Sugaon,			395	513	600	1,181
177	Oddimpur Naraini, ...	451	451	522	522	567	557	800	790
178	Oamanpur, ...		With Miranpur Gujrati,			319	319	350	242
179	Ong, ...	4,422	4,422	4,732	4,732	3,688	3,855	4,100	3,245
180	Paharpur, ...	1,101	1,101	1,308	1,500	1,336	1,092	1,150	1,268
181	Pai, ...	650	650	650	651	427	427	520	554
182	Pargawan, ...	1,952	1,952	2,269	2,550	2,269	1,867	2,100	2,238
183	Patna Tilua, ...		With Birjpur Khutana,			958	958	1,050	1,008
184	Partabpur, ...	163	163	193	204	301	299	360	398
185	Pilaundi, ...		With Manchhana,			711	601	710	412
186	Pundri, ...	1,412	1,412	1,658	2,401	2,918	2,595	2,850	5,532
187	Puranpur, ...		With Rakra,					170	163
188	Pusena, ...		With Manchhana,			525	525	590	708
189	Padanner, ...		Ditto,			501	311	650	755
190	Padampur, ...	735	735	968	991	714	913	800	675
191	Pararampur, ...		With Manchhana,			475	387	600	454
192	Parbatpur, ...	225	225	256	311	236	236	250	158
193	Pijagpur, ...		With Dikhatmai,			230	With Dikhat-	220	132
							mai.		
194	Rahupura, ...		With Durjanpur,			300	With Durjan-	300	399
							pur.		

Pargana Bhongaon—(continued.)

DETAIL OF AREAS.														Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.						Total assessable.							
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Bagha.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.										
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
24	...	24	7	26	1	116	116	232	266	1 7 8	1 9 10	1 13 8				
53	...	53	13	3	...	23	89	112	128	0 11 6	1 0 3	1 2 7				
19	...	19	22	1	1	7	225	232	256	1 1 6	1 2 9	1 4 8				
32	...	32	51	41	...	126	42	168	240	0 14 3	1 0 0	1 8 9				
360	...	360	107	3	5	66	29	95	210	0 4 2	0 11 5	1 9 3				
30	...	30	41	24	1	262	245	507	573	1 2 7	1 3 6	1 6 1				
37	...	37	1	16	9	352	207	559	585	1 3 3	1 4 4	1 5 5				
138	...	138	58	22	1	398	6	404	485	1 3 0	1 8 5	1 13 3				
523	...	523	206	10	11	284	292	576	803	0 14 3	1 7 6	2 0 9				
152	...	152	16	15	...	153	126	279	310	1 2 8	1 11 10	1 14 11				
40	...	40	21	7	...	101	78	179	207	1 3 5	1 7 2	1 10 9				
1,112	...	1,112	523	23	11	675	126	801	1,357	0 11 8	1 5 3	2 3 11				
45	...	45	80	13	8	215	154	369	470	0 15 2	1 0 8	1 5 3				
252	...	252	39	14	4	237	267	504	552	0 14 6	1 5 2	1 7 2				
184	...	184	76	62	35	505	182	687	860	1 2 5	1 6 4	1 11 11				
22	...	22	3	17	4	56	59	115	139	0 14 11	1 1 3	1 4 10				
99	...	99	21	18	1	89	179	268	308	1 0 0	1 5 3	1 8 6				
1,116	...	1,116	347	30	15	736	141	877	1,269	0 15 1	1 12 4	2 9 6				
42	...	42	86	13	1	97	218	315	415	0 15 9	1 1 4	1 6 10				
76	...	76	108	55	2	133	814	947	1,104	0 13 9	0 14 6	1 0 11				
22	...	22	5	2	2	57	83	140	149	1 5 6	1 8 8	1 10 3				
16	...	16	7	2	2	75	115	190	201	1 2 5	1 3 11	1 5 0				
121	...	121	205	5	3	838	51	889	608	1 0 7	1 3 11	1 14 10				
1,090	...	1,090	304	43	25	931	416	1,347	1,719	1 1 9	1 12 10	2 4 10				
62	...	62	59	4	...	99	17	116	179	1 5 3	1 12 7	2 12 1				
20	...	20	31	24	...	155	90	245	300	1 8 0	1 9 7	1 15 4				
49	...	49	22	7	1	241	95	336	366	1 7 2	1 10 3	1 12 7				
2	...	2	9	4	2	22	180	182	167	1 1 0	1 1 3	1 2 11				
116	...	116	40	51	40	379	29	408	539	1 10 10	2 0 7	2 11 2				
30	...	30	17	2	1	48	94	142	162	0 13 4	0 15 10	1 2 0				
34	...	34	42	15	...	56	73	129	186	1 0 0	1 2 11	1 11 3				
37	...	37	...	2	...	110	5	115	117	1 6 10	1 14 1	1 14 7				
58	...	58	5	2	12	107	16	123	142	1 9 7	2 4 0	2 9 7				
31	...	31	43	5	9	36	215	251	308	0 14 2	0 15 7	1 3 1				
115	...	115	24	17	19	192	97	289	349	1 4 6	1 10 7	2 0 1				
29	...	29	24	5	...	13	142	155	184	0 11 3	0 13 0	0 15 6				
80	...	80	21	...	1	108	8	116	138	1 2 4	1 12 11	2 2 5				
378	...	378	61	3	9	157	83	240	318	0 9 8	1 5 5	1 12 0				
19	...	19	3	7	...	260	338	598	608	1 6 11	1 7 8	1 8 1				
11	...	11	23	9	...	35	189	224	256	1 1 11	1 2 9	1 5 5				
10	...	10	7	1	19	...	455	455	482	0 12 11	0 14 3	0 15 2				
1	...	1	...	2	...	26	...	26	31	2 13 0	2 14 5	3 3 5				
124	...	124	33	11	...	181	26	207	251	0 12 6	1 3 1	1 7 3				
72	...	72	13	9	1	142	22	164	187	1 4 5	1 12 3	2 0 2				
666	...	666	169	6	3	254	83	337	515	0 8 2	1 2 7	1 12 6				
229	...	229	115	15	5	233	193	426	561	1 0 2	1 6 10	1 14 1				
60	...	60	11	7	...	160	4	164	182	1 7 2	1 14 9	2 2 2				
1,034	...	1,034	557	86	28	1,140	400	1,540	2,211	1 4 3	1 13 8	2 10 7				
272	...	272	181	17	2	207	589	796	996	0 14 6	1 2 6	1 7 1				
299	...	299	35	9	6	176	29	205	255	0 15 0	2 0 8	2 8 7				
812	...	812	376	23	15	741	270	1,011	1,425	0 15 0	1 7 7	2 1 3				
338	...	338	82	16	19	373	180	553	670	1 0 0	1 9 1	1 14 5				
70	...	70	24	16	2	75	211	286	328	0 14 6	1 1 7	1 4 2				
73	...	73	22	6	2	252	57	309	339	1 11 7	2 1 6	2 4 9				
3,350	...	3,350	967	45	41	963	166	1,129	2,182	0 8 8	1 4 11	2 8 5				
49	...	49	12	9	...	74	19	93	114	1 0 8	1 7 10	1 13 3				
40	...	40	146	51	74	137	260	397	668	0 13 4	0 14 2	1 7 9				
35	...	35	56	23	1	57	583	640	720	0 13 9	0 14 5	1 0 3				
70	...	70	69	10	10	90	426	516	605	1 2 11	1 5 2	1 8 9				
33	...	33	116	9	...	295	1	296	421	1 5 2	1 6 10	2 0 5				
6	...	6	30	12	3	71	36	107	152	1 9 4	1 10 4	2 5 5				
10	...	10	6	6	1	57	52	109	122	1 10 8	1 12 10	2 0 4				
40	...	40	31	1	2	27	298	325	359	0 12 0	0 13 4	0 14 9				

Number.	Name.	Highest jumma of 1st settlement.	Highest jumma of 2nd settlement.	Highest jumma of 3rd settlement.	Average jumma of five years preceding last settlement.	Highest jumma of last settlement.	Jumma of the last year of expired settlement.	Highest jumma finally proposed in the present settlement.	Total area.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
195	Rainagar, ...		With Manchhana,			42	42	50	141
196	Rajalpur, ...		With Manchhana,			206	207	250	264
197	Rajpur Kalan, ...	661	661	728	875	775	700	800	1,058
198	Ditto Khurd, ...		With Chitain and Aghar,			276	276	370	178
199	Rudainiya, ...		With Manchhana,			148	116	170	218
200	Rui Sinaara, ...	1,375	1,375	1,465	1,513	1,313	1,213	1,500	2,039
201	Rakra, ...	1,041	1,041	1,074	1,301	1,476	606	650	333
202	Rakri, ...	533	533	557	575	473	376	350	222
203	Rampura, ...		With Chitain,			808	697	900	653
204	Ratanpur Bara, ...		Ditto,		Ditto,	1,006	931	1,000	952
205	Ratanpur Kirkrich, ...		Ditto,		Ditto,	343	366	320	248
206	Sagamal, ...		Musaf,		1,049	1,117	1,098	1,450	908
207	Sahara, ...	2,661	2,661	2,362	2,300	2,373	2,500	2,350	2,914
208	Salempur Parhina, ...	625	625	738	881	881	881	1,000	780
209	Sanda, ...		With Manchhana,			1,284	1,230	1,120	940
210	Seona, ...		With Amehra,			...	...	300	429
211	Shahlampur, ...	167	161	191	205	205	205	290	254
212	Shahjahanpur, ...		With Padampur,			199	With Padam- pur.	240	153
213	Shahzadpur, ...		With Manchhana,			303	305	480	406
214	Shahpura, ...		With Sanda,			...	...	400	241
215	Shibsinghpur, ...		With Kishni,			222	163	230	135
216	Simrai, ...		With Manchhana,			1,890	1,691	2,600	1,878
217	Signi, ...		Ditto,			601	416	800	899
218	Sobhanpur, ...		Ditto,			143	143	210	469
219	Sugaon, ...		With Chitain,			1,703	1,425	1,920	1,329
220	Saidpur, ...	With Man- jipur.	165	216	195	132	132	250	249
221	Saunasi, ...		With Manchhana,			2,039	1,752	1,900	2,963
222	Sultanganj, ...		With Manchhana,			865	865	870	993
223	Surjanpur, ...	650	650	819	905	744	744	1,000	2,003
224	Sakra, ...	2,945	2,945	3,283	3,283	3,527	3,082	3,320	2,404
225	Sumerpur, ...		With Chitain,			383	294	370	318
226	Sunamai, ...	815	815	852	1,325	1,325	996	1,330	1,269
227	Saraiya, ...		With Humayunpur,			...	With Huma- yunpur.	440	300
228	Sirjanpur, ...		With Chitain,			325	325	350	452
229	Sawai Bhadagra, ...	475	475	550	615	534	534	650	579
230	Takhrau Jiwanpur, ...	306	306	347	401	347	347	520	377
231	Talsuhela, ...		With Dikhatmai,			16	...	30	59
232	Tarapur Chuk, ...		With Khizarpur,			...	With Hatpan,	190	231
233	Tigwan, ...		With Amehra,		325	298	250	400	379
234	Tikauri, ...		With Miranpur Gujrati,			475	425	650	663
235	Tisanli, ...	1,004	1,004	1,241	1,500	1,528	1,528	1,930	2,191
236	Torarpur, ...		With Kishni,	1,425	1,425	649	553	600	581
237	Tolakpur, ...		With Chitain,			224	175	210	200
		1,64,471	1,64,891	1,81,484	1,88,152	1,62,647	1,44,949	1,79,730	1,77,927

Pargana Bhongaon.—(concluded.)

DETAIL OF AREAS.													Rate per acre on total area.	Rate per acre on assessable area.	Rate per acre on cultivated area.
NOT ASSESSABLE.			ASSESSABLE.						Total assessable.						
Barren waste.	Land exempt from revenue.	Total not assessable.	Culturable waste.	Baghs.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated.									
						Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						
2	..	2	10	..	5	...	113	118	139	0 5 8	0 5 9	0 6 9			
38	...	38	55	27	5	132	7	139	226	0 15 2	1 1 8	1 12 9			
446	...	446	139	5	13	228	227	455	612	0 12 1	1 4 11	1 12 2			
43	...	43	3	1	...	120	11	131	135	2 1 3	2 11 11	2 13 2			
7	...	7	43	6	15	64	83	147	211	0 12 5	0 12 11	1 2 6			
699	...	699	236	24	10	641	429	1,070	1,340	0 11 9	1 1 11	1 6 5			
19	...	19	19	22	1	148	124	272	314	1 15 3	2 1 1	2 6 3			
15	...	15	2	25	1	60	119	179	207	1 9 3	1 11 1	1 15 3			
85	...	85	108	17	3	425	15	440	568	1 6 1	1 9 4	2 0 9			
382	...	382	36	29	1	394	110	504	570	1 0 10	1 12 1	1 15 9			
62	...	62	6	...	2	76	102	178	186	1 4 8	1 11 6	1 12 9			
87	...	87	83	31	1	544	62	606	721	1 12 8	2 0 2	2 6 3			
92	...	92	197	147	43	427	2,008	2,435	2,822	0 15 7	1 0 2	1 2 9			
1 6	...	126	115	12	9	213	306	518	654	1 4 6	1 8 6	1 14 11			
17	...	17	78	37	12	236	570	796	923	1 3 1	1 3 5	1 6 6			
60	...	60	75	4	2	112	176	288	362	0 11 2	0 13 0	1 0 8			
30	...	30	18	7	1	103	96	198	224	1 3 3	1 4 9	1 7 5			
22	...	22	4	5	...	79	43	122	131	1 9 1	1 13 3	1 15 5			
51	...	51	2	10	1	61	281	342	355	1 0 6	1 2 11	1 3 8			
12	...	12	7	1	...	111	110	221	229	1 10 7	1 11 11	1 12 11			
6	...	6	24	7	3	69	26	95	129	1 11 3	1 12 6	2 6 9			
123	...	123	13	57	6	811	868	1,679	1,755	1 6 2	1 7 8	1 8 9			
325	...	325	129	11	4	301	129	430	574	0 14 3	1 6 4	1 13 9			
378	...	378	18	4	6	68	15	83	111	0 6 10	1 14 3	2 8 6			
700	...	700	420	28	15	638	28	666	1,129	1 0 9	1 11 2	2 14 2			
60	...	60	7	15	...	110	57	167	189	1 0 1	1 5 2	1 7 11			
2,069	...	2,069	164	14	12	653	51	704	894	0 10 3	2 0 2	2 4 4			
510	...	510	99	7	2	318	57	375	483	0 14 0	1 12 10	2 5 1			
1,263	...	1,263	218	3	9	312	198	510	740	0 7 11	1 5 7	1 15 4			
894	...	894	177	61	10	1,193	64	1,257	1,510	1 6 1	2 3 2	2 10 1			
128	...	128	17	12	4	138	19	157	190	1 2 7	1 15 2	2 5 6			
364	...	364	35	11	6	319	531	853	975	1 0 9	1 7 6	1 8 11			
3	...	3	8	6	...	91	192	283	297	1 7 5	1 7 9	1 8 11			
34	...	34	26	18	...	65	309	374	418	0 12 5	0 13 4	0 15 0			
107	...	107	48	18	2	139	265	404	472	1 1 11	1 6 0	1 9 9			
19	...	19	2	21	...	210	125	335	358	1 6 1	1 7 3	1 8 10			
17	...	17	9	1	2	26	4	30	42	0 8 1	0 11 5	1 0 0			
22	...	22	34	3	3	33	131	164	209	0 13 2	0 14 6	1 2 6			
11	...	11	10	3	2	136	217	353	363	1 0 11	1 1 5	1 2 1			
63	...	63	134	32	3	348	82	430	599	0 15 8	1 1 4	1 8 2			
1,009	...	1,009	411	20	1	674	76	750	1,182	0 14 1	1 10 1	2 9 2			
127	...	127	125	11	6	234	78	312	454	1 0 6	1 5 2	1 14 9			
12	...	12	13	2	2	26	145	171	188	1 0 9	1 1 10	1 3 8			
52,285	...	52,285	18,316	4,804	3,272	*57,093	*41,257	98,350	1,24,742	1 0 3	1 7 0	1 13 3			

* The entries of "irrigated" and "dry" in Cols. 17 and 18 differ from those in the pargana report. These now given are taken from the Nos. II. and III. Statements as finally prepared, and are reliable.

M. A. McCONAGHEY,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX.

Memorandum on COLONEL ANDERSON'S report on the result of his check or test survey of the Settlement Officer's field survey in the Mainpuri District.

THE Mainpuri district consists of eleven parganas and was surveyed during five working seasons as follows :—

	<i>Area in acres.</i>
<i>In 1866-67—Pargana Ghiror (less three villages),</i>	... 88,046
<i>In 1867-68—Parganas Mainpuri, Kuraoli, Karhal, Barnahal, and three villages in Ghiror,</i>	... 307,694
<i>In 1868-69—Parganas Bhongaon, Bewar, Kishni, Nabiganj, and Alipur Patti,</i>	... 297,484
<i>In 1869-70—Parganas Mustafabad and Shikohabad (less the ravine villages of Shikohabad),</i>	... 347,676
<i>In 1870-71—The ravine villages of Shikohabad,</i>	... 45,363

2. The villages reported on by Colonel Anderson are :—

(a.) Fifteen villages comprising the Akbarpur Auncha taluka, pargana Ghiror, surveyed in 1866-67,	... 15,475
(b.) Eleven Isai villages in pargana Kuraoli, surveyed in 1867-68,	... 7,698
(c.) Noner, the largest village in pargana Mainpuri, surveyed in 1867-68,	... 10,629
(d.) Pundari, the largest village in pargana Bhongaon, surveyed in 1868-69,	... 5,567

3. It will thus be seen that the brunt of the testing fell on the parganas surveyed during the first two seasons, when all the hands were new, or comparatively new, to the work, whilst the parganas of Mustafabad and Shikohabad (two-fifths of the whole district area), measured when the establishment had acquired experience, have been altogether neglected, although pargana Mustafabad was specially mentioned by the North-Western Provinces Government and the Board in their correspondence on the subject.

4. The maps and khasras of twelve villages* of Mustafabad selected by Colonel

* 1. Kondra.	7. Dadanpur.	Anderson were forwarded by me to him, and their testing in the field was commenced, and in some instances (as far as I can gather) completed; but the results of such testings have not been embodied in the report submitted through Colonel Gastrell to the Board.
2. Eka.	8. Mitpur.	
3. Chandral.	9. Rampur.	
4. Rakhaoli.	10. Shekhanpur.	
5. Ajayabpur.	11. Aganda.	
6. Kamalpur.	12. Ahmadpur Marha.	

5. Noner is by far the largest village in pargana Mainpuri; Auncha Khas† is the largest village in pargana Ghiror; Pundari is similarly the largest in pargana Bhongaon, whilst the Isai taluka is 16 per cent. of the whole Kuraoli pargana.

In exceptionally large villages like those tested it is well known that the difficulty of accurate survey with the plane-table is immensely increased, and that the probability of errors creeping in becomes much greater than in smaller villages.

In addition, in the cases of Auncha and Isai, the maps of a number‡ of distinct mauzas occupying large tracts of country have been thrown together and partial lines driven across them for miles—a test the most severe to which plane-table measurement could possibly be subjected.

† Leaving out its fourteen masraas.

‡ Fifteen in Auncha and eleven in Isai.

6. Corrections in field areas and, as far as practicable, accuracy in plotting and laying down the relative position of fields were what we aimed at, but it was never expected that with a very cheap agency and without scientific instruments perfect accuracy could be attained. The original shajras of Auncha, Isai and Noner were prepared in 1866 and 1867 (five or six years prior to their being tested by the Revenue Survey Department), and have since in the field and elsewhere been necessarily subjected to hard usage. It is hardly necessary to point out that all paper is affected by heat and cold, and the constant creasing and folding up must also somewhat impair their original accuracy. Besides, Colonel Anderson in testing our measurements was obliged to use traces on vellum, which, no matter how correctly executed at first, are from changes in temperature and from use liable to become distorted. All these causes of error tell much more on large maps than on small ones.

Notwithstanding, however, the unfavourable selections made and the rigorous tests employed—tests however which our survey was never intended to undergo—the result of the partial has, in my opinion, been most satisfactory, considering the means and agency at our disposal, and I am confident that if average-sized villages had been selected, and a fair proportion of them taken from the parganas measured towards the conclusion of the survey, even better results would have been obtained.

7. The differences in total areas between the settlement and professional surveys are:—

					Professional survey area.	Khasra area.	Percentage of difference.
					Acrea.	Acrea.	
1. Auncha taluka,	...	...	...	...	15,081.40	15,475	3.6
2. Isai villages,	...	...	...	...	7,465.00	7,698	3.1
3. Noner,	...	...	...	...	10,179.78	10,629	4.4
4. Pundari,	...	...	...	...	5,479.59	5,567	1.6

or, on the whole, 3 per cent. over an area of 38,205 acres, or nearly 60 square miles.

The discrepancy is greatest in Noner, being 4.4 per cent.; but, curiously enough, the settlement area of 10,629 acres only differs from the area of last settlement based on the former revenue survey by 213 acres, or 2 per cent., whilst the two revenue survey areas differ, *inter se*, by 236 acres. In Auncha and Isai, Captain Wroughton's and Colonel Anderson's areas correspond much more closely.

		Revenue survey of 1838.	Revenue survey of 1872.
Auncha villages,	...	15,180	15,081
Isai villages,	...	7,399	7,465

The former survey area of Pundari I cannot trace.

8. On comparing Colonel Anderson's skeleton map with the settlement shajras of Noner I discovered some discrepancies in boundary, particularly where usar or barren waste occurred, and to this cause I would be inclined to attribute at least part of the percentage of difference between the khasra area and the revenue survey area. The boundary pillars erected in 1866-67 had (with the exception of those at trijunction points) been long ago completely effaced, and new ones had to be put up rather hurriedly at Colonel Anderson's requisition. The maps and khasras, however, were at once sent to Mr. Wilson, Revenue Surveyor conducting the partial, and it was his duty to see that the new boundaries corresponded accurately with those laid down on the shajras. Every assistance in our power was given him to ensure such a result, and I remember at the time drawing either his or Colonel Anderson's attention to this subject.

9. The discrepancies in the areas of individual fields pointed out by Colonel Gastrell have been gone into by me, and I find that in the majority of instances the khasra areas agree very closely with the areas worked out by scale from the shajras.

Therefore, (1) either the delineation of the fields on the shajras are also incorrect; (2) or the field boundaries have changed since measurement; (3) or the revenue survey

subordinates have mistaken the field boundaries, or (4) they have themselves occasionally made miscalculations in their field areas.

To ascertain, as far as the means at my disposal lay, how these differences arose, I compared the sheets forwarded by Colonel Gastrell with the schedules of field areas which accompanied his letter, and I marked off all the numbers (traceable on the sheets) to which Colonel Gastrell had directed the Board's attention, by giving the percentages of difference in red ink figures on the margin.

Only two sheets of Auncha, one of Isai, two of Noner, and one of Pundari were received by the Board.

10. Unfortunately these fields were only nine in number, but as more partial sheets were not available, I had to content myself with them. The fields were:—

	Shajra number.	Professional survey area.		Khasra area.	
		Bgs.	b.	Bgs.	b.
Akbarpur Auncha khas	{	1,916	1 4	1 16	
		1,918	0 17	1 0	
		2,063	2 3	2 10	
Deopura Auncha taluka		649	2 5	1 19	
Nagla Sawaj Auncha taluka	{	214	1 19½	1 13	
		541	1 0	1 4	
Isai khas		196	2 12	2 16	
Manjh Pâti of Isai	{	1,357	0 14	1 2	
		973	5 3	5 7	

Treating each instance separately we have—

No. 1916, Akbarpur Auncha khas.—This plot is usar or barren waste. The survey amîn excluded goshas* a. and b. which were included in the area of the number by the settlement amîn. The difference in the two areas therefore results from mistaken identification in the boundary of the plot. The revenue survey amîn should have followed the shajra boundary, as there was no reason whatsoever for omitting the goshas.

* Compare the accompanying extract from the shajra with partial sheet No. 6.

No. 1918, Akbarpur Auncha khas.—Difference in area only *three biswas*, field boundaries unchanged; impossible to say, without a fresh measurement, which area is right.

No. 2063, Akbarpur Auncha khas.—Surrounded on all sides by waste land; boundaries as now shown differ somewhat from these in 1866; quite sufficient to account for the discrepancy in areas.

No. 649, Deopura.—Surrounded on all sides by waste land which has evidently been encroached on since measurement was made in 1866 (compare extract from shajra with partial sheet No. 6).

No. 214, Nagla Sawaj.—Borders on a waste part of the abadi or village site; has been most presumably enlarged since 1866.

No. 541, Nagla Sawaj.—Borders on waste, but shape unchanged, difference only *4 biswas*; impossible to say, without a fresh measurement, which area is right.

No. 196, Isai khas.—Surrounded by cultivated fields; boundaries identical; difference, however, very slight, viz., *4* in *56*, or only *1* in *14*.

No. 1357, Manjh Pâti.—The field shown in the revenue survey sheet as No. 1357 of the settlement khasra and shajra is actually numbered 1350 in the shajra of Manjh Pâti; mistaken identification of field: hence discrepancy in area.

No. 973, Manjh Pâti.—Difference very trifling: *4 biswas* in *107 biswas*, or less than *4* per cent.

11. Of the nine cases which it was alone in my power to compare, I find—

(A.)—That in two instances certainly, and in a third most presumably, the field boundaries have altered between 1866 and 1872.

(B.)—That in one instance the field was wrongly identified by the revenue surveyor or amān.

(C.)—That in another two corners of the settlement field or plot were omitted.

(D.)—That in two fields the percentages of difference were slight, such as must always occur in partial.

And (E.), that in the remaining two cases the differences of 3 and 4 biswas respectively cannot be accounted for without a fresh survey. The discrepancies however are not very startling.

12. In the nine instances just given, *which, be it remembered, have not been selected by me*, no real errors have been brought home to the settlement records; and I feel confident that if all the other discrepancies marked by Colonel Gastrell were similarly gone into, the great majority of them would be proved not to arise from any actual inaccuracy in the settlement areas.

13. Four hundred fields in all were measured by the revenue survey party. The total area by the settlement khasras of these fields amounted to 503 bighas 13 biswas, and by revenue survey to* 488 bighas 9½ biswas. The difference is 15 bighas 3½ biswas, or a trifle over 3 per cent. If, however, the nominal discrepancies arising from changes in field boundaries and wrong identification of boundaries were removed from the list, there is every reason to believe that the percentage of actual difference would be considerably less.

*Some mistakes in addition or in copying exist in the statements of areas received from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey's office.

I hope I have now said enough to satisfy the Board that the settlement areas and measurements are sufficiently accurate for all the purposes for which they were intended, and that calculations and conclusions based on them ought not to be misleading.

M. A. McCONAGHEY,

Settlement Officer.

No. 478.

FROM

M. A. McCONAGHEY, Esq.,
Settlement Officer, Muttra,

TO

H. G. KEENE, Esq.,
Offg. Commissioner, Agra Division.

DATED MUTTRA, THE 22ND NOVEMBER, 1875.

SIR,

IN conformity with the Board's orders contained in their No. ^{321-N.}_{L-111} of the 6th July last, and communicated to me by you in your No. 288 of the 10th of the same month, I proceeded to Mainpuri towards the end of October and carried out, as directed, the inspection of those villages referred to me in which over-assessment was complained of.

These villages are ten in number and are as follows :—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Bhawaninagar, pargana Bhong on. | 6. Nagla Murar, pargana Bewar. |
| 2. Jasrajpur, ditto ditto. | 7. Sakat Bewar, ditto ditto. |
| 3. Danchaura, ditto ditto. | 8. Malhamai, ditto ditto. |
| 4. Hasra, ditto ditto. | 9. Jalalpur, ditto ditto. |
| 5. Chanmajhi, ditto Bewar. | 10. Nagthari, pargana Kishni Nabiganj. |

The first seven are all situated on the banks of the Kali nadi, and have, in common with almost every village in the district bordering on that river, suffered severely from excessive floodings during the past two years. On account of the complete saturation of the soil in the tarai or alluvial belts lying between the river and the uplands, the cultivators have been obliged to allow the land to lie fallow; and the result is that the low-lying and most productive portions of these Kali nadi villages, from which a great proportion of their profits was usually derived, are now waste and unprofitable.

The seven villages just mentioned form but a small portion of the whole tract which has suffered, and I accordingly prefer to treat of them in the general report on the deterioration caused by the river since settlement, which I hope to complete to-day.

Three villages, Malhamai, Jalalpur, and Nagthari remain. In Malhamai, which is by far the largest and best, the zemindars complained to Mr. Lane of the great spread of "kans" grass since assessment. This complaint I have satisfied myself by a careful inspection to be unfounded; in fact, on the contrary, I am in a position to state with certainty that the growth of the weed is somewhat less virulent, and the area covered by it smaller, than when I knew the village in 1870 and 1871. I enclose a copy of my former inspection and assessment notes, together with a copy of my remarks now recorded on the present condition of the village. From these you will observe that at assessment the zemindars were treated with every consideration, and that full weight was then given to the large area affected by "kans" grass; in fact the whole of the dry bhur area, comprising 1,251 bighas out of a total cultivated area of 2,512 bighas, was treated by me as if it were barren waste, and was virtually excluded from assessment to revenue. The village has improved since 1871, and even the patwaris' papers show that considerably more than double my jumma is now realized by the zemindars (*vide abstract appended to my remarks*). Instead of a decrease in revenue being necessary here, I am convinced that the property could easily bear an increase of at least Rs. 200.

JALALPUR.—This is one of the worst villages in pargana Bewar. The cultivation has fallen off since settlement, and nearly the whole of the north har is now fallow. I propose a reduction of Rs. 20 in its jumma, *viz.*, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 120. The zemindars are quite satisfied with this. The rental *actually realized* amounts to Rs. 240.

NAGTHARI.—This is about the worst, if not the very worst, village in pargana Kishni Nabiganj, as my notes (a copy of which I append) show. On account of its isolated position from the other villages which I was called upon to examine, and on account of the heavy extra work thrown on me by reason of the inspection of the whole Kali nadi tract, I was obliged to leave Mainpuri without visiting Nagthari. I sent for the zemindars and patwaris on my arrival at Mainpuri, but they did not put in an appearance. From what I could gather from the tahsildar and other sources, I am inclined to think that the village has altered little since my inspection for assessment. It is composed of high-lying bhur and Isan tarai. The Isan tarai as seen by me elsewhere under the same circumstances has remained unchanged since 1871, and in the bhur villages (nearly 100) examined by me no spread of "kans" grass was observed. Nagthari was assessed by me with a jumma of Rs. 550, at a revenue-rate of only Rs. 1-1-0 per acre on cultivation. The jumma in 1839 was Rs. 630; Mr. Edmonstone's jumma Rs. 525 and Mr. Unwin's jumma Rs. 450. The increase taken by me was therefore only Rs. 100. The zemindars are non-resident Chauhans and own other villages besides. The rates used by me were exceedingly moderate, and in assessing I also went Rs. 57 below half of my estimated rental. I would feel inclined to adhere to the jumma assessed, but perhaps on account of the very bad character of the village the revenue demand might be reduced to Rs. 500. It would, however, be more satisfactory to have the village examined by one of the district officers whilst on tour this season.

Whilst at Mainpuri, and before commencing my inspections, Mr. Young, the Collector, and I went through the files in his office to discover whether any other complaints of over-assessment or of deterioration of assets since settlement remained undisposed of. We found ten in all.

Of these complaints seven* referred to villages bordering on the Kali nadi. They have all been examined by me, but they will be better treated of in the general report which will follow.

- *1. Nabiganj.
2. Sarai Madhu.
3. Ramnagarriya.
4. Nasirpur.
5. Hussenpur.
6. Surajpur Warkhera.
7. Hūnāyūnpur.

The remaining three complaints related to Kansapur, pargana Kishni Nabiganj; Auran Parariya, pargana Mainpuri; and Lalpur, pargana Bhongaon.

Kansapur, lying close to the Kali nadi and belonging to the zemindars of Nabiganj, I inspected on the same day as that village. No deterioration has taken place either in the productive capabilities of its soil or in its assets. The zemindars acknowledged this to me and admitted that they had only mentioned this village in their petition because it was formerly assessed with Nabiganj. No reduction is therefore required in Kansapur, which has been moderately assessed.

Auran Parariya was examined by Mr. Young and myself together. The property has certainly not deteriorated since assessment, and the area liable to inundation is the same as it has always been since the introduction of the canal prior to the mutiny. The zemindars admitted to us that they were realizing at rates far above those used by me at settlement. How they can complain of over-assessment I fail to understand, seeing that I fixed on a jumma almost Rs. 400† below half estimated assets calculated at rates which they now in practice admit to be in many instances at least very inadequate. This property was purposely treated leniently by me on account of the great number of its sharers (Chauhan Thakurs).

	Rs.
† Estimated assets,	... 6,936
Declared jumma,	... 3,100

Lalpur I was unable to visit, but it has been disposed of by you in conjunction with the other Bhongaon villages which do not touch on the Kali nadi.

I have, &c.,

M. A. McCONAGHEY,

Settlement Officer.

No. 491.

FROM

M. A. McCONAGHEY, Esq.,
Settlement Officer, Muttra,

TO

H. G. KEENE, Esq.,
Offg. Commissioner, Agra Division.

DATED CAMP JALSAH, THE 1ST DECEMBER, 1875.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the condition of those villages in the Mainpuri district bordering on the Kali nadi which I have lately inspected.

2. It was at first contemplated, as you are aware, that I should only visit the ten villages referred to in the Board's letter No. ^{921-N.}_{L-III.} of the 6th July, 1875, seven of which touched on the river, and three of which lay further inland; but on its becoming apparent that the deterioration in all probability extended along the whole course of the river, I with your consent and approval undertook a minute examination of the entire alluvial tract from Nabiganj on the confines of Farukhabad to Timanpur the most north-westerly village in pargana Kuraoli bordering on the Etah district.

3. This inspection occupied several days, and from beginning to end 74 villages came under review.

4. I took with me into the field the village notes made at the former inspection, as well as the maps on which our soil circles had been originally demarcated. The zemindars and patwaris were also in attendance, and from the latter I obtained current statistics of rent, population, and cattle. I was thus able to compare accurately the present state of each village with its condition prior to assessment.

As the examination of each village was completed, I recorded briefly the result of my observations at the foot of the old notes, thus bringing the village statements up to date. Copies of these statements accompany this report.

5. The present condition of the whole of the alluvial tract which lies between the river and the bangar or uplands is deplorable in the extreme. Owing to excessive flooding during and after the rains, and to the abnormal height at which the river runs even now, the soil has become completely saturated, and is in consequence for the most part unfit for cultivation. In many places land which a few years ago produced good wheat, and sometimes cane, has now become a perfect swamp covered with long grass and bulrushes almost impassable on horseback; whilst even in the higher khadar ground only a few scattered fields are being ploughed for rabi. Reh has also developed to a great extent, the ground often becoming white with it as the water dries off.

6. The cultivated area of the whole tract from one end of the district to the other was at settlement about 6,912 acres.

Of this area barely 10 per cent. will be under crops this season.

The zemindars are pretty fairly agreed in dating the commencement of this state of things from 1873-74, when they admit that the loss sustained was but partial and was confined to the lowest lying lands. During the next year, 1874-75, matters, they say, grew much worse and large areas were thrown out of cultivation, whilst in the present year the evil has almost reached its maximum limit. Their history of the gradual deterioration of this khadar, I feel inclined to accept. On consulting the file I find that complaints began to be made in 1874; whilst in February, 1875, Mr. Lane.

reported that he had examined some of the villages and had "found a large portion of the tarai land left uncultivated, and the fields in the low lands, where sown, producing crops that could hardly re-pay the seed and labour bestowed on them."

7. This khádar, it was always well known, was very liable to fluctuations of season and at assessment full allowance was made for this peculiarity; but that the whole, or almost the whole of its area should be rendered unfit for cultivation during two successive years is a fact unprecedented in its history. This unanticipated calamity must therefore have an exceptional remedy.

8. The causes which have of late years so much increased the volume of water are very difficult to discover with certainty, but from what I can ascertain they seem to be—

(1) Excessive rain-fall during 1874 and 1875 along the course of the river, as shown by the registers.

(2) The opening of a number of drainage cuts in the Meeut and Bulandshahr districts, whereby many jhils and swamps which were not connected with the river before are now drained into it.

(3) The clearing away of weeds from the bed further up-stream and the straightening of its course between Meerut and Bulandshahr, thereby increasing the velocity above and passing the water rapidly down here, where it stagnates and overflows the banks, owing to the want of sufficient waterway.

(4) Possibly from more escape water than formerly being thrown into the river from the canal. The zemindars assert that this is the chief cause, but the canal officers whom I have consulted say that there are no grounds for complaint on this head; in fact two of the escapes from the main canal, I am given to understand, are not allowed to run because they enter the Kali nadi. This source of danger will not diminish, but on the contrary must increase after the opening of the Lower Ganges Canal, from which a number of escapes will be run off into the river. As has already happened in Bulandshahr and Meerut, the water-level throughout the country irrigated from this canal will in the course of time be raised and the percolations from the uplands into the river basin greatly increased.

9. As I have above stated, the unculturable condition of the khádar lands arises from the excessive saturation of the soil during the period when the rabi ploughings and sowings take place. Ploughing is thus rendered almost impossible, and the seed, even if sown, will not germinate properly, owing to the presence of too much moisture in the soil.

10. This excessive saturation is, in its turn, the result of the frequent floodings to which the tract is exposed, and of the general high level of the river during the period in question.

11. To remedy this it strikes me only two courses can be adopted, viz., either to lessen the volume of the stream or to artificially improve its course, and thereby enable it to carry off any superabundant supply rapidly without flooding and stagnating the low country on each side of its banks.

12. From what I can gather the first course is not open to us. Heavy rainy seasons will occur; the improvements in the drainage of the country further upstream cannot be abandoned; nor can the canal authorities desist from using the river as an outlet for their escape water without endangering the existence of their canals.

13. The second course is, therefore, the only practicable one. By straightening, deepening, and widening the river bed, the khádar lands can no doubt be protected.

14. This, however, is an engineering problem on which I am not qualified to give an opinion. It will of course involve considerable expense to Government, and whether it is prudent to attempt it is a question on which Government can alone decide.

15. During 1281 Fasli (1873-74) the zemindars, I find, have realized nearly the whole of their rents from their tenants, but for 1282 Fasli (1874-75) considerable balances have accrued, although not to the extent which one would anticipate owing to the determination on the part of occupancy cultivators to retain their rights as long as possible. This struggle cannot, however, continue, nor is it desirable that it should. Many of the cultivators will be unable to meet the call on them this season, and many of them expressed to me their intention of throwing up their holdings if called upon to pay.

16. A number of the villages are owned by hereditary communities who cultivate largely themselves, and by them and the tenants, for so far has the calamity been most severely felt.

17. Strange to say, no general depopulation has taken place,—on the contrary, the population all over the tract has increased since settlement; and the villagers (by the statistics now collected) are possessed of more cattle than in 1868-69 and 1869-70, although signs of poverty are everywhere apparent. They have, therefore, struggled manfully against misfortune and have managed to keep absolute famine away from their doors—(1), by cultivating more carefully the “bangar” lands left to them; (2), by making the most out of the large area of grazing land thrown on their hands; and (3), by working as coolies on the Lower Ganges Canal, now in the course of construction.

18. I have forwarded to the Collector a list of those villages which possess a large proportion of khádar land and which, in my opinion, require immediate relief, and have recommended, as a temporary measure, the suspension of the kharif kists which are now becoming due. I have also suggested that the same indulgence be extended to the tenantry who are the main sufferers.

19. In my opinion it is inadvisable to take up immediately the question of permanent relief, as it will depend so much on the action of Government on the general question of improving the river bed—what scheme of assessment would be most suitable. A summary settlement for a short period suggests itself at once, but the zemindars whom I have consulted have one and all expressed themselves most strongly against this plan. They pray most earnestly for some arrangement which will once and for all set the question at rest until the conclusion of the settlement.

20. The total area of Kali nadi khádar in this district, now more or less swamped, but under cultivation at settlement, was 6,912 acres, of which 6,272 acres belong to these villages in which I consider a revision of assessment necessary. The estimated rental of these 6,272 acres was Rs. 22,185, and the jumma assessed on them, in round numbers, was Rs. 11,000—a sum which should represent the annual loss to Government in the event of the khádar lands continuing to remain unculturable. But seasons of exceptionally heavy rainfall like 1874, or of exceptionally late rains like 1875, will not often occur, and in the ordinary course of events, even in the present condition of the river, there will be many years when the khádar will be fit for crops, and some years, such as 1868-69, when it will yield extraordinary returns. This the zemindars themselves admit.

21. To get an idea of what a compromise with the proprietors would cost Government annually, on the supposition that matters were allowed to take their course and no improvements were guaranteed, I explained the situation to some of the most intelligent of the Alipur Patti and Bewar zemindars, and asked them to state the jummas which they would under the circumstances be prepared to engage for during the term of settlement. In 16 villages the following terms were agreed to, provisionally of course—on the idea being entertained by Government. The majority of these villages are amongst those which have suffered most deterioration.

Pargana.	Villages.	Cultivated area in bighas.			Estimated assets on the cultivated area.			Jumma of settlement.	Proportionate amount of jumma		Jumma now agreed to by the zemindars.	Decrease.
		Bangar.	Khadar.	Total.	Bangar.	Khadar.	Total.		On the bangar the khadar area.	On the khadar area.		
Bawal.	1. Musepur,	151	161	312	Ra. a. p. 185 0 0	Ra. a. p. 275 12 0	Ra. a. p. 460 12 0	Ra. 250	Ra. 100	Ra. 150	Ra. 180	Rs. 70
	2. Sakat Bawar,	1,199	653	1,852	1,531 8 0	1,317 12 0	2,849 4 0	1,400	750	650	1,100	300
	3. Chandanpur,	145	63	208	206 0 0	126 0 0	332 0 0	170	100	70	140	30
	4. Nasirpur,	281	128	409	191 8 0	218 12 0	410 4 0	200	90	110	130	70
	5. Maddapur Dharam,	398	140	538	605 0 0	222 8 0	827 8 0	400	290	110	340	60
	6. Ramnagariya,	268	286	554	391 0 0	472 0 0	863 0 0	420	190	230	320	100
	7. Akbarpur Gannu,	255	212	467	307 0 0	337 4 0	644 4 0	220	100	120	150	70
	8. Ahmadpur Karumai,	370	46	416	464 8 0	80 8 0	545 0 0	340	300	40	220	20
	9. Chaumajhi,	...	314	314	...	501 8 0	501 8 0	220	...	220	120	100
	10. Maddapur Bhogi,	273	229	502	229 8 0	390 4 0	619 12 0	390	110	190	200	100
	11. Sherpur Chuhanpur,	283	265	548	477 8 0	457 12 0	935 4 0	450	230	230	350	100
	12. Nagla Murar,	45	72	117	26 8 0	118 8 0	145 0 0	70	10	60	30	40
	13. Maddapur Khas,	263	110	373	248 0 0	186 8 0	434 8 0	200	110	90	140	60
Aurang Patti.		3,911	2,629	6,540	4,863 0 0	4,705 0 0	9,568 0 0	4,540	2,280	2,260	3,420	1,120
	14. Darka,	...	156	156	...	301 8 0	301 8 0	130	...	130	50	80
	15. Surajpur Varkhera,	550	464	1,014	997 6 0	1,265 2 0	2,262 8 0	1,130	500	630	900	230
	16. Harganpur,	289	106	395	569 0 0	251 0 0	820 0 0	400	280	130	350	50
Total.		839	726	1,565	1,566 6 0	1,837 10 0	3,404 0 0	1,660	780	880	1,300	360
		4,750	3,355	8,105	6,429 6 0	6,542 10 0	12,972 0 0	6,300	3,060	3,140	4,720	1,480

22. Thus over a khádar area of 1,911 acres, or 3,355 bighas, the decrease in revenue would amount to Rs. 1,480 yearly; and taking these villages as exemplars of all requiring revision, I would calculate on a decrease of Rs. 5,000 or thereabouts over the whole district, which borders on the Kali nadi for 40 miles of its course.

23. The majority of the khádar villages (as my notes show) have more or less bangar, which in exceptionally wet years, from its sandy character and want of irrigation, produces much better crops than in dry years; hence the advantages and disadvantages are to a certain extent balanced: and the jummas agreed to, I am convinced, would be paid regularly without hardship. I invited the zemindars to make the above offers, and I have entered into the above calculations solely with the view of putting before Government the loss in revenue which a certain expenditure, to be calculated on by its professional subordinates, would ensure it against.

I have, &c.,

M. A. McCONAGHEY,

Settlement Officer.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 1260 of 1880.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 21st July, 1880.

READ:—

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, No. 544N., dated the 29th June, 1876, submitting the final Settlement Report of the Mainpuri district.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Mainpuri district is situated in the widest part of the Doab between the Ganges and the Jumna. To the south-west one pargana adjoins the Jumna, but the Etah and Farukhabad districts lie between Mainpuri and the Ganges, and on the north and north-east the Káli Nadi is the boundary. Between the Káli Nadi and the Jumna flow in the same general direction the Isan, Arínd, Sengar, and Sarsa rivers. North and north-east, along the Káli Nadi, and extending back to the Isan and its tributary, the Kaknadaiya, is a tract of light sandy soil in which irrigation is scanty, and the harvest to a great extent dependent on the character of the season. Where the Káli Nadi and Isan approach more closely, the sand ridges following the course of each river almost unite; but where the rivers are further apart, a level plain is found along the central water-shed, and the sand gives place to loam, clay, or *úsar* soil. A belt of sand follows also the right bank of the Isan, and on passing this, commences the second great natural soil division of the district, which extends from the Isan past the Arínd and Sengar nearly to the Sarsa, and includes the greater part of the district.

“The distinguishing features of this tract are the great prevalence of *úsar* plains, jhíls, and marshes, and the wonderful fertility of the land under cultivation. The Arínd runs down its centre with the Cawnpore and Etáwah Branches of the Eastern Ganges Canal on either side. The central region may justly be called the garden of the district. From east to west it stretches in one uniform plain of high cultivation, luxuriant crops, and copious irrigation, culminating in the Mustafabad pargana, in which every advantage, natural and artificial, are found combined in a remarkable manner.”

The portion of this tract to the south-west, between the Sengar and Sarsa, in parganas Shikohabad and Barnáhal, is somewhat inferior to the main part, that between the Sengar and the Isan.

The Sarsa and the Sengar approach each other as they near their junction in the Etáwah district, and in Etáwah the Sengar river forms the natural boundary of the soil tracts.

The third soil division extends from the Sarsa to the Jumna. *Úsar*, jhíls, and marshes are entirely absent, the soil is lighter, cultivation less careful, and irrigation more difficult than in the central division. “It will thus be seen that after passing the Sarsa the soil becomes considerably lighter, irrigation more and more difficult and precarious, until the

ravines of the Jumna are reached, when the face of the country entirely changes from a level plain to heights and hollows, the soil becomes gritty and less workable, cultivation sparse, and irrigation almost impossible."

2. The Lower Ganges Canal is designed to irrigate the sandy tract between the Káli Nadi and the Isan, but at present canal-irrigation is confined to the central soil division—a tract which has most excellent facilities for irrigation from wells. This central tract enjoys copious irrigation from the canals, wells, and large jhils scattered throughout ; but in the sandy tract to the north-east and the Jumna tract on the south-west irrigation is difficult.

The area *habitually* irrigated from the two canal branches is 102,900 acres, of which 54,000 acres on the average are irrigated each year, and the area irrigable from wells, and of which rather more than half is irrigated each year, amounts to 303,573 acres.

In the northern sand tract the water-level varies from 12 to 25 feet, in the central loam tract from 10 to 30 feet, and in the Jumna-Sarsa doab from 30 feet near the Sarsa to 100 feet near the Jumna ravines. In the central tract the canal has considerably raised the water-level, and generally the level varies in different seasons. " During the drought of 1868-69 hundreds of wells were measured and their depths to the water recorded. On examining these same wells two or three years afterwards, when the drought had passed away, differences of sometimes 10 to 12 feet were discovered."

3. The water is sweet and good for drinking, except in the south-west portion of Mustafabad, where it is " nearly always bitter or brackish, and in many places it is so noxious that human beings and even animals cannot drink it. In such cases the inhabitants are either obliged to supply themselves from wells sunk near jhils or running streams, where the water is not so offensive, or are compelled to bring it from neighbouring villages where it is better. "

This brackish water agrees well with wheat and barley, but Mr. McConaghey states that it does not suit sugarcane, which is therefore little grown in the tract ; and when used preparatory to sowing, it is said to injure the seed and weaken its power of germination, though not injurious when the young shoots have appeared above ground. In consequence, this tract is peculiarly susceptible to drought, and even in ordinary seasons crops requiring irrigation of the soil before sowing are seldom cultivated.

The weed *baisarai* is prevalent in the same tract, and generally bitter water and *baisarai* are found together. Mr. McConaghey is convinced that the weed now occupies much the same area as it has always done, and that no further material extension is to be feared.

Careful weeding during the first month or two enables the crop to gain the ascendancy, and prevents material injury to ordinary cereals; but crops which throw their roots deep into the soil will not grow luxuriantly in land infested with *baisarai*.

4. The district is thoroughly opened up by many first class metalled roads and several important kucha roads, and by the East Indian Railway, which passes through the Shikohabad pargana.

Mainpuri, the chief town in the district, has a population of little over 21,000, and there are only three other towns—Shikohabad, Bhonggaon, and Karhal—with population exceeding 5,000, and but seven others with a population of over 2,000. The district is thus singularly devoid of urban population, but nevertheless is fully populated, though, the population being almost purely agricultural and nearly exclusively Hindu, the inhabitants do not congregate in towns or even in large villages, but prefer to scatter in small hamlets, five-sevenths of the villages containing less than 200 inhabitants.

The density per square mile of total area is 451, per square mile of cultivated area 805.

Of the total population of 765,783 724,663, or 94·65 per cent., are Hindus, 40,955, or 5·33 per cent., Muhammadans, and 155 Christians or others.

5. The Thákurs number 60,155, or 8·3 per cent. of the total population, and are proprietors of nearly half the district area, and on the whole have lost a smaller share of their property during the currency of the past settlement than their brethren in other districts. The Chauhan is the largest and most important clan in Mainpuri, and hold a large part of the central and most fertile tract.

The other Rajput clans, such as Kirar, Bais, Ráthor, Tomár, Gaur, Dhákra, and Tonk, are chiefly found in small scattered settlements.

The Brahmins, with a population of 67,072, are numerically more important than the Thákurs, but they have never taken any leading part in the district, and there are few families of local note. The caste is, however, enlarging its possessions, the increase being due, as in the neighbouring districts of Aligarh and Etáwah, to acquisitions made by the trading and money-lending men of the caste. Ahírs number 128,585, 16·8 per cent. of the district population, and at the last settlement ranked second among the landholders, but the changes since have made their property now less than that of the Brahmins. The Ahírs are strongest in the country near the Jumna, where the Phátak Ahírs prevail, who were long known as daring law-breakers and most troublesome defaulters, and “although they cannot now rob and plunder in their old fashion with impunity, still are a source of great anxiety to the district authorities, and are thorough recusants in paying the land-revenue.”

The Káchis (72,898), Lodhas (53,658), and Chamárs (103,193), the most important of the cultivating castes, as usual hardly appear as proprietors.

The Káchi population is exceptionally large, but it is a mistake to say that “Mainpuri and Farukhabad are the two districts in the North-Western Provinces which contain them in largest numbers,” as nearly

every district in Rohilkhand contains a large number; though in great part of this division the caste is known by the name of Murao or Máli.

The Kayaths number only 9,524, but are proprietors of nearly 12 per cent. of the villages in the district.

The caste does not occupy any particular tract, and the present landholders are probably descendants of single adventurers, who came to the district in search of employment, and eventually became landed proprietors.

The remaining Hindu population is made up of the usual artisan, trading, and menial castes, and many well-known castes, as Játs, Kurmis, Kisáns, and Gujars, are altogether absent, or are found only in very small numbers.

The Muhammadans are chiefly found in the western parganas of Mustafabad and Shikohabad. They are proprietors of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the villages in the district, and are generally embarrassed.

6. There have been only four general assessments of the district before the present revision : the first triennial settlement made in 1802-3, the first quadrennial in 1807-8, the first quinquennial in 1812-13, and Mr. Edmonstone's settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833 in 1840. The other settlements were merely extensions of some one of the preceding.

Of the first settlement hardly any records exist, and of necessity, effected as it was immediately after the cession, the information available to the officers employed was most imperfect. On the district as now constituted a revenue of Rs. 10,00,000 was assessed ; but, owing chiefly to the combined effect of famine and Mahratta depredations, heavy and general remissions were found necessary during the first term. In the second term, though balances did accrue, the collection was generally possible.

The quadrennial settlement was effected by Messrs. Valpy and Batson, and extracts from the reports of these officers are given by Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton. Both assessed the revenue at 90 per cent. of the assumed assets, but Mr. Valpy appears to have made an estimate of the *khám* proceeds of each estate, while Mr. Batson relied entirely on *dauls* or estimates given in by the proprietors and by the officials. Mr. Valpy considered the share of the assets left to the proprietors " a base and sorry pittance," and insufficient to enable them to pay the revenue in unfavorable seasons. Mr. Batson, on the other hand, appears to have believed that the real assets were very much greater than those assumed by him.

The result was an increase of about Rs. 1,10,000, bringing up the revenue to about Rs. 11,10,000, the greater part of the increase falling on the western parganas, the portion of the present district assessed by Mr. Valpy. The following extract from the report shows how this settlement worked:—

" We have had access to some correspondence which passed between the Collector, Mr. Batson, and the Board of Commissioners, towards the close of this settlement. These letters throw considerable light on the working of the assessments, and show clearly enough that very little improvement, either in the condition of the people or in our system of revenue administration, had taken place. The zemindars had fallen into heavy balances, which they were either unable or unwilling to pay ; 136 estates, comprising one-eighth of the area of the whole district, had passed into the hands of the Collector, who held them under direct management, generally at a loss ; whilst the pargana officers were thoroughly corrupt, often placing themselves in opposition to the Collector and supporting the zemindars in their recusancy."

The quinquennial settlement was made by Messrs. Batson and Dawes, and was founded on detailed inquiries made from each village, and the proceedings for each case were submitted to the Board, the Members of which carefully reviewed the proposals, and themselves passed the final orders.

A sifting investigation of proprietary rights was also carried out at this settlement. The result was a total revenue in even figures of Rs. 12,00,000, an increase of Rs. 86,000 on the revenue at the expiration of the preceding settlement. In the western portion of the district this settlement proved too severe, and reductions had specially to be granted ; and on account of the wilful default of Thákur Bhagwant Singh, the large taluka of Muhammadpur Sabhana was brought to sale, and was purchased by Government in 1815 for Rs. 10,950. This taluka was re-settled at an increase of Rs. 11,484 with the village mukaddams under the titles of farmers, the tenure on which they held until proprietary rights were conferred at Mr. Edmonstone's settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833. The quinquennial settlement appears to have required revision only in the western parganas, and there only in special cases, and generally the revenue then assessed remained in force up to Mr. Edmonstone's revision in 1839-40, though a few villages were settled under Regulation VII. of 1822.

Generally, it would appear that the revenue assessed was not too severe for the improved condition of the district, but the pressure was of an unequal incidence.

7. With the exception of pargana Bewar and of villages subsequently transferred from Farukhabad and Etáwah, the whole of the present district was settled under Regulation IX., by Mr. Edmonstone, at the small increase of Rs. 43,000 ; but though the increase was so light, the settlement broke down at once, and reductions were almost immediately granted. The Settlement Officers explain this result as follows :—

" This sudden and general collapse cannot possibly be attributed to the slight advance in revenue resulting from the new settlement, but to the after-effects of the great famine of 1837-38, which were far more lasting and disastrous than Mr. Edmonstone had calculated on. This famine almost depopulated the backward tracts ; and even in the most

avored parts of the district its effect was felt for years. Mr. Edmonstone's great mistake, judged by the after event, arose from a far too sanguine anticipation of the elasticity of the district.

"The exceptionally favorable rains of the two years during which he was engaged in assessment gave to the country an appearance of recovery which it had not really attained, and led him to over-estimate its resources. A large proportion of the land, which had been thrown out of cultivation after the famine, had, on account of the seasonable rains of 1839-40, been again brought under the plough. Not only did he assess these lands, but he also called upon the unploughed waste to pay its quota of revenue. Mr. Edmonstone's anticipations were not realised. Two or three seasons of light and untimely rains followed ; the cultivation, instead of spreading, decreased ; the condition of the tenantry deteriorated, and in consequence many of the zemindars found themselves unable to meet the Government demand. The debts which they were obliged to contract during the famine years still hung over them ; the money-lenders began to press for payment and refused further advances : and the result was a very general state of impecuniosity and absence of capital, which culminated in 1844, when a revision of Mr. Edmonstone's assessments was sanctioned by Government."

The revision was carried out by Messrs. Unwin, Dick, and Cocks, under the control of Mr. Robinson, the Commissioner, and the financial result was a reduction from the revenue of Rs. 12,45,000, assessed in 1840, to Rs. 10,45,000 in 1845-46, rising gradually to Rs. 11,40,000 in 1850-51.

The district rapidly improved, and "in the year when the revised assessments reached their maximum, we find the district in a higher state of prosperity : its administration more easy, its public revenues more punctually paid than at any period since the cession in 1801."

The only important change since effected was due to the revision of the assessment of nineteen Mustafabad and four Shikohabad villages, revisions due to the spread of the *baisarai* weed, and resulting in a decrease of Rs. 5,351.

8. The figures for the various assessments are as follows :—

					Rs.
Triennial	settlement	...	...	...	10,00,000
Quadrennial	do.	...	...	...	11,10,000
Quinquennial	do.	...	...	...	12,00,000
Mr. Edmonstone's	do.	...	...	...	12,45,000
Revised revenue for	1845-46	...	...	...	10,45,000
Ditto	1850-51	...	...	...	11,40,000
Revenue at expiration of term...		...	...	...	11,21,289
Revenue assessed by Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton...					12,76,430
The increase at revision is therefore		...	...	...	1,55,141

9. Settlement work commenced in December, 1866, and was virtually concluded in June, 1873.

The survey of the district was carried out by Messrs. McConaghey and Wright, and chapter V. of the report, especially Mr. McConaghey's

excellent memorandum on the method adopted, proves how thoroughly this part of the work was supervised ; and it is believed that the Board are fully justified in holding that the measurements and maps may vie with those by the Cadastral Revenue Survey in accuracy and neatness of execution.

The assessment of the entire district, with the exception of pargana Bhongaon, fell to Mr. McConaghey, Mr. Wright having left the district before any assessments were completed. Mr. D. M. Smeaton assessed Bhongaon, and on him and Pandit Kedar Nath fell the main burden of the record-work during and subsequent to assessment.

10. The total area of the district is 1,086,253 acres, of which 349,036 acres, or 32·1 per cent., are recorded as non-assessable. The revenue-free area amounts to only 1,436 acres, consisting of the three entire estates of Kalianpur, Bhartar, and Dankarpur, there being apparently no small revenue-free holdings in the district. The assessable or malguzari area amounts to 737,217 acres, of which 608,526 acres are cultivated, the percentage of each sub-division of the assessable area being marginally shown.

Old waste	...	...	13·1
Recent fallow	...	...	1·4
Groves	...	...	2·6
Cultivated	...	...	82·6
			100·

Mr. McConaghey considers that at the lowest estimate cultivation must have increased 20 per cent. since 1840 ; but, as at the former settlement much land really fallow was included in the cultivated area, the increase cannot be exactly determined. The increase, as compared with the area in 1826-37 immediately before the famine, would appear to be 17½ per cent., the increase since 1850-51 to be 11½ per cent.

The figures of the past and present settlement show an almost identical proportion of the area as irrigated, but " Mr. Edmonstone's estimate of irrigation was somewhat excessive, so that it may with safety be said that at least irrigation has increased in an equal ratio to cultivation."

The data for a calculation of the rate of increase in population are not sufficient to enable any accurate conclusion to be drawn, but Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton hold that at the very lowest estimate the district population has risen by 30 per cent. since last settlement.

A careful examination has been made of market and harvest prices, and the conclusions drawn are that up to the mutiny there was no general advance in prices ; but that since the mutiny market prices show an increase of nearly 56 per cent. in the price of wheat, the most important grain ; the rise in harvest prices has however been considerably less than in market prices, for reasons stated on page 70 of the report, and the divergence has been greatest since the mutiny.

11. Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton give an interesting description of the natural soils found in the district, and explain fully the method in which the soils were demarcated, and their average rates ascertained during inspection. For assessment purposes, the artificial classification of natural soils into *gauhán*, *manjha*, and *barha*, according to relative position with reference to the homestead, was also generally used.

It would be difficult to compare the average rates used in the several parganas, as there are 11 parganas, five of which have been divided into subordinate circles, the number of assessment circles with distinct rates being nineteen. In five parganas the *gauhán* and *manjha* areas have been thrown together as the home-lands, or rather the superior *manjha* has been included in *gauhán*, the inferior in the *barha*.

In the other six parganas the primary division is into *gauhán*, *manjha*, and *barha*.

The number of soil sub-divisions used varies from 11 in Karhal to 19 in one of the Shikohabad circles; and on the whole over 30 different soil denominations were used in the assessment of the district, the rates assumed ascending by gradual steps from Re. 0-14 1 for uneven *bhúr* in Alipur Patti, Kishni, and Bewar, to Rs. 12-4-8 for 1st class *gauhán* in Mustafabad and Shikohabad.

12. The following statement shows the 19 circles with the cultivated area, and all-round incidence of the assumed rental :—

Number.	Pargana.			Circle.			Cultivated area in acres	All-round rate of assumed rental.
								Rs. a. p.
1	Shikohabad	...	...	Central pira	...	...	21,147	5 11 9
2	Ditto	...	...	North dúmat	...	...	21,138	5 4 11
3	Mustafabad	...	...	...	...	...	116,463	5 4 2
4	Kishni	...	...	Dúmat	...	...	21,457	5 1 1
5	Karhal	...	...	...	...	...	33,767	5 0 10
6	Barnáhal	...	...	...	...	...	37,368	4 13 1
7	Shikohabad	...	...	Sengar	...	...	8,701	4 12 8
8	Ghiror	...	...	...	...	...	43,533	4 3 10
9	Shikohabad	...	...	South-west	...	...	56,668	4 3 6
10	Mainpuri	...	...	Dúmat	...	...	32,807	4 0 7
11	Alipur Patti	...	...	Ditto	...	...	4,439	3 14 6
12	Bhongaon	...	...	...	...	...	98,350	3 13 3
13	Shikohabad	...	...	Jumna	...	...	20,518	3 7 0
14	Alipur Patti	...	...	Tarái	...	...	4,826	3 6 0
15	Kishni	...	...	Bhúr	...	...	15,320	3 2 2
16	Mainpuri	...	...	Ditto	...	...	18,188	3 1 10
17	Karsull	...	...	...	...	...	28,741	2 14 6
18	Bewar	...	...	...	...	...	21,099	2 10 6
19	Alipur Patti	...	...	Bhúr	...	...	4,794	2 9 1

Circles 1 to 8 may be considered the first class portion of the district. They make up a cultivated area of 303,576 acres, and comprise nearly all the tract between the Arind and the Sarsa.

Circles 9 to 12 are of intermediate quality, and, roughly speaking, include the country between the Arind and the Isan, or its tributary the Kaknadaiya, and also the part of Shikohabad between the Sarsa and the Jumna ravines. The 13th is the Karkha or Jumna ravine tract, and the remaining six form the sandy tract to the west and north-west, adjoining the Farukhábád and Etah districts. The Jumna circle was that which suffered most from the drought of 1877-78, and was one of the few tracts in which extensive remissions had to be made.

Ghiror and the *dúmat* circle of Mainpuri rank low, considering that both are situated in the central *dúmat* division, forming a continuation of the tract in which the greater part of Mustafabad is situated.

The southern part of Bhongaon is in the same tract, but this pargana also includes part of the *bhúr*, and runs up to the Káli Nadi on each side of Alipur Patti, and has not been divided into circles.

13. Bhongaon was assessed by Mr. D. Smeaton, and the rates used by him for *bhúr* soil appear much higher than those used by Mr. McConaghey in the adjoining parganas of Karauli, Alipur Patti, Bewar, and Kishni ; but part of the Bhongaon *bhúr* is found near the Isan, and this may not be so poor as the Káli Nadi *bhúr*, while the very large *bhúr* area in Bhongaon affords ground for concluding that Mr. Smeaton's classification was somewhat different from Mr. McConaghey's, and that soil classed by one officer as *dúmat* may by the other have been entered as *bhúr*.

The rates, so far as they can be compared, are here brought together :—

		Bhongaon.	Kishni.	Karauli.	Alipur Patti.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Irrigated <i>bhúr</i> , 1st	...	4 6 0	3 8 2	3 15 2	} 2 10 2
Ditto, 2nd	...	3 8 0	2 10 2	2 10 2	
Ditto, 3rd	...	2 3 0	...	...
Dry <i>bhúr</i> , 1st	...	2 12 0	2 3 1	} 1 1 7	{ 1 5 1
Ditto, 2nd	...	2 0 0	1 12 1		
Ditto, 3rd	...	1 5 0	0 14 1		

In Bewar the rates were purely on the artificial circles of home-land and *barha*, but irrigated *barha*, 2nd quality, and 2nd and 3rd class dry *barha* may be taken as *bhúr* soil, when the rates become irrigated *bhúr* Rs. 2-10-2, 1st class dry Re. 1-12-1, and 2nd class dry *bhúr* Re. 0-14-1 per acre. In Kishni 2,061 acres and in Bewar 4,501 acres were rated at Re. 0-14-1, and in Karauli 8,250 acres at Re. 1-1-7 per acre, but in Bhongaon the lowest *bhúr* rate is Re. 1-5-1 per acre.

Mr. McConaghey's assessment in these parganas was undoubtedly light, but Mr. Smeaton, in rating 10,387 acres of 3rd class *bhúr* at Re. 1-5-0, has exceeded greatly Mr. McConaghey's standard. Mr. Smeaton writes,—“*bhúr* 3rd is what I have elsewhere called ‘rolling’ or undulating *bhúr*, as it often appears on the banks of the Isan. In *bhúr* 3rd dry I have also included what might have been consistently called *bhúr* 4th or simple sand-hills. Once only have I found such soil irrigated.”

In the adjoining pargana of Azamnagar in Etah, Mr. Ridsdale rated dry *bhúr* at from Re. 1 to Re. 1-5-0 per acre, the average Re. 1-3-6 ; but his *bhúr* rates were found to have been pitched too high, and the assessment of Azamnagar has since been reduced.

Mr. Smeaton's rate may perhaps have been fair as an average, but must have been very greatly too high for all really inferior *bhúr*. The assessment was, however, examined and superintended by Mr. McConaghey, who was responsible for its propriety, and doubtless Mr. McConaghey took means to ensure a due deduction from average rates in case of the poorer *bhúr* villages ; but, with reference to the assessment of this pargana, “the Senior Member thinks that in the *bhúr* tracts the Government demand must press heavily in different years,

and the Government must be prepared to make remissions. It would entail much greater loss on Government were the Settlement Officer to assess at jummas which could be paid every year of a long term of settlement."

The Senior Member appears to contend for a settlement based on the income of favorable years,—a settlement under which a portion of the revenue should be remitted in all unfavorable seasons. There may be much in favor of such a system, and very probably a larger average revenue might be thereby secured ; but it is not the system under which settlements in these provinces have been or now are made, and its introduction in a single pargana would not probably prove beneficial to the proprietors ; nor does Mr. Smeaton in his report advocate any such system, or profess to base his assessment otherwise than on well-ascertained assets capable of full realization in all average years ; and if the settlement has been so based, remission of revenue should only be required in the case of famine or scarcity approaching famine.

The demand appears to have been realized without much difficulty since it was imposed, but the Collector should watch carefully the working of the settlement in the *bhūr* portions of Bhongaon.

14. If there is thus reason to fear that Mr. Smeaton has made too severe an assessment of these *bhūr* villages, Mr. McConaghey would appear to have erred in the opposite direction, by taking a somewhat too lenient view of the capabilities of the remainder of the *bhūr* tract ; but the Senior Member approves also of Mr. McConaghey's leniency, on the ground that the full rental can only be realized by the zemindars in good years, and that, therefore, Mr. McConaghey has been wisely lenient.

Taking the figures for the three *bhūr* parganas, Karauli, Bewar, and Alipur Patti, assessed by Mr. McConaghey, the revised revenue demand is Rs. 88,600, less than 44 per cent. of the latest corrected rental, Rs. 2,03,523 ; but then in arriving at this rental all land paying rent in kind has been rated at average cash rates, and the rental no doubt unduly raised, as the *batai* lands are commonly the poorest in quality. There is little doubt that the assessment is low ; but in a tract of poor soil, with little irrigation and uncertain cultivation, the error—if there is any—is on the right side, and a more severe enhancement might have endangered the stability of the settlement ; as it is, the revenue has been raised 29 per cent. in Bewar, 28 per cent. in Karauli, and 17 per cent. in Alipur Patti.

15. This disparity between revenue and rental is not peculiar to the *bhūr* parganas ; but is general in all the parganas first assessed, the revised revenue and the corrected rental being—

<i>Pargana.</i>			<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Rental.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
Karauli	...	...	41,770	1,01,053
Alipur Patti	...	...	21,890	45,670
Bewar	...	...	24,940	56,800
Mainpuri	...	...	93,070	2,02,811
Ghiror	...	...	91,840	1,94,992
Total	...	...	2,73,510	6,01,326

On the total for these five parganas the revenue is 45·5 per cent. of the corrected rental. Mainpuri includes part of the *bhúr* tract, and moreover the *biswadari* villages were treated with extra leniency in consequence of the heavy *malikana* (Rs. 6,272, on a jumma of Rs. 24,090) which the biswadars pay to the Rája of Mainpuri : the increase in revenue is at the rate of 8 per cent.

No special reasons for any exceptional treatment in the case of Ghiror are apparent ; the pargana is in a prosperous condition ; the revenue has been paid with ease and punctuality ; while in soil, irrigation, class of cultivators, and crops, the pargana ranks among the best in the district ; only one per cent. of the cultivated area is *bhúr* ; there can be little payment in kind, and the increase in revenue is at the rate of only 7 per cent.

Omitting the *tarái* soils, which vary greatly in quality, the following statement shows the Ghiror average assumed rates in comparison with those used in the adjoining Mustafabad and Shikohabad circles :—

Soil.	Pargana Ghiror.		Shikohabad north dumat circle.		Pargana Mustafabad.	
	Percentage.	Rate.	Percentage.	Rate.	Percentage.	Rate.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Gauhan, 1st ...	9 } 13 {	8 12 6	6 } 12½ {	10 8 7	1½ } 13½ {	12 4 7
Do., 2nd ...			4½ } 12½ {	8 12 6	4½ } 13½ {	10 1 6
Do., 3rd ...	4 } 13 {	7 0 4	2 } 12½ {	7 7 5	7½ } 13½ {	7 14 4
Manjha, 1st ...	10 } 13½ {	6 2 4	5½ } 15½ {	7 14 5	7 } 22 {	7 0 4
Do., 2nd ...	3½ } 13½ {	4 13 3	10½ } 15½ {	7 0 5	15 } 22 {	6 2 3
Irrigated barha dumat, 1st	21 } 24 {	3 15 2	15½ } 43½ {	5 4 3	11½ } 27½ {	5 4 4
Ditto, 2nd	13 } 24 {	3 1 2	25 } 43½ {	4 6 3	16 } 27½ {	4 6 3
Ditto, 3rd			3 } 43½ {	3 8 2		
Irrigated barha bhúr ...	1	3 1 2		3 8 2	9½	3 8 2
Dry dumat, 1st ...	8 } 11 {	3 3 1	8½ } 8½ {	3 8 2	6 } 10 {	3 1 2
Do., 2nd ...	3 } 11 {	1 12 1		3 8 2	4 } 10 {	2 3 1
Dry barha bhúr ...		1 12 1	½ } 1½ {	2 10 2		
Do., 2nd ...			½ } 1½ {	2 3 1	1½	1 12 1

Mr. McConaghey's assessment of this pargana is apparently inadequate, probably because by the procedure described on page 100 of the report, the rents were enhanced more than he had anticipated.

16. The assessments of these five parganas were declared in 1870, those of the remaining six in 1872, and the figures for the later assessments give a very different result :—

Pargana.			Revenue.	Rental.
			Rs.	Rs.
Barnáhal	...	...	89,310	1,55,768
Karhal	...	...	84,710	1,46,212
Kishni	...	...	77,730	1,37,221
Bhongaon	...	...	1,79,730	3,23,702
Mustafabad	...	...	2,92,880	5,05,098
Shikohabad	...	...	2,78,560	4,72,295
Total			10,02,920	17,40,296

The revenue of the parganas assessed in 1872 is 57·6 per cent. of the corrected rental, the revenue of those assessed in 1870 only 45·5 per cent.

17. In the one case the lapse of two years more had no doubt enabled much greater advance in rental to take place, and very much of the difference in the rate of advance is due to the different systems on which the rentals were enhanced.

In the parganas first-assessed, in the preparation of the *khatiaunis*, the rents paid were not attested, and from the declaration of the revenue, new and enhanced rent-rolls were prepared by Pandit Kedar Nath, the enhanced rents being fixed by agreement or by formal order where the parties could not come to terms.

“This procedure, however, not to speak of its extreme delicacy and the great judgment and tact which it required, involved so much labor and occupied so much time, that in the end of 1871 it became evident that to continue it in the remaining six parganas, comprising as they did more than two-thirds of the district area, would unduly retard the completion of the settlement ; we therefore resolved upon a different system, at once more rapid and at the same time affording the zemindars ample opportunities for raising their rentals to a fair standard.”

Under the first system the rent column was treated as a *tabula rasa*, and no weight appears to have been allowed to former payments ; under the second system, existing rents were ascertained and recorded with as much accuracy as possible, and a limited time was fixed within which amicable adjustment of rents could be attested, or suits for enhancement instituted in the settlement courts.

Under the first system enhancement was almost forced on the people, and the result was a great and general rise in rents, which brought the rental to a sum very considerably above the rental deemed fair by the Settlement Officer, and, it may be feared, has led to the fixation of rents higher than the quality of the soil would warrant in the *bhūr* tract of country.

The second system was not calculated to produce such effects, and enhancement has been partial ; indeed, the limitation of the time within which enhancement could be made has probably too much restricted the natural increase which always follows a revision of settlement.

The rentals of the five parganas first assessed show a rise in the corrected rentals of 27 per cent., the rise on the total of the six other parganas being only 7 per cent.

18. The figures are brought together in the following statement, which shows not only that the rise in rents due to revision has been much greater in the case of the parganas first assessed, but that in the later assessments a larger proportion of the assets has been taken.

Pargana.		Before assessment.		After assessment.		Proposed revenue.
		Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	Recorded rental.	Corrected rental.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PARGANAS ASSESSED IN 1870.	Karauli	67,369	76,625	79,429	1,01,053	41,770
	Mainpuri	1,42,730	1,60,684	1,76,067	2,02,811	93,070
	Ghiror	1,43,016	1,52,170	1,76,233	1,94,992	91,840
	Alipur Patti	34,510	34,098	40,937	45,670	31,890
	Bewar	39,241	45,083	47,433	56,800	24,940
	Total	4,33,866	4,72,660	5,20,099	6,01,326	3,73,510
	Percentage of revenue on rental,	63.4	57.8	52.6	45.5	...
PARGANAS ASSESSED IN 1872.	Barnahal	1,35,385	1,43,715	1,42,853	1,55,769	89,310
	Mustafabad	4,45,706	4,74,837	4,64,526	5,05,098	2,92,880
	Shikohabad	4,09,305	4,40,320	4,37,310	4,72,395	2,78,540
	Bhongaon	2,65,975	2,90,810	2,60,963	3,23,702	1,79,730
	Kishni	1,18,999	1,34,230	1,20,971	1,37,221	77,730
	Karhal	1,26,673	1,37,391	1,33,688	1,46,312	84,710
	Total	15,02,036	16,31,103	15,60,311	17,40,297	10,02,920
	Percentage of revenue on rental,	66.7	61.8	64.3	57.6	...
	District total	19,35,902	20,93,763	20,80,410	23,41,623	12,76,430
	Percentage of revenue on rental,	65.9	60.9	61.3	54.5	...
	District total as given in pages 81 and 82 of report.	19,23,139	20,95,614	20,71,690	23,19,377	12,76,430

The totals of the recorded rentals taken from the pargana reports do not agree with the figures given in chapter V. of the district report, the difference probably being due to the inclusion of *siwai* income in some of the pargana reports. The totals of the corrected rentals could not agree, corrections in one case being made in detail for each pargana, in the other on the aggregate.

In his later assessment Mr. McConaghey would appear to have taken about four per cent. more of the assets, and in so doing there is no reason to fear that he has over-rated the increase which the landlords can effect in the rental, though this increase may be gained more gradually and with less hardship to the cultivators than in the parganas where the old rentals were disregarded, and the people understood that all rents must of necessity be revised. In neither case does there appear any reason to interfere with the assessment that has been declared.

19. The most important statistics for each pargana, the total area, cultivated area, density of population, percentage of irrigation, proportion of the crops denoting fertile soil and good cultivation, and of those chiefly grown in poor unirrigated land, the rate of increase in cultivation and irrigation, the proposed revenue, its incidence, and increase on the former revenue, are brought together in the next statement.

Mustafabad, Karhal, Ghiror, and Barnáhal clearly rank first as parganas, and the comparatively low revenue-rate of the Ghiror assessment proves the leniency with which this pargana has been treated :—

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Number of mauzas.	Total area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Population per square mile of		Percentage of irrigated land.	Percentage of increase in		Percentage of cultivated area under cane, garden crops, maize, juar, wheat, and bejhar.	Percentage of cultivated area under bajra, moth, and barley.	Proposed revenue.	Rate per cultivated acre of proposed revenue.		Percentage of increase in revenue.
					Total area.	Cultivated area.		Cultivation.	Irrigation.				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Mainpuri ...	Karauli ...	91	48,947	38,941	...	...	54	70	60	46	23	41,770	1 7 1	27.7
	Mainpuri ...	85	108,010	50,495	484	1,057	74	28	34	54	23	93,070	1 13 6	7.9	
	Ghiror ...	81	94,840	43,533	393	874	85	18	...	64	12	91,840	2 1 6	7.3	
Karhal ...	Karhal ...	86	82,633	33,767	359	877	90	20	26	65	14	84,710	2 8 1	11.8	
	Barnahal ...	107	59,310	37,368	459	799	83	17	16	65	17	89,310	2 6 3	8.9	
	Alipur Patti ...	26	19,568	13,559	498	720	59	44	55	41	37	21,890	1 9 10	17.	
Bhongaon ...	Bewar ...	65	28,029	21,099	412	547	48	22	85	33	52	24,940	1 2 11	29.2	
	Kishni ...	87	73,870	36,777	427	908	73	27	40	54	23	77,730	2 1 9	12.3	
	Bhongaon ...	237	177,427	98,350	430	774	65	29	44	...	...	179,730	1 13 3	24.
Mustafabad ...	Mustafabad ...	272	205,441	116,465	484	854	87	5.5	6	65	11	292,880	2 8 3	14.7	
Shikohabad ...	Shikohabad ...	206	187,388	128,172	491	718	64	9.5	...	55	26	278,560	2 2 9	10.8	
District total ...		1,433	1,086,358	608,526	451	858	73	18.44	16.7	55	24	1,276,430	2 1 6	13.84	

20. The *pachar* tract of the Etáwah district is a continuation of the tract of country in which Mustafabad, Ghiror, and Karhal, are situated, Karhal adjoining the *pachar* of Etáwah ; and a comparison with the Etáwah assessments tends to prove that Mustafabad and Karhal have not been too severely assessed.

The incidence per cultivated acre of the revised revenue in each tract is shown in the margin, and the Mustafabad and Karhal rates are lower than, but closely approach to, those of the *pachar* parts of Bharthna and Etáwah. The southern portion of Kishni adjoins the *pachar* of Bharthna, but Kishni also includes a *bhúr* circle, and the revenue-rate for each circle cannot be ascertained, figures being given only for parganas.

Barnáhal adjoins both the *ghar* and *pachar* of pargana Etáwah, and the revenue-rate, Rs. 2-6-3, is much lower than that for the *pachar*, but considerably higher than the rate, Rs. 2-3-11, of the *ghar* portion of the pargana.

The want of figures for the several circles, and the different systems on which rent-rates were framed, prevents any comparison between the Etáwah rates and those of the similar circles of Shikohabad.

21. Mr. McConaghey in his earlier assessments was undoubtedly lenient, but the part of the district first assessed, from the poverty of the soil, and the heavy increase resulting even from a light assessment, for the most part required a moderate assessment, and, except in the case of Ghiror, the settlement is not too lenient. In the remaining and

the greater part of the district the revenue appears fully adequate, but not too high, except in the *bhúr* portion of pargana Bhongaon.

Since this report was written, it has been necessary to reduce by Rs. 6,550 the jumma of 70 villages in parganas Karauli, Alipur Patti, Bewar, Bhongaon, and Kishni Nabiganj, which lie in the valley of the Káli Nadi, and suffered severely from flooding and saturation after 1873. In granting this reduction, it was recorded that it had been rendered necessary by causes arising subsequently to the settlement, of the existence of which there could then be no reasonable apprehension ; and that it had been conclusively shown that there was no good ground for doubting the soundness and adequacy of the settlement in whole or part, or the appropriateness of the assessments made.

Chapter VII. treats of the preparation of the settlement record, and contains all information required on the subject. The *khatiauni* has not been faired or included in the completed *misl*: its inclusion does not appear essential, and much labor has been saved.

The same unremitting care and close supervision appear to have been exercised in this as in all other branches of the settlement work, no labor has been spared, and the exactness of all figures and statements comprised in the final report proves the unremitting attention devoted to the work to the very end.

In this respect the Mainpuri report (the joint work of Messrs. McConaghey and Smeaton) has a marked advantage over some of the other able and interesting settlement reports submitted to Government. It is a repository of valuable data, carefully collected and verified, clearly and accurately recorded, which will be most useful for the future administration of the district and revision of settlement when the term now fixed expires.

The settlement now made may be confirmed for 30 years from 1st July, 1873.

By order, &c.,
C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, with reference to his letter No. 544N., dated the 29th June, 1876.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution and of the Settlement Report under review, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, with the recommendation that the confirmation of the settlement for 30 years be approved.

C. ROBERTSON,
Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Extract paras. 1 and 2 of letter No. 471, dated the 13th October, 1880, from Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Settlement Report of the Mainpuri district, and of the orders* of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor thereon; and in reply to say that the Governor-General in Council confirms the settlement of the district for 30 years, with effect from the 1st July, 1873.

2. The assessment is however admittedly high in some places, and the Governor-General in Council is glad to notice that instructions, which appear to have been quite necessary, have been given to the Collector to watch carefully the working of the settlement in the *bhūr* portions of pargana Bhongáon.

No. 293A. of 1880.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 1st November, 1880.

COPY of above forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, for the information of the Senior Member.

By order, &c.,

C. ROBERTSON,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

7277

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GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.



ALLAHABAD:

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1877.

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GENERAL REPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

BOOLUNDSHUHUR DISTRICT.

DATED APRIL, 1865.

1. The Boolundshuhur District is situated in the Upper Doab, between the Ganges on the east and the Jumna on the west, and lies between the District of Meerut on the north and the District of Allygurh or Coel on the south. It forms a portion of the Commissionership of Meerut or the 1st Division in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. It is divided by the Jumna from the Districts of Delhi and Goorgaon of the Punjab Lieutenant-Governorship, and by the Ganges from the Districts of Moradabad and Budaon in Rohilkhund, which are also in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. The District lies between Latitude 28°3', 28°43' and Longitude 77° 28', 78°32' east from Greenwich, and averages 35 miles from north to south by 55 miles from east to west, and contains, according to the recent Settlement Survey with the plane-table, 1,908 square miles.

2. In the reign of Akbur I., Emperor of Delhi, this part of the country was formed into three "Dustoors" or Districts, two of them, Dustoor Burrun and Dustoor Hawelee, were attached to the "Sircar" and "Soubah" of Delhi, and the third, Dustoor Thanah Fureeda, was included in the "Sircar" of Coel or Allygurh and Soubah of Ukburaad or Agra.

3. At the commencement of British rule in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces in 1803, A.D., on the foundation of the five zillahs under Regulation VIII. of 1805, the two Dustoors above-mentioned were broken up, and the pergunnahs comprising them apportioned to the Districts of Coel or Allygurh, and the Southern Division of Saharunpore, afterwards the Meerut District.

Burrun
Agotah
Ahar
Thanah }
Furruda }
Anoopshuhur
Debaie

Pahasoo
Peetumpore }
Shikarpore
Khoorjah
Jewur
Dankour
Kasnah

Dadree
Tilbagumpore
Aduh
Shukarpore
Secundrabad

4. In 1824, A.D., the Boolundshuhur District comprising the 17 pergunnahs named in the margin, which were withdrawn from the Districts of Allygurh and Meerut, was first formed.

5. In 1844, A.D., at the general revision of pergunnahs several of the smaller pergunnahs were absorbed, and Syanuh added from the Meerut District, and the

Name of Tehseel.	Name of Pergunnah.	No. of Village.	No. of Mahals.
Burrun	Agotah	91	111
	Burrun	141	161
	Shikarpore	85	120
	Syanuh	88	90
Anoopshuhur	Anoopshuhur	106	115
	Ahar	134	146
	Debaie	150	175
	Pahasoo	103	109
Khoorjah	Khoorjah	162	173
	Jewur	93	108
	Dankour	114	116
Secundrabad	Dadree	178	201
	Secundrabad	155	178
Grand Total		1,595	1,803
Deduct Malfee and Jageer villages		31½	33
Revenue paying villages or "khalsah Mouzahs"...		1,563½	1,770

District then contained 13 pergunnahs, distributed among four Tehseels, as it does to this day. In 1859, A.D., however, a re-distribution of pergunnahs and alteration in the arrangement of the Tehseels took place, and the Tehseels and pergunnahs as they now stand are given in the margin. It will, therefore, be understood that in consequence of these changes, since the last settlement neither the names of the

pergunnahs nor the number of villages comprising them, nor the amounts of the

jummas of the pergunnahs will correspond with those mentioned in the Report of the last Settlement.

6. The areas of the late and present Settlement for the whole District are shown

Settlement.	Total area in Acres.	EXCLUDED FROM ASSESSMENT.		MALGOOZAREE OR AS ASSESSABLE AREA.	
		Barren.	Maafee Jageer.	Culturable.	Cultivated.
Last ...	1,197,162	64,177	89,645	364,575	678,765
New ...	1,221,373	138,099	45,808	280,270	777,196

in the margin, the areas of the late Settlement being inclusive of the villages added to and exclusive of those removed from this District during the currency of the late Settlement.

JUMMAS INCLUSIVE OF CESS.				
Of last Settlement.		Of new Settlement.		
Initial.	Of year immediately preceding revision.	Maximum initial of 1st Term of 7 years.	2nd Term of 7 years.	3rd Term or maximum to end of settlement or forever.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
11,08,264 0 5	11,32,727 6 8	12,59,233 4 4	12,75,070 10 0	12,96,263 9 0

7. The financial result of the revision of Settlement is now given in a short form in juxtaposition with the initial and last year's jummas of the late Settlement, and also the rates per acre of the initial jummas of the last and new Settlement.

RATE PER ACRE ON AREAS OF			
Settlement.	Total area.	Malgoozaree.	Cultivated.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Last ...	0 14 9	1 1 0	1 10 1½
New or Revised...	1 0 9	1 3 8	1 10 1½

8. The assessments of 1,199½ villages out of the 1,563½ revenue-paying villages have been fixed in perpetuity. There are, therefore, only 364 villages in the whole District in which the assessments are temporary and terminable with the current Settlement on 30th June, 1889, A.D., and of Rs. 2,97,830-10-10 represent the jummas of the said 364 villages. Besides this there has been assessed in anticipation of resumption on the death of the grantees a sum of Rs. 1,350—on the villages of Moradabad and Hussunpore in the pergunnah of Secundrabad, and Rs. 1,355 on the two mahals of Utta Usawur, which, as stated in the report of pergunnah Agotuh, are revenue free for two generations, and a further sum of Rs. 4,184-8-0 has also been assessed on the various small life maafees throughout the District, which will lapse from time to time on the death of the present incumbents. Further particulars regarding the jumma and mode of assessments will be given in their proper place.

9. The entire population of the District amounts to 800,431 inhabitants

Population.	HINDOOS.		MUSSULMEN.		Total.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Agricultural ...	216,394	128,979	31,710	18,518	3,95,601
Non-agricultural ...	195,774	109,824	62,575	36,657	4,04,830
Total ...	412,168	238,803	94,285	55,175	8,00,431

according to late census of January, 1865, and the adult agricultural population amounts to 248,104 cultivators, a detail of which is given in the margin. The other marginal State-

ment shows the average per square mile of the entire population to the total area and also

Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Adult agricultural population per square mile of cultivation.
1,908	1,249½	719.51	198.52

the average number of adult cultivators of both sexes to every square mile of cultivated area inclusive of jageer and maafee

villages, and not merely of lands paying revenue to Government.

10. The tenures upon which the villages in this District are held are shown

			<i>Mahals.</i>	here. The jageer and revenue free
Zemindaree	...	...	1,206	villages generally, numbering in all
Putteedaree	... { Perfect and	...	324	31½ mouzahs and 34 mahals, are included
Bhyacharuh	... { Imperfect. }	...	273	in the marginal statement of tenures
				under their proper heads.
		Total	1,803	

11. Having prefaced this Report, therefore, with a birds-eye view of the results of the Settlement, I proceed to take up *seriatim* the various topics which call for elucidation and explanation, and belong more particularly to this General Report, referring for further details to the separate Pergunnah Reports and Tabular Statements, which form a portion of the entire Report of the District.

12. Reliable tradition and authentic history do not extend back further than the time of the Dorees, more than 800 years ago. The Dorees were then the dominant race in this part of the country, and the decay of their power dates from 409 Hijree, at which time the Mewatees from Mewat across the Jumna poured into this District, and after overrunning the greater part of it, settled down principally in the Southern Pergunnahs. The Dore dynasty still remained, but was much weakened, and the Dorees were unable to punish or keep the Mewatees in order. Some 700 years ago, during the reign of Rai Puthoruh, Maharajah of Delhi, Rajah Pertab Singh, caste Burgoojurs, came here with an army from Rajoo, in Ulwar, on his way to Mahoba, in Bundelkhand. A quarrel ensued between the Burgoojurs and Mewatees, which ended in the ejection and almost extermination of the latter by the former, who took possession of and settled down in the Mewatee villages of Puhasoo, Debaie, Anoopshuhur, &c., with the consent of the Dorees. Rajah Pertab Singh made Ohounderuh, in pergunnah Puhasoo, his head-quarters (guddee), and this village is still known as the guddee of the Burgoojurs, and up to the present day the Burgoojurs keep up a kind of puppet Rajah or "Guddeenusheen," and the proceeds of a portion of the village (2 biswas) are allotted for his support and expenses. Some 150 years later than the above, the Bhal Rajpoots, under their leader Keeruth Singh, ousted the Mewatees from their villages in pergunnah Koorjah, and from time to time Rajpoots of 16 various clans drove the Mewatees out of their villages, and themselves settled down in them. The Dorees disappeared gradually from the commencement of the Musulman dynasty. Every man's hand was against these Mewatees, as they were then, as now, thieving troublesome rascals. The Jats and Goojurs and other castes appear to have increased in the country itself, and not to have ever come into it in hordes, and overrun it as the Mewatees and Rajpoots did.

The Jats came from Bhurtpore in the reign of Soorujmull, Raja of Bhurtpore, and settled principally in pergunnahs Syanuh and Agotuh.

The Goojurs came from Goojrat in the time of Rai Puthoruh, Maharajah of Delhi.

13. The Dorees have now almost entirely disappeared, and are the proprietors of only one entire village and portions of two other villages, and but few of this caste are to be found in the District. The Mewatees have also lost almost all their proprietary rights, being now the owners of only four entire villages, and of shares in four other villages, but are to be found amongst the cultivating community all over the District.

Some of them are Mussulmans and some Hindoos, the former are called Mewatees and the latter Mina Meos. The Burgoojurs, on the contrary, are plentiful, not only as cultivators, but also as landholders. They are the proprietors of 237 entire villages and portions of 25 other villages, besides villages held in mortgage by them. The Lall Khanee family which comprises Mahomud Mahmood Ali Khan of Chitaree, Wazeer Ali Khan of Danpore, Zahoor Ali Khan of Dhurrumpore, Fyz Ali Khan and Imdad Ali Khan of Puhasoo, and Bakur Ali Khan, of Pindrawul, are all Burgoojurs and large landed proprietors. There is also a Sabit Khanee family. All these are Mussulmen, their ancestors having turned Mussulmen in the time of the Emperor Alumgeer, on receiving a talooqa and other favours from him. The Hindoo representatives of Rajah Pertab Singh have been mentioned in the Report of Pergunnah Anoopshuhur, in which pergunnah they reside.

14. The Bhal Rajpoots are the proprietors of 89 entire villages and 14 portions of villages. The Chowdhrees of Koorja, who have been mentioned in the report of that pergunnah, are Bhal Rajpoots, descendants of Keeruth Singh, and are also partly Hindoos and partly Mussulmen. Other clans of Rajpoots are proprietors of 151 entire villages and portions of 67 more villages, and are cultivators all over the District.

15. Each pergunnah contains a detail of the proprietary distribution of the

Caste.	Proprietors.	No. of village.
Rajpoot Burgoojur	Fyz Ali Khan and Imdad Ali Khan, of Puhasoo ...	31
Lalkhanee Family.	Mahmood Ali Khan of Chitaree ...	33
	Koonwur Wazeer Ali Khan, of Danpore ...	32
	Zuhoor Ali Khan, of Dhurrumpore ...	38
	Bakur Ali Khan of Pundrawul ...	24
Burgoojur	Miscellaneous ...	99
Rajpoot Bhal Chowdhrees of Koorjah	Koonwur Ausim Ali Khan, of Koorja ...	42
	Heirs of Nein Singh, Bijey Singh and others	80
Rajpoot Bhal	Miscellaneous ...	17
Rajpoots, 16 clans...	Miscellaneous ...	151
Eurasian	The Skinner family and estate of Belaspore, Heirs of the late Mr. Thomas Skinner ...	63
European	Mr. P. Saunders ...	12
	Kochesur estate ...	6
Jat	Rajah Goorsahal ...	102
	Miscellaneous ...	14
	Chowdhree Luchmun Singh, of Shikarpore, Miscellaneous ...	69
Bramins	Ranee Katyanee, of Anoopshuhur ...	18
	Moonshee Luchmun Suroop and relatives, of Secundrabad ...	53
Kayuth	Miscellaneous ...	54
Goojur	Ditto ...	28
Aheer	Ditto ...	22
Ahur	Ditto ...	91
Tugga	Ditto ...	20
Bunneah	Ditto ...	12
Hindoo	Ditto ...	16
	Various, Miscellaneous ..	36
Synd	Synd Meer Khan, Sirdar Bahadoor of Khanpore ...	18
	Jeezun Ali, &c. &c., Synds of Ourungabad...	32
	Miscellaneous ...	25
	Inayetoolah Khan, of Chunderoo, and relatives ...	16
Biloch	Gholam Ghous, of Jhajhur ...	10
	Miscellaneous ...	3
	Mahomud Ali Khan, of Jehangeeraabad ...	12
Puthan	Fyzahmud Khan, of Mulukpore ...	25
	Miscellaneous ...	48
Mewatee	Ditto ...	4
Mussulman	Sheikh, Moghul, &c., Miscellaneous ...	24
Government	Confiscated villages, kham Tehseel ...	24
	Miscellaneous fractional shares held by various classes and castes ...	234
	Total ...	1,595

villages amongst the various castes, a summary of which is given in the margin, and also the names and residences of the principal large landed proprietors, with the number of their villages exclusive of fractional shares. With so many large landed proprietors, it is no wonder that the number of Bhyacharuh villages in the whole District is only 273. The Goojurs have lost a large number of their villages all over the District by confiscation, consequent upon their depredations and general lawless behaviour during the rebellion of 1857, A.D. The proprietors of the Bhyacharuh villages are chiefly Goojurs, Jats, Aheers, and Rajpoots. The Puthan "Barah Bustee" villages in pergunnah Ahar are also mostly

of the Bhyacharuh tenure. The remaining 24 confiscated villages, the property of Government, will shortly be disposed of by public auction.

16. The detail of the 31½ revenue free villages is given in the margin. Investi-

Description of Revenue free tenure.	No. of Villages.	Nominal Jumma.	When and by whom conferred.
Ultumgha ...	11	18,273	On 6th December, '822; conferred by Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India, on Colonel James Skinner and his heirs, in perpetuity.
Ditto ...	4	3,450	On 1st January 1819; granted by the Governor-General to Colonel Robert Skinner and his heirs, in perpetuity.
Mududmaash ...	5	2,450	Conferred by Maharajah Mullhar Rao, of Indore, on his daughter, Santa Hae, and her heirs, in perpetuity.
Ditto ...	1	5,154	Granted to Rao Futteh Singh, by the Governor-General, on 10th May, 1816, in perpetuity.
Ditto ...	5½	4,450	Miscellaneous; conferred by different rulers at different times, on different persons, in perpetuity.
Religious ...	2	1,390	Conferred by Madho Rao Narain, Peshwa and Emperor Shah Alum respectively, for the support of a temple and a dargah.
Mududmaash ... life maâfee.	2	1,335	Conferred, by Shah Alum, Emperor, on 19th Suffer, 1190 Hijree, on Shah Abdool Uzees.
Loyalty for two lives.	1	1,355	Conferred by British Government, on 5th May, 1861, on Chowdhrees Ruttun Singh and Gopal Singh.

gations have been made in all of these villages, and the Settlement has been concluded, under Regulation VII. of 1822, with the persons who have been proved to be the proprietors. A regular engagement for payment of the would-be jumma has been entered into between the Jageerdar or Maâ-feedar on the one hand, and the Zemindar on the other, wherever the two parties were

not identical, and the amount of jumma alienated by Government in favour of the grantee has been separated from the cesses payable to Government according to a late Circular of the Board's, No. 20, dated 13th August, 1864. Further particulars of these Jageer and Maâfee villages will be found in the Pergunnah Reports of the Tehseel Secundrabad.

17. The distribution of the entire cultivated area of the District amongst the

Description of Cultivators.	Separate holdings.	Cultivated area in acres.	Average per holding in acres.
Proprietary ...	14,206	166,541	11.72
Non-Proprietary { Hereditary ...	22,717	220,662	9.71
Non-hereditary	56,596	412,542	7.29
Total ...	93,519	799,745	8.55

three description of cultivators is given in the margin. The same statement for each individual pergunnah has been given separately in the Pergunnah Reports. The proprietary cultivators are chiefly to be found in large numbers in

pergunnahs Agotuh, Khoorjah, Jewur, Dunkour, Dadree, and Secundrabad. The hereditary cultivators, or those who have rights of occupancy, are most numerous in pergunnahs Shikarpore, Syanuh, Anoopshuhur, and Ahar, whilst the mere tenants-at-will or non-hereditary cultivators abound in all the pergunnahs, but are more proportionately numerous, in comparison to the proprietary and hereditary cultivators, in the pergunnahs of Burrun, Debaie, Puhasoo and Khoorjah.

18. Many of these hereditary cultivators with rights of occupancy have also other prescriptive rights of cultivating certain lands, not at a fixed rate or rent, but at a proportionately lower rate or rent than the general cultivating community. These rights have been acquired in different ways, and are known and acknowledged by both the landlords and their tenants; and in commuting payments in kind or by appraisal into money payment, these privileged rates have been duly observed and maintained. The acknowledged common rent is one half of the produce or its equivalent in money; but this is more especially in grain, a liberal allowance being made for all other products besides the ordinary cereals, millets, and pulses. Under the (" kun-

buttaie") system of division or appraisement of crops, viz., grain crops, either the actual out-turn is divided, but this is exceptional, being almost impossible, or else an appraisement ("koot") is made of the standing crops, and his share given over in kind to the Zemindar; or the amount having been determined, the value of the Zemindar's share of grain is obtained from the current market price and paid in cash. This is the true basis of all rent, and in the case of grain there is now no doubt that the custom is that the Zemindar should receive his full share (which share is a known and acknowledged proportion of the produce, either one-half, two-fifths, or one-third) according to the market value at the harvest time. For all other products, however, such as indigo, cotton, tobacco, and vegetables generally, also sugar-cane and churree or fodder, there are what are called "zubtee" rates, which are charged, not according to the value of that particular crop, or its excellence or poverty, but are fixed rates charged on the area in which the crop is grown. There are usually two or three rates—sugar-cane as most valuable, always paying the highest; then cotton, tobacco, and indigo; and, thirdly, vegetables generally. These rates are not constantly changing every harvest with the ruling prices, and the cultivator, who grows these crops, has the advantage of the market and the fair reward of his labour, on the principle and tacit understanding that he spends more labour, time, and money on the cultivation of these crops than he does upon the ordinary grain crops.

19. In the decision of cases for the enhancement or abatement of rent, therefore, the capability of the land to produce the ordinary grain crops, and the value of those crops according to the prevailing harvest prices should principally be considered; and unless the cultivator can prove the contrary, the landlord is entitled to the equivalent of one-half of the produce, other peculiarities of the individual case notwithstanding. The above, however, will not hold good where sugar-cane, or cotton, or indigo, or any other kinds of produce, which do not belong to the ordinary grain and seed crops of the country, are extensively grown. In those places and instances, and for such lands in ordinary villages where the cultivation of these crops is partial, the rent not having any such definite relation to the value of the crop and its market price, will not be liable to enhancement or abatement with every temporary rise or fall in the market price, but only in the event of a regular thorough change in prices in process of time, when the rent should be raised or lowered from its present standard as the exigencies or peculiar features of the case may require, and in conformity with the custom prevailing in the vicinity.

20. The one point remaining is that some definite term of years, either three, or five, or seven, should be fixed by law, from which the average price of grain at harvest time should be struck, or there might be a continual see-saw kept up between the landlord for enhancement, and the cultivator for abatement, as the market prices rise or fall at every harvest.

21. Now, to return to these hereditary cultivators enjoying prescriptive rights of lower rates of rent. These lower rates have been clearly defined and recorded, and apply merely to the whole or sometimes only a part of the hereditary holding of the cultivator, and not to the cultivator as an individual, supposing he cultivates more land. The most common privileged or prescriptive rate is one-third of produce ("tihâruh"); for the rate of payment at two-fifths of produce ("ba-kund" or "puch-do") is hardly a privileged low rate, being the prevailing rate in many villages instead of half-and-half ("nisfee" or "adh-o-ad").

22. The best cultivators in the District are the Jats, Aheers, Lodhas, Brahmins, and Tuggas. The worst are the Goojurs and Mewatees. The Rajpoots cannot be classed either as good or bad cultivators. Generally they are very fairly industrious; but, if they happen to be mixed up with Goojurs and lazy cultivators, they seem to catch the infection, whereas if they are amongst good and industrious cultivators, they turn out as good as their neighbours. I do not, however, look upon the Goojurs

as hopelessly irreclaimable, but believe that a judicious supply of canal irrigation and an efficient police can convince them of the superior advantages of agricultural occupations over cattle-lifting and general thieving. It will be seen that the Goojur pergunnahs composing the Secundrabad Tehseel are assessed on the whole at very much the same rates as the rest of the District, and this, too, without undue severity of demand with any view or mistaken notion of equalizing the assessment all over the District, and thus making a good show upon paper, but a bad Settlement.

23. The district is divided in two by the Kalee Nuddee, which enters it at the north near the Grand Trunk Road and Guloutee, and flows in a southerly direction till it nearly reaches Boolundshuhur; and, after passing through the Boolundshuhur pergunnah, it flows south-east through the centre of the Puhasoo pergunnah, and enters the Allygurh District at the junction of the pergunnahs of Moorthul and Athrowlee, with pergunnahs Puhasoo and Debaie of this District. A full separate report of the damage done to the valley of the Kalee Nuddee, and the destruction of the magnificent khadir lands by the use of the Kalee Nuddee as a canal escape, has already been submitted to Government through the Commissioner; and in the report of pergunnahs Burrun and Puhasoo particulars of the kind and amount of damage done by the canal escapes have been mentioned. The number of villages in which

Number of villages.	Approximate cultivated area damaged.	Amount of Jumma annually remitted.
40	4,257 acres	5,546 1 6
This is correct. In the Separate Report Malagurh was erroneously included.		

the khadir lands have been damaged, and the amount of jumma which must be annually remitted, are mentioned in the margin. This, however, is not all, for the disease appears to be spreading, and there is deterioration in other villages than those in which annual remissions have been arranged for. Most of the villages situated on either side of the khadir have not been settled in perpetuity, simply owing to this increasing deterioration from

the efflorescence of "reh," and the supersaturation caused by a constant unnatural flow of canal water into the Nuddee, which it is unable to drain off, for this Nuddee is only a sluggish winding stream, and no river. I have in the separate report, before alluded to, mentioned my conviction that these khadir lands can be recovered and restored to their former fertility, and further deterioration prevented by a small expenditure in widening the bed of the Nuddee, and improving the fall and flow of water by cutting through the numerous bends and loops formed by the Nuddee in its winding. Something must be done to render this Nuddee a proper canal escape, fit to carry off the surplus waste water without deluging the valley of the Nuddee and ruining the crops and lands on either side of it.

24. In the report upon pergunnah Koorjah, I have drawn attention to the use of the Kharon Nuddee as a canal escape, and the fear of similar deterioration, unless proper precautions are speedily taken.

25. A new district map on the scale of two inches to the mile, or four times the size of the ordinary district maps, has been prepared in my office, under my directions, from the village field maps of the plane-table survey, and one glance at this map will greatly simplify all my attempts at explanation of the general features of the District. This new map is correct, which the old District map was not, and in it are shown all the village areas and sites, with their names, the principal roads, the canal with all its water-courses and irrigating channels, the "khadir" or valley of the Ganges and Jumna, with the division of the high broken banks and ravines between it and the "Bangur" or uplands, also the uncultivated and cultivated area, the latter being left blank, and the former subdivided into culturable and barren by distinguishing marks explained on the map itself. The lakes and large ponds and lowlands and lines of natural drainage have also been shown, and from them it will be easily seen how that a continuation of small lakes and ponds eventually ends in a defined line of drainage, which itself

becomes a narrow water-course (nulla), dry all the year round except after heavy falls of rain, and further on a running stream (nuddee) widening out into a river in its onward course. The depth of the water level from the surface of the earth has also been shown in cross lines at the distance of five miles apart.

26. The culturable waste of the entire District has been entered at 260,270 acres, which is in the proportion of rather more than 36 per cent. to the cultivated area, but not near all of this so-called culturable area is in reality good or worth cultivating, much of it being of very inferior quality and intermixed with stretches and patches of absolutely barren land. A large quantity, moreover (not less than from 5 to 6 per cent. on the cultivated area), is in a manner nominal, owing to the fact of the great care and pains bestowed upon the internal field measurements, and the entry of only those lands as cultivated in which the plough is actually driven, and in which crops are grown, and the exclusion from the cultivated area of all broad strips and divisions between fields and small scattered patches and plots, most of which have, of course, come under the heading of culturable waste.

27. The really good culturable waste in the whole District does not exceed, but rather falls short of, 20 per cent. of the cultivated area; and much of this, as has been explained in the various Pergunnah Reports, is only fit for grazing, more particularly that in the khadir.

28. The dhak jungle tracts are to be found on the western side of pergunnah Syanuh and in the adjacent villages of Agotuh, and these extend into Ahar and Burrun, and through the western corner of Anoopshuhur into Shikarpore, and on along the boundary of Shikarpore and Anoopshuhur into Puhasoo, and through the villages on either side of the boundary of the pergunnahs of Puhasoo and Debaie into the Allygurrh District. In places this dhak jungle is dense, and the trees are large, and the land is good, but much of the good land has been redeemed and brought under the plough since the last Settlement; and, as a rule, only the worst has been left. There is no similar continuous tract of dhak jungle or culturable waste on the Jumna side of the District. In Tuppule, Rubboopooruh, and the adjacent villages about Rubboopooruh and Dyanutpore, there are large tracts of excellent land covered with dhak jungle and thorn and other bushes, of which special mention has been made in the Report of Pergunnah Jewur. The Oosur plains have been particularly noticed in the Khoorjah Report.

29. The soil of the District is chiefly a rich loam called "Seota;" the distinctive feature of this soil is that it dries white or to a very light grey, and becomes of a dark rich colour when moistened by rain or irrigation. It varies of course in quality, being better where it is least mixed with sand, and firm, forming into hard clods, and poorer where it is mixed with sand, and more especially yellow sand. The soil of pergunnah Agotuh is more universally good than that of any other pergunnah. The poor soil of the District is invariably to be found all along the high banks both of the Ganges and the Jumna, which divide the bangur or upland from the khadir or valley of the river. These strips of light sandy soil and uneven lands extend to the distance of a mile and a half or two miles inland from the high banks and ravines, and not only is the upper soil light and sandy and friable, but the substrata are so also, and water is at a greater depth from the surface than throughout the body of the District. The correct average depth has been given in the Separate Pergunnah Reports, and now, speaking generally, I mention that the depth of water from the surface in these said tracts of inferior land along the high banks of the Ganges and Jumna varies from 24 to 30 feet, whilst in Jewur it is 40 feet. In the body of the District generally the water level is some 18 feet below the surface of the earth or was before the last four or five years. Since which time, as mentioned elsewhere, the water level has been much disturbed in those pergunnahs, or parts of pergunnahs, where there is a great net work of the canal, and its branches and distributing channels.

30. There is also a ridge of yellow sandy soil which passes down the entire length of the District through the Western Pergunnahs. In places it throws off spurs and almost disappears, and then again makes its appearance and is easily traceable throughout pergunnah Dadree, between Shadeepore, Chundowlee, and Kulduh, where it enters the pergunnah, and Loharlee and Tilbegumpore, where it separates, one branch proceeding along the boundary of pergunnahs Dunkour and Secundrabad. Again, dividing above Jhajhur, one ridge passes through Jewur to the west of the projected extension of the right branch of the Boolundshuhur Branch Canal, and the other runs through Khoorjah to the west of the Kharon Nuddee. There is also another sandy ridge running through the centre of the eastern portion of pergunnah Burrun, and on through Shikarpore into Puhasoo. The spur which went off from the main ridge near Kot and across to the north-east of Secundrabad is traceable the whole way down to Khoorjah, and through it between the Grand Trunk Road and the canal into the Allygurh District.

31. Villages situated immediately on or near these ridges and spurs of light sandy soil will be found to be proportionately lightly assessed in comparison to their neighbours, as they include within their areas a large or a small amount of this inferior soil, which is called by the names "Bhoor" and "Peelotuh."

32. With the exception of these ridges, and the inequality and raviny nature of the ground near the high banks between the bangur and the khadir, the surface of the country presents a level appearance with a gradual slope from north-west to south-east, as indicated by the Ganges and Jumna, as well as by the Kalee Nuddee, and all the lines of drainage. The slope of the country is about 1 foot 6 inches in the mile, and the elevation of the District above the level of the sea varies from 820 feet in the north-west to 745 feet in the south-east. The station of Boolundshuhur itself, which is about the centre of the District, is 784 feet above the level of the sea, and 780 miles north-west from Calcutta in Latitude $28^{\circ} 24'$ and Longitude east from Greenwich $77^{\circ} 56'$.

33. It was my intention originally to have shown on the said map the cultivated area subdivided into good and bad soil, and to have entered the rates per acre or incidence of the Government jumma on the malgoozaree and cultivated area in every village, but the result was such unseemly patch-work, and the labour so far beyond any useful results, that I abandoned the project when the rough copy was about half done.

34. The Main Ganges Canal is carried along the water-shed of the country, almost through the centre of the District to the west of the Kalee Nuddee, and above the dip towards the valley of the Kalee Nuddee. The Bolundshuhur Branch, which has been made since the famine in 1860-61, A.D., traverses the Jumna or western side of the pergunnah. It divides into two branches at Kota, the branches soon widening out to a distance of about 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart, one on either side of the ridges of sandhills which skirt the western side of pergunnah Secundrabad. These two branches have been dug to the edges of pergunnah Dunkour and Secundrabad respectively; but water has not yet been let down them to within 5 and 6 miles of the points to which they have been dug, and all extension works have been put a stop to for the last 15 months. The Right Main and Ootraolee rajbuhars, however, irrigate partially as far down as Dyanutpore. The proposed lines of extension of these branches have been shown in the map in red ink.

35. The Futtehgurh branch traverses the eastern or Ganges side of the District, and forms the boundary line between the poor light sandy soil, along the high banks of the "Bangur" or "uplands," and the better soil of the interior of the District. This Futtehgurh Branch, as its name denotes, was to have gone down to Futtehgurh, and is partially dug as far as Soorujpore Mukhena, in pergunnah Debaie on the metalled road between Anoopshuhur and Coel, where a large escape has been made into the Ganges. All the lands taken up beyond that, in the Debaie pergunnah and Allygurh

District, have been restored to the village proprietors. There is not, however, any water in this Futtehghurh Branch within the limits of this District, but several Rajbuhās have been extended into and through the Syanuh pergunnah since the assessment of that pergunnah. The assessment, however, having preceded any Canal Irrigation in Syanuh and Ahar, no enhancement of jumna has been made, nor any value whatever given in assessment of Canal Irrigation in those pergunnahs.

36. In all other pergunnahs, with the exception of pergunnah Jewur, the assessments have been made to include increased productiveness, and enhanced profits due to the Canal Irrigation according to existing orders. But of this more anon.

37. The immediate effect of the canal upon the country has been a general rise in the water-level, of about six feet on the average, all over that part of the country traversed by the main canal and its rajbuhās and irrigating channels. This has been caused in a great measure by percolation from the canal and its water-courses, but also by the superfluous irrigation given all over the country where flush or direct irrigation ("tor") from the distributing channels is available. The result has been the wholesale destruction of temporary (or kutchā) wells, and their almost entire supersession by the canal irrigation. In villages amongst the net work of canals, but more especially near the Main Ganges Canal, the water comes up to within three and four and even two feet of the surface of the earth in the rainy season, and water can be taken with the hand out of what ordinarily is a well of from 12 to 15 feet deep, and in which water used to be from 18 to 20 feet below the surface of the earth before the canal was made.

38. The "khadir" or valley of the Ganges is small, as the stream throughout this District is generally on this side close under the high ravine banks. The khadir of the Jumna is much more extensive, particularly in Dadree and Dunkour; but no special remarks are needed here, as full particulars will be found in the reports of those pergunnahs, and also of pergunnah Debaie. It must, however, be remembered that these "khadir" lands are subject to constant severe losses and destruction of crops from excessively heavy falls of rain, as well as from drought, and more especially from sudden floods. The khadir is also unhealthy, and fever plays great havoc amongst the inhabitants of the river-valley. The kists or instalments of Government revenue have, therefore, been so arranged that the instalments for the khurreef or autumnal harvest are much smaller than those for the rubbee or spring harvest. They vary slightly in different villages, but generally speaking are at the rate of four or five annas in the rupee, four-sixteenths or five-sixteenths for khurreef instalments, against 12 or 11 annas for the rubbee instalments; whereas, on the "Bangur" or uplands the difference is only of seven-sixteenths to nine-sixteenths.

39. This District is particularly well supplied with both water and land carriage by the Ganges and Jumna on either side, and the Ganges Canal down the centre, and the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta, which divides at Khoodjah—one branch going to Delhi and the other to Meerut. These two branches are connected in two places by the metalled roads from Boolundshuhur to the Chohā or Boolundshuhur Road Railway Station, and by the Anoopshuhur and Secundrabad Road which passes through Boolundshuhur across the Grand Trunk Road to Meerut, and joins the Grand Trunk to Delhi at Secundrabad. The railroad has also been lately opened up to the Jumna opposite Delhi, and will, doubtless, before many years are over, make a great change in the direction of the traffic, when the railway feeders have been constructed, and when proper arrangements have been made by the Railway Company for the conveyance of the traffic and goods for which carriage is required, but not provided in sufficient quantities.

40. The principal exports from the District are safflower and indigo for dye, the former to Jyepore and Jodpore, and the latter to Mirzapore and Calcutta; also of wheat, gram, and barley, to whatever part of the adjacent country across the Ganges

or Jumna, or in the Lower Doab, the high prices attract the grain. Cotton has during the last two years been very extensively grown, and sent by boat and rail to Calcutta; but formerly it was not much exported. There has always been a considerable trade in wool down the Ganges from Anoopshuhur and other places to Furruckabad and Mirzapore, and to a less degree in grain and cotton, and up the river in country cotton cloths. There is a very considerable traffic through the District from Chundoosee and Rohilkhund, generally in goor and sugar and joar and bajhera across the Anoopshuhur Ghat, either up the metalled road to and through Delhi, or across the country roads over to the Mukhunpore Ghat, in Dunkour, to the other side of the Jumna into the Goorgaon and Delhi Districts, and back from there in salt. There is also considerable traffic of a similar nature over the Ganges at Ramghat. Rice for consumption in the District is brought from Pillibheet and Moradabad.

41. Khoorjah is the only place of any thing more than mere local importance; but even that town calls for no special remarks here, as mention of it will be found in the Pergunnah Report.

42. In the appendix is given a detail of the agricultural products of this District, arranged under their respective harvests; wheat, barley, and gram in the one harvest, and the common country millets and pulses in the other harvest, are the staple products. Sugar-cane and rice are but little grown; but indigo, safflower, cotton, and tobacco are cultivated more or less all over the District, and more particularly in certain parts of it; and special reference to them will be found in the separate Pergunnah Reports. The poppy is but little cultivated.

43. A list of the trees, which are commonly found in the District, subdivided

Fruit Trees.

Mango.
Jamun (*Engenia Jambolana*).
Khirnee (*Mimusops Kanki*).
Goolar (Wild Fig).
Date.
Tamarind.
Lusorah (*Cordia Myxa*).
Mulberry.
Maheoa.
Plantain.
Guava.
Ber (*Zizyphus Jujuba*).
Pomegranate.
Lime of several kinds.
Orange.

Principal Timber Trees.

Keekur or Bubool (*Acacia*).
Sheeshum (*Sissoo*).
Neem (*Melia Azadirachta*).
Peepul (*Ficus Religiosa*).
Dhak (*Butea Frondosa*).
Sirsas (*Mimosaseria*).

into fruit and timber trees, is given in the margin. Foreign fruit trees, to be found only in gardens and not indigenous, have been omitted. The commonest and most useful tree is the keekur or bubool. The wood is hard and heavy, and is used for making wooden cylinders of wells, hackerie wheels, and for agricultural purposes generally, and also for charcoal. It is, moreover, the principal fuel for the engines on the East India Railway between Delhi and Allahabad. The bark is used for tanning.

44. The sissoo or sheeshum wood is of a dark colour, well-grained and heavy, and is used for beams as well as for planks, and for furniture generally. Well-seasoned sheeshum is proof against white ants and other insects; mango wood is very light and brittle, but it is cheap, and therefore much used for general purposes, as deal is in England. The dhak wood is extensively used for cylinders for wells, and for little else except fuel. It burns, however, very quickly, and throws out comparatively little heat, and is not therefore good firewood, but is largely converted into charcoal. The tree affords gum, which is used in the manufacture of indigo, &c.; red dye is obtained from the flower.

45. The country has been much denuded of trees within the last five or six years, from the great demand for fuel for the railroad, and even mango groves have been sold for fuel. Although this subject has for several years been receiving the attention of Government, and inducements have been held out to the landholders to plant trees, yet very little has hitherto been done in the matter; and, unless the Government itself takes up land in various localities and sets the example of planting trees, it is much to be feared that the timber supply will soon fall very far short of the demand.

46. In the appendix will be found in a tabular form a statement showing the average price of the staple agricultural products, and general necessities of life, as well as the wages of artisans and labourers.

47. The last Settlement of the District was made to a great extent by the late Mr. George M. Bird, in 1834-35, A.D., who died here before completion of the Settlement, and it was then carried on by other officers, and eventually revised and completed by the late Mr. Thomas Tonnochy, Deputy Collector of Boolundshuhur, in 1837, A.D. The pergunnahs of Puhasoo and Jewar were subsequently assessed, and reported upon by Mr. Tonnochy in July, 1841. Pergunnah Syanuh was assessed in the Meerut District by the late Sir Henry Elliot, and subsequently transferred to this District in 1844, A.D. This subject has been separately treated of in every pergunnah; it is therefore sufficient to say here that, although the late Settlement was on the whole light and generally easily paid, yet that in certain pergunnahs and villages it pressed heavily, and more especially in pergunnah Jewur, which was assessed by Mr. Tonnochy. The late Settlement expired on 30th June, 1859, A.D., but those villages which were assessed in the Districts of Allygurh and Delhi respectively, and were transferred to this District during the currency of the Settlement, are exceptions to the above, and the terms of their Settlements correspond with those of the District from which they were transferred. The Settlement of pergunnah Syanuh, however, was made co-terminous with that of Boolundshuhur.

48. The standard beegah of this District is the same as the canal beegah, and contains 3,025 square yards, and is equal to five-eighths of the statute acre. The beegah is measured with a chain of 55 yards. This same chain is sometimes erroneously called a 60 yards chain, but then those yards contain only 33 inches instead of 36 inches, and are known as Alumgeer's yards. The beegah contains 20 biswas, and so there are 32 biswas in an acre.

49. The measurements for the new Settlement, were commenced in February, 1857, and whatever had been done was all destroyed during the rebellion, which broke out in May, 1857, A.D. After the re-establishment of order, the Settlement measurements were again set on foot on 1st March, 1858, A.D. The boundaries were mostly known and acknowledged, and the demarcation was generally carried out without the great opposition and difficulty often experienced in the demarcation of boundaries, so that there was no necessity for drawing up separate skeleton boundary maps. It must not, however, be inferred that there were no disputed boundaries, but only that as a rule the boundaries were known and acknowledged; and, where disputed, the old marks were generally found on digging for the charcoal.

50. The number of boundary disputes instituted and decided are 285, of which 41 were settled by mutual agreement or arbitration, and 244 by the judicial decision of a competent officer. The people themselves object to arbitration as a rule, and naturally so, for, as far as my experience goes, arbitrators very seldom give a fair decision.

51. In the Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for 1862-63, appeared *in extenso* a full report submitted by myself of the past progress and present state of revision up to date, and I think it unnecessary to swell this present report with the details there given, and accordingly condense the particulars therein contained.

52. Nine pergunnahs were measured under the immediate direction of Deputy Collector Nanuck Chund, and four under the direction of his successor, Deputy Collector Mungul Sein, subject to the control and orders of the Collector conducting the Settlement.

53. The total area now given, *viz.*, 1,221,373 acres, which equals 1,908 square miles, is correct, and differs slightly from the area given in the before-mentioned report, owing to some discrepancies in the khadir villages of Dadree, the totals of which had not been then correctly ascertained.

54. The measurements were made with the plane-table by the village Putwarees under the supervision of Ameens, who were again overlooked by Moonsurrims. Over those Moonsurrims was either the Tehseeldar or a Moonsurrim Tehseel, whose duty it was to compare about 10 per cent. in every village.

55. When the measurements were finished, and the field maps (shujrehs) and the detailed list of fields (khusrehs) had been prepared, either the Settlement Assistant or the Deputy Collector went over the pergunnah, testing and examining all the entries and details both of area of measurement and also of denomination of soil, the extent of irrigation, the culturable waste, and the like.

56. The result is that the field maps are correct, and the proof of this is that a District map has been made from them (on, of course, a smaller scale), which would have been quite impossible had not the village maps and boundaries coincided exactly.

57. The soil is divided into four natural kinds, known amongst the people by the following names, viz. :—*dakruh*, *seotuh*, *peelotuh*, and *bhoor*. Regarding these natural subdivisions, Mr. Charles Currie, who commenced this Settlement, has left the following on record in an incomplete draft report of the two pergunnahs assessed by him :—“ The result of the information thus obtained was to prove that where money-rates prevailed, they were fixed on the different kinds of soil, in a conventional rather than a natural sense; that is to say, the rent was not higher or lower according as the land was ‘ *dakruh*,’ ‘ *seotuh*,’ ‘ *peelotuh*,’ or ‘ *bhoor*,’ but it was higher or lower according as the land was near to or far from the village itself, and according to whether it was irrigated or unirrigated.”

58. Speaking generally, *dakruh* and *seotuh* are both good soils, and *peelotuh* and *bhoor* are poor soils. “ *Dakruh* ” is a dark stiff clay, prevailing in natural dips and hollows where water collects and lies during the rains. This land remains moist after the other soils have become dry; and, being situated near and around ponds and small lakes, is, as a rule, irrigated from them. From its clayey nature, it forms into very large clods, and if once allowed to dry and cake, it cannot be cultivated until again moistened. Rice, wheat, gram, and also barley and gram, or barley and peas mixed, are chiefly grown in this soil, to the exclusion of the inferior crops.

“ *Seotuh* ” is a rich loam or mould, which is white or light grey when dry, and becomes of a very dark, rich deep, colour when moistened. It is like “ *dakruh*,” but with less clay in it. Being the principal soil, it varies much in fertility according as it is stiff, and approaches to the nature of *dakruh*, or light and mixed with sand. It is capable of producing all kinds of crops.

“ *Peelotuh* ” is a poor friable yellow soil, generally sandy; even when it clods the particles do not bind but crush under the foot. Its distinguishing characteristics are its yellow or dark red colour, and its inability to retain moisture. It is capable of producing only the poorer crops, but there is one crop which does thrive in it, viz., “ *tara*,” or “ *turruh*,” an oil seed. “ *Bhoor* ” is simply sand, generally white sand, for when yellow it becomes “ *peelotuh*.” The ridges of sand hills are composed of “ *bhoor* ” and “ *peelotuh* ” much intermixed, the *bhoor* being on the sides and tops of the sand hills, and the *peelotuh* generally on one side or the other, and not on both at the same time, nor confined to either side for any great distance. The *bhoor* and *peelotuh*, then, are from their locality and nature generally unirrigated, and the *khureef* or rain crops of the poorer descriptions, and barley in the *rubbee*, are chiefly grown in these two species of soils. Properly speaking, that alone is “ *bhoor* ” which blows about and shifts with the wind; for, where the country is level and sandy, the soil is an inferior description of *seotuh* impregnated with *bhoor*, and this, provided it is white and not yellow, is by no means bad soil. It is to be found very generally in two-thirds of the *Syanuh* pergunnah.

59. The conventional denominations of soil are, 1st, *baruh*; 2nd, *moonda*, *mujhola*, or *agela*; and, 3rd, jungle or outlying lands, which are again subdivided into

wet and dry or irrigated and unirrigated. These are the distinctions of the bangur lands. In the khadir the lands are divided into, 1st, baruh; 2nd, other lands bearing two crops in the year, one in each harvest, including sugar-cane lands; and, 3rd, all other lands bearing one crop in the year in either harvest, but as a rule in the rubbee. These latter explain themselves; but some explanation of the bangur denominations is necessary. "Baruh" is the circle of manured lands immediately adjoining the village site and habitations, and extending according to the size of the village, amount of manure, and irrigation, to the distance of two and three, and sometimes even five and six fields from the site, and forming a circle or belt round the habitations. Two and three crops in the year are taken off this land; all garden products are grown in it, and it pays a much higher rent than any other land. The "zubtee" crops before alluded to are chiefly grown in this circle, so that even in villages where the custom of appraisement obtains the baruh may be said to pay money-rents, and indeed as a rule the baruh does pay lump money-rents in those villages, varying in different parts of the District from Rs. 5 up to Rs. 10 per beegah.

"Moonda," "mujhola," or "agela," is the next belt or circle beyond the baruh; and, except in canal irrigated villages, or those in which (kucha) temporary wells abound, the irrigation is generally confined to the baruh and moonda.

Beyond the moonda is the jungle, or, as I have always styled them, the outlying lands.

For calculating the assets, the denomination moonda has been dispensed with, and only baruh irrigated and unirrigated, and outlying irrigated and unirrigated lands have been taken.

60. This procedure was originated by Mr. Charles Currie, and approved of and maintained by all his successors. The reason for the elimination of the moonda is that it is only to be found in the best villages, that it is not so generally acknowledged as the baruh and jungle, and that nice discrimination is necessary in order to separate the moonda from the baruh and jungle. The best lands and indisputable baruh have accordingly been taken as baruh, and the poor moonda thrown into the outlying irrigated area. A further detail is maintained in the khusreh as to whether the lands bear two crops or one, as well as whether they are dakruh, seotuh, peelotuh, or bhoor, and irrigated or unirrigated. The term "chahee," "nultree," or "abee," has been used according as the land is irrigated from wells, the canal, or ponds and tanks. But this is entering into too minute details.

61. The baruh circle has been drawn on the shujreh or field map. In fixing the rent-rates between the proprietors and cultivators, a separate rate has been allotted to moonda, wherever it was extensive and good and acknowledged in the village.

62. In the No. II. Statements the cultivated area is divided into dakruh, seotuh, peelotuh, and bhoor, irrigated and unirrigated; whereas in the No. III. Statements the conventional denominations are shown.

63. This procedure is so obviously advantageous and preferable to that observed at the last Settlement (*viz.*, the entire in both Nos. II. and III. Statements identical), that I omit Mr. Charles Currie's apology for adopting it.

64. The assessment of this District was commenced by Mr. Charles Currie, who left on promotion, and was succeeded by Mr. George Hamilton Freeling, who left for Simla in consequence of bad health, and died at Umballa. He was again succeeded by Mr. William Henry Lowe, Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, who died within the year. I myself was sent as Assistant in the Settlement Department, under Mr. Freeling, and worked under him and Mr. Lowe. After Mr. Lowe's death an interregnum ensued, and no one was in charge of the Settlement; but I was carrying on current work. I subsequently received orders to consider myself in charge of the Settlement, and have been for the last eighteen months in independent charge of this Settlement.

65. In the margin will be founded a detail of the pergunnuhs with the names

Pergunnah.	Name of Assessing Officer.	1st year of new Assessment.
1. Agotuh ...	Mr. Charles Currie ...	1267 Fuslee.
2. Burrun ...	Ditto ...	1267 ditto.
3. Anoopshuhur ...	Mr. Freeling ...	1268 ditto.
4. Shikarpore ...	Ditto ...	1269 ditto.
5. Debaie ...	Ditto ...	1269 ditto.
6. Puhaseo ...	Ditto ...	1269 dit o.
7. Khoorjah ...	Mr. Lowe ...	1270 ditto.
8. Jewur ...	Ditto ...	1270 ditto.
9. Ahar ...	Mr. R. G. Currie ...	1270 ditto.
10. Syanuh ...	Ditto ...	1270 ditto.
11. Dadree ...	Ditto ...	1272 ditto.
12. Dunkour ...	Ditto ...	1272 ditto.
13. Secundrabad ...	Ditto ...	1272 ditto.

of the Officers by whom they were assessed, and the year from which the new assessment came into force. The revision of the assessments of the entire District, for the introduction of the Permanent Settlement, has been carried out by myself.

66. Before, however, proceeding to mention the revision, I must recapitulate briefly the general grounds upon which the various Settlement Officers based their assessments, and the methods they observed in ascertaining the average rent-rates.

67. In every pergunnah throughout the District money-rents existed to a certain extent, more in some and less in others, and these money-rents were either rates on the various conventional denominations of soil, or upon some of them, or on the natural kinds of soil, or else a summary rate per beegah all round, and sometimes lump money-rents, from which, however, a summary rate or incidence per beegah was obtainable. The "zubtee" rates on the kucha beegah (of which there are $3\frac{1}{2}$ to the standard pucca beegah) gave a very good clue to the rates for baruh, and the superior outlying irrigated lands. Numbers of villages which had been confiscated for the rebellion of their proprietors were held ("Kham Tehseel") under direct management, and money-rates established in them at the very commencement of the Settlement operations, and before assessment. The before-named summary rates, too, although nominally irrespective of quality and denomination of soil, and the presence or absence of irrigation, were not really so, but varied in contiguous villages, and in different directions of the same village, according to the general value and capacity of the land, and the presence or absence of irrigation. They are very useful and reliable for ascertaining the gross rental of a village, though I do not consider that they are altogether fair as rents, for the more powerful cultivators get a larger share of the better lands, whilst the weaker and poorer pay the same rate for inferior lands. In many instances, too, the Putwarees' papers were very fairly correct, and afforded much assistance, but could not, of course, be indiscriminately relied upon. The account of demands, collections, and arrears in all the Skinner estate villages was very valuable, including as it does villages with all descriptions of soil, and in various directions, and all paying money-rents. These were the grounds upon which we all worked, and from which we deduced our average rent-rates or several sets of rates, viz., a higher set of rates for good villages above the average, and a lower set for all inferior villages, below the average.

68. All the particulars regarding the rent-rates and custom of payment, the beegah upon which the payment was made, and the extra fees and cesses levied over and above the rent, were carefully ascertained, not only from the Kanoongoes and Putwarees, but also from the Zemindars and cultivators themselves. These enquiries were carried on, from time to time, in the pergunnahs and villages themselves, by the Settlement Officers in person, who kept pergunnah note books, which were drawn out with great care and precision, and contained all the information procurable for each and every separate village.

69. Money-rates were so general, that there was no necessity for any extensive or wholesale appraisement. The deduced average money-rates were, however, checked by other rates obtained from the average produce, and with very satisfactory results.

70. A statement prepared by Mr. Lowe and inserted in his Draft Report of pergunnah Koorjah, is here given to explain the method he adopted in deducing money-rates from average produce. The average price was in this instance obtained from the harvest prices of ten years preceding the famine, just after which the assessment of that pergunnah was made :—

Average cultivation per plough, excluding Baruh Irrigated.

Kind of crop.	Extent of land sown per plough.		Average produce per beegah.		Cultivator's share, plus remission allowed by Zemindars.		Zemindar's share.		Average harvest price of 10 Years, per Rupee.		Value of produce per beegah.		Total value.	
	Bgs.	Bis.	Mda.	Sra.	Mda.	Sra.	Mda.	Sra.	Mda.	Sra.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Wheat ...	2	10	5	0	2	10	2	30	1	4	2 8 0	6 4 0		
Barley ...	1	10	5	20	2	30½	2	29½	1	18	1 14 6	2 13 9		
Zubtee, } Cotton } Safflower, &c.. }	2	10	9	0	0	7 1	8	8 11	...	...	...	8 8 11		
	6	10											17 10 8	
	Rate per pucca Beegah 2 11 6													
	Acre 4 5 7													
	<i>Unirrigated.</i>													
Barley ...	3	0	3	0	1	16	1	24	1	18	1 1 7	3 4 10		
Gram ...	1	0	3	20	1	25½	1	34½	1	18	1 4 4½	1 4 4½		
Jowar and Oord	1	0	4	30	2	9	2	21	1	10½	2 0 0	2 0 0		
Bajra and Moth	1	0	4	30	2	9	2	21	1	14	1 13 11	1 13 11		
	1	0	3	20	1	25½	1	34	1	16½	1 3 2	1 5 2		
			Rate.											
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.						
			1 5 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	1 6 0	1 6 0					1 5 0	
	7	10											11 1 3	
	Rate per pucca Beegah 1 7 7													
	Ditto 2 5 9													

—14 Pucca Beegahs.

71. The average rent-rates of each separate pergunnah, which were ascertained by careful enquiry, chiefly, as I have already said, from existing money-rents, have been entered in the Reports of the different pergunnahs. The assessment being at half asset, the revenue-rates are one-half of the rent-rates. Reference can be made to the separate Pergunnah Reports for further particulars about the rates. It is unnecessary to take up space by inserting the rates here, as no *District* average rate was used. Each officer reduced all his information to a tabular form—one adopting one form, and another another form; but the object of all was the same, *viz.*, to obtain at one view all the full particulars of the actual or supposed assets according to rent rolls of past years, the deduced result, 1st, of rates existing in the village; 2nd, of the average rent-rates; 3rd, of summary rent-rates, the percentage of the various kinds of soils, the number of wells and groves, and the sewaie or sayer items.

72. Every village was visited by the Settlement Officer in person at least once. I myself saw all the village in the five pergunnahs I assessed number of times over, as I tested the measurements in all of them, marking with my own hands on the village maps the baruh circle, and testing the entries of irrigated and unirrigated land, and description of soil on the spot in the village itself. This I did in one cold season, and then again saw the villages the next cold season immediately previous to assessing them.

73. In the remarks appended to the Village Statements No. III., will be found the assessing officer's reasons in full for the jumma he fixed, for abiding by or departing, either by way of increase or decrease, from the deduced jumma. All these remarks were written by the assessing officers with their own hands, and the translation of these remarks was the vernacular roobkaree stating the reasons for assessing a certain jumma, and calling upon the Zemindars to tender engagements. Both the English original and the Vernacular roobkaree are bound up with the Vernacular Settlement Misl. No "douls" or jumma estimates were called for from Tehseeldars or Kanoongoes, but the assessments were invariably made by the various officers alone, in the privacy of their own rooms, surrounded only by the necessary papers and statistics, and nothing was known of the jummas until they were openly declared to the Zemindars.

74. The mango bags and groves and fruit gardens have been included in the assessable area, and due value given to them in conformity with the Board's Circular No. 2, dated 16th February, 1861. The "sayer" or "sewaie" items of pooluh, or long thatching grass, singhara nuts, and the like, have also been taken into consideration in fixing the Government jumma, as also the extent and quality of the culturable waste, and the practicability as well as probability of its being brought into cultivation.

75. The jummas were given out by the Settlement Officers in person, either in their camps in the pergunnah itself, or at the station of Boolundshuhur, which is very central, and the most convenient place for all except the most distant pergunnahs, in the presence of the assembled Zemindars and their agents. There was no hesitation in accepting the jummas; as a rule, there was not the slightest demur, and throughout the entire District there was but one case of recusancy, *viz.*, that of Motee Singh, proprietor of the 15-biswa puttee of Mouzah Amurna Abootablepore, *alias* Oonchagaon, in pergunnah Debaie, and he has since appealed through the Commissioner and Board to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, without success, against the order of the Settlement Assistant (myself) forming the 15-biswa puttee for a term of twelve years. Special reports were submitted at the time, and no further remarks are needed here, except that Motee Singh has long since found out his mistake in pertinaciously refusing a fair and adequate assessment.

76. I believe, too, that no other objections have been made, nor appeals preferred

Name of Village.	JUMMAS OF			
	Last Settlement.	Assessed by Mr. Freeling.	Revised by myself.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Maharajpore Kurkora ...	449 0 0	400 0 0	409 0 0	Jumma with cess. Exclusive of cesses
Churouree ...	314 0 0	450 0 0	460 2 0	
Umrarah ...	1,349 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,421 8 0	
Boodhpore ...	184 0 0	175 0 0	178 15 0	
Bilowna Roop ...	1,168 0 0	1,550 0 0	1,584 14 0	
Dharuckpore ...	1,445 0 0	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	

against any of the jummas except by the Rannee JoKatyanee, in 4 villages of pergunnah Debaie and the Zemindar of Bilowna Roop and Maafedar of Dharuckpore, also in pergunnah Debaie, against the jummas assessed by Mr. Freeling. The marginal statement shows the jummas of these villages; and a reference to the Nos. II. and III. Statements which accompany this report, will give any further particulars that can be required.

77. The total cultivated area of the revenue-paying or khalsa villages, divided

Name.	Acres.	Percentage on total cultivated area.	into the natural kinds of soil is given in the margin. The inferior descriptions of bhoor and peelotuh are together in the proportion of
Dakruh ...	61,162	8	
Seotuh ...	597,943	77	
Peelotuh ...	55,662	7	
Bhoor ...	38,193	5	
Khadir ...	24,233	3	
Total ...	777,193	100	

only 12 per cent. to the entire cultivated area; but then only the worst lands along the high banks and those ridges which have been before alluded to, have been entered as bhoor and peelotuh, and where there was only an admixture of white or yellow soil with "the seotuh," it has been entered as seotuh. The seotuh being the standard soil varies much in quality, but inferior seotuh is better than "bhoor" or "peelotuh."

78. The malgoozaree or assessable area of the entire District of the late and new

Settlement.			Culturable waste.	CULTIVATED AREA.			Settlement is here given in the margin, together with increase and decrease between the two measurements. Out of the 320,426
				Total.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
Last ...	...	...	364,575	678,765	175,660	503,105	
New ...	...	...	260,269	777,193	320,426	456,767	
Decrease ...	...	...	104,306	...	...	46,333	
Increase ...	...	...	...	98,423	144,766	...	

acres of irrigation, the area irrigated from wells (a detail of which is given in the margin) amounts to 268,868 acres, and from the canal 36,754 acres, and from ponds, tanks, and rivers 14,804 acres. The average irrigation per lao (or leathern bucket) an apparatus for raising the water, being $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres, or 14 beegahs, is in itself sufficient

warranty of the correctness of the well-irrigated area. It is unnecessary to enter into full particulars concerning the reason of the gross increase in cultivation and irrigation, as these have been carefully given in the separate Pergunnah Reports. It is sufficient to say, generally, that the decrease in the culturable waste is not by any means all owing to extended cultivation, but to the exclusion from the culturable waste of much that is absolutely barren, which however was entered as culturable at the time

of the former survey, and that the increase in the cultivated area is much of it (about 18,000 acres), owing to the incorporation of confiscated formerly revenue-free lands, as well as lapsed revenue-free lands, which at the late Settlement came under the head of lands exempt from assessment, and that much of what is here entered as irrigated from wells is now irrigated from the canal. The canal irrigated area has latterly increased over and above the irrigation merely in supersession of former well-irrigation, so that the irrigated area of the entire District now bears a proportion of about 43 per cent. to the entire cultivated area, instead of 41 per cent. as at the time of the measurements.

79. I do not either think it necessary to show the result of the assessments made by the various officers previous to the revision for the Permanent Settlement, as those assessments only stood a few years at most, and the details regarding them are local and special rather than general, and will be best understood from a perusal of the separate Pergunnah Reports.

80. On the receipt, in the month of August, 1864, of the orders of the Board and Supreme Government, for the introduction of the Permanent Settlement, I proceeded at once to assess the one remaining pergunnah of Dadree, which I had delayed pending receipt of the above orders, and, on completing it, commenced the work of revision of the assessments of the entire District.

Board's Circular No. 18, dated 1st August, 1864.

Letter No. 544, Home Department, Revenue, from the Secretary to Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, dated 8th June, 1864.

81. Out of the 13 pergunnahs of this District, then, the assessments had been completed in 12 before the orders for the introduction of the Permanent Settlement were received, and only pergunnah Dadree was assessed from the first in conformity with those orders.

82. The District of Boolundshuhur comes under the "(II.) Head of Districts ready for Permanent Settlement," and comprises the two classes of villages, "(1) those which are fully or fairly cultivated;" and, 2nd, "those which have never been fully cultivated, or, having been so, have from any cause become deteriorated."

Board's Circular, paragraphs 5 and 6.

83. In the 1st Class of villages, the initial assessment has been declared permanent, and no option between a terminable or Permanent Settlement given, and the thirty years' engagements superseded by engagements in perpetuity.

Board's Circular, paragraphs 8 and 9.

84. In the 2nd Class of villages, in which the amount of good culturable waste was large, and in excess of 20 per cent. of the cultivated area, or in which for other special causes the initial jumma could not be fixed in perpetuity, but yet the village was not so backward as to be excluded *in toto* from Settlement in perpetuity, a progressive assessment was made, and the option of accepting a Permanent Settlement on the progressive scale was given. The terms or periods of these progressive assessments are seven years, so that the maximum assessment of the pergunnah and District is reached at the end of the 14th and commencement of the 15th year. In some villages there are two periods of progression of seven years each, in other villages there is but one period, of either seven or fourteen years, according to the peculiar exigencies of the case. In some instances, too, where the proprietors were wealthy and men of substance, I named an immediate Permanent Settlement at from 55 to 60 per cent. of the current assets, as well as a progressive assessment, and gave them the option of accepting either, or maintaining a temporary Settlement.

Board's Circular, paragraphs 10, 14, and 15.

85. In villages coming under Class 1, but which hardly come into that class, and might have been brought into Class 2, I in several instances fixed the Permanent Settlement

Board's Circular, paragraph 14.

once for all at about 56 or 58 per cent. of the current assets, instead of making a progressive assessment with but a small ultimate increase.

86. Under this 2nd head, too, are included those villages which were an exception to their neighbours, and the pergunnah and District generally, *viz.*, those in which the culturable waste was very extensive, and agriculture in too backward a state for the assessment of a Permanent Settlement, even at a progressive scale. The total number of these villages in the whole District is only 146, in which no offer of a Permanent Settlement was made, and in which, as a rule, no prospective maximum Permanent Settlement which might be accepted without challenge on the expiration of the current 30 years Settlement, was recorded. Most of these villages, however, are either in the khadir of the Jumna or Ganges, and liable in a marked degree to fluvial action, or along the Kalee Nuddee, of which mention has already been made.

87. The number of villages in which a progressive Permanent Settlement was accepted is 368½, whilst it was refused in only 61 instances.

88. In all the villages in which a progressive Permanent Settlement was offered, the prospective maximum jumma that may be accepted unchallenged without re-measurement or revision, on the expiration of the current 30 years Settlement, has been recorded, so that at the end of the present terminable Settlement, a revision will be necessary only in the 146 villages, in which no offer of a Permanent Settlement was made, or less than 10 per cent. of the revenue-paying villages.

89. The instructions contained in the Board's Circular No. 6, dated 22nd April, 1864, regarding the amalgamation of the cesses (Road, School, and District Post) in the jumma and keeping the "Chowkeedaree" or village municipal cess separate, were carried out at the same time as the revision for permanency. The three pergunnahs of the Secundrabad Tehseel were assessed in conformity with the above-mentioned Circular, all the other 10 pergunnahs had been assessed with the "Jumma Mal" or Revenue distinct from the cesses before the issue of that Circular, and had to be corrected accordingly; and hence the annas and pies in those pergunnahs, and not in Tehseel Secundrabad.

90. In revising the work of my predecessors, and also in reviewing my own assessments, the greatest care and pains were taken, and thus revision was in reality tantamount to an entirely fresh assessment of the whole District. I was intimately acquainted with the pergunnahs of Anoopshuhur and Debaie, assessed by Mr. Freeling, having first tested the measurement papers and afterwards prepared the rent-rolls and other papers of the villages of those pergunnahs myself, and having decided the rent-rates also myself in nearly 40 per cent. of the villages. The same applies to Syanuh and Ahar, which I had also myself assessed; and the three pergunnahs of Tehseel Secundrabad I had just lately visited and completed their assessment.

91. I did not, therefore, visit those pergunnahs which I knew thoroughly, but commenced upon the revision of Anoopshuhur and finished it, and also pergunnah Ahar, before the cold season and time for going out into camp arrived. I was not so well acquainted with the pergunnahs of Agowtuh, Burrun, Shikarpore, Puhasoo, Khoorjah, and Jewur, and therefore conducted the revision of each of these pergunnahs in tents in the pergunnah itself, visiting all the villages generally, and carefully inspecting those in which any special attention was necessary. I went over the whole of these six pergunnahs, and also spent about a fortnight in Secundrabad (during which time I had a general look at parts of Dadree, Dunkour, and Secundrabad, which I was anxious to see again), from the commencement of October to the end of February, encamping in three or four different places in each pergunnah, and revising the assessments of the villages in the part in which I was encamped.

92. By this means I got the Putwarees of every village, and obtained full particulars from them on the spot; and, as they knew I went out and saw and asked for myself, and could at once detect them if they concealed anything, I got the most reliable information, and very trustworthy details regarding the rentals, the rent-rates, and the villages in general. I also encouraged the Zemindars, and more particularly the large landed proprietors, to tell me which of their villages they thought highly assessed; and I am glad to be able to say that I really did receive assistance from them, and that frivolous cases were not brought forward. No such revision having been anticipated, the rent-rolls were very correct, and had not been garbled, and the villages were in their true and natural state of cultivation, as the settlement was supposed to have been completed two and three and even four years before.

93. With such accurate information, and with the note-books, and Nos. II. and III. Statements containing the general remarks of the assessing officers before me, I had peculiar facilities afforded me for making a good and thorough review; and I hope that a full inspection of my work will prove that I did not throw away the opportunity afforded me. I made use of test jummas, which will be found in the No. III. Statements for every village. These jummas were calculated, the one at the cultivation rate of the entire pergunnah applied to the cultivated area of the particular village, and the other at the malgoozaree rate of the entire pergunnah applied to the malgoozaree area of each separate village.

94. All my reasons for maintaining or altering the assessments will be found in a postscript to the general remarks in Village Statement III. When I agreed with the assessing officer's opinion, I naturally made my remarks as short as possible, merely concurring with him and naming the amount of the jumma, inclusive of cesses (in conformity with Board's Circular No. 6, dated 22nd April, 1864). Wherever I differed from him and his remarks, I was most careful to ascertain that I was right and he was wrong. In a mere matter of opinion I did not wilfully over-ride my predecessor's actions; but in matters of fact, and where I could give ample proof of the correctness of my assertions in opposition to his, I did not hesitate to substitute my view instead of that of my predecessor.

95. The number of alterations both in increase and decrease, apart from the mere progressive increase for permanency, is far greater than I had anticipated; but I have, I believe, acted throughout with discretion, and cannot be charged with unnecessary alteration and interference.

96. The principal alterations were made in the three pergunnahs of the Khoodjah Tehseel, and in Pergunnah Anoopshuhur. During this revision, I made the full enquiries into and altered the assessments of the Kalee Nuddee villages, having previously put everything in train by the preparation of a Comparative Statement between the present status of the village, and the status at the time of settlement. A full separate report of this has been submitted, and notice of the result has been already made in this report.

97. Wherever the rate of assessment in a village was light and low, simply owing to the inferiority of the soil and the scarcity and difficulty of irrigation, I did not allow this to be any impediment to the conferment or offer of a permanent settlement; but wherever the incidence per acre on the cultivated and malgoozaree, or assessable area was disproportionately low, or inadequate in comparison to other villages in the neighbourhood, not owing to the fault of the soil, or an absence of ordinary facilities for irrigation, I did withhold a permanent settlement, unless I found that I could propose a progressive assessment which brought the village up to its intrinsic natural capabilities, as compared with other adjacent similarly situated villages.

98. In assessing villages in which there was a considerable amount of culturable waste, viz., from 15 to 25, and sometimes even 35 per cent. of culturable waste to the cultivated area, I, as a rule, calculated the probable amount that fairly might and ordinarily would be cultivated during the period of seven years, and made the progressive settlements accordingly, so that at the commencement of each new term,

the incidence or rate per acre on the cultivation should be identical with the incidence of the initial jumma on the cultivated area, or a little below it. This I mention as the general rule adopted, but in different cases the peculiarities of the village and soil and capabilities of increased irrigation caused slight variations from the general rule I laid down as my guide. I always made fair and full allowance for expenditure of capital; and the readiness with which my proffered progressive settlements have been accepted proves that I have not erred on the side of over-assessment, whilst at the same time I believe, and am in my own mind satisfied, that Government has not been in any way deprived of its fair and legitimate claim.

99. I have always been very careful to omit from calculation as culturable all that poor and inferior land which is not worth cultivating at present, and which never will be capable of producing crops except with the aid of extensive manuring and high expensive farming. I have also omitted the mere nominal culturable waste caused by the separate measurement of divisions between fields (*viz.*, what would be hedge-rows and ditches in England), for which I have allowed from 5 to 7 per cent. of culturable waste on the cultivated area.

100. The following exemplar will, perhaps, better illustrate my meaning, and render my attempted explanation intelligible:—

	Cultivated Area.	Assessable or Malgoosaree Area.	Jumma.	RATE PER ACRE ON					
				Cultivation.			Malgoosaree.		
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Initial at time of Settlement ...	500 0 0	625 0 0	750 0 0	1	8	0	1	8	2
At end of 1st term, from 8th year ..	550 0 0	625 0 0	825 0 0	1	8	0	1	4	10
At end of 2nd term, from 15th year, for ever ...	585 0 0	625 0 0	875 0 0	1	8	0	1	6	2

101. When the jummas of a pergunnah or of several pergunnahs were ready, the Zemindars were summoned to attend on a day fixed for the announcement of the revised jummas, and the jummas of their respective villages were given out to each separately by myself, in the presence and hearing of all the assembled Zemindars and numerous bystanders; and, after a verbal explanation, the proposed jumma was given to each written on a slip of paper, and he was instructed to go and talk it over and give in his acceptance of the same a day or two hence, and in some instances a period of ten days and a fortnight was allowed, to give ample time for consideration, and more specially in the pergunnahs first given out a long term was granted; after that it was not required, and no single individual or body of proprietors was hurried or persuaded into accepting either a permanent or temporary settlement.

102. In the canal-irrigated villages the permanent jumma would not have been so generally accepted had there been an option given in all cases, and not merely in the cases of progressive assessments. But when a proprietor found that the jummas of several of his villages were fixed in perpetuity without any option being given, he argued that it was not to his advantage to refuse the offer in the remaining villages. Although the offer of a permanent settlement has been very generally accepted, yet the people do not look upon it as a very great boon: nor do they attach near so much importance to it as was generally expected.

103. I now give a statement showing the number of revenue-paying villages in each pergunnah, divided into those assessed in perpetuity and temporarily, with the maximum jummas of each of the three terms, and the amount of jumma that is permanent, in contrast to that which is terminable and liable to revision on the expiration of the current settlement; also the rates per acre of the maximum initial jumma. In the No. IV. Statement are shown the rates per acre of the jummas for each term in every village where there are more terms than one on the area, as it now stands; but this is not necessary here.

Name of Tehseel.	Name of Pergunnah.	KHALSAH VILLAGES.			MAXIMUM JUMMA.			JUMMA OF 3RD TERM DIVIDED INTO			RATE PER ACRE OF INITIAL JUMMA.		
		Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	1st Term.	2nd Term.	3rd Term.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Culturable.	Cultivated.	
	Agotah	88½	74½	14	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	Burra	141	104	37	88,798 15 8	89,255 6 8	90,100 9 8	78,086 14 8	12,018 11 0	1 6 1½	1 9 9	1 15 4½	
	Shikarpore	84	68	16	1,10,155 10 8	1,10,904 7 8	1,11,445 11 8	84,467 9 8	26,978 2 0	1 8 8	1 8 11½	1 14 5½	
	Syanah	82	74	8	57,884 13 6	59,922 9 6	61,075 5 6	51,902 1 0	9,178 4 6	0 15 0	1 2 5½	1 9 9½	
	Anoopabuhur...	106	97	9	1,01,508 13 1	1,03,960 1 0	1,06,645 5 0	96,692 6 0	9,948 15 0	1 0 3½	1 4 8½	1 11 6	
	Ahar	134	123	12	86,454 9 0	85,995 2 0	86,705 2 0	74,452 8 0	12,262 10 0	1 1 10½	1 4 5	1 9 6½	
	Debaie	149	143	6	85,635 1 0	86,177 13 0	93,137 5 0	82,524 12 0	10,612 9 0	0 14 6½	1 0 7	1 7 3½	
	Pahasoo	103	70	33	1,28,329 5 0	1,27,809 7 0	1,28,105 8 0	1,26,322 10 0	1,783 14 0	1 1 9	1 5 7½	1 9 11½	
	Khoorjah	162	152	10	86,044 2 0	86,948 8 0	87,145 6 0	64,517 3 0	22,638 3 0	1 0 11	1 2 0½	1 9 3½	
	Jewur	98	69	24	1,38,602 1 0	1,39,715 10 0	1,41,337 2 0	1,29,355 7 0	12,031 11 0	1 2 0	1 3 7½	1 11 4	
	Dunkour	103	88	15	84,334 14 4	86,504 4 0	88,108 13 0	64,611 0 0	23,497 13 0	0 15 1½	1 0 6½	1 7 9	
	Dadree	170	147	23	67,435 0 0	68,235 0 0	68,935 0 0	60,315 0 0	8,620 0 0	0 11 3½	0 15 4½	1 6 11	
	Secundrabad ...	143	143	...	1,26,557 0 0	1,27,367 0 0	1,31,362 0 0	1,15,197 0 0	16,165 0 0	0 14 6	1 0 10	1 7 3½	
	Total	1,568½	1,356½	207	97,994 0 0	1,00,275 0 0	1,02,110 0 0	1,02,110 0 0	...	0 15 6½	1 4 1½	1 9 8½	
					12,59,224 4 0	12,75,070 10 0	12,96,263 9 0	11,30,558 12 6	1,65,704 12 6	1 0 6	1 3 5	1 9 11	

Last jumma of late settlement of year immediately preceding revision, with cesses added				11,32,727 6 8	11,32,727 6 8	11,32,727 6 8
Increase	...	...	...	1,26,506 13 8	1,42,343 3 4	1,63,636 2 4
Deduct enhancement due solely to canal-irrigation	...	...	...	35,029 10 8	36,239 6 8	36,808 14 8
Increase entirely irrespective of canal-irrigation	91,477 3 5	1,06,113 13 1	1,26,727 4 1

Rate per acre of late settlement, and cesses				0 14 9	1 1 0	1 10 1½
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* For apparent error, see Pergunnah Report.

N. B.—The subsequent alterations since this Report was written, have caused considerable changes in the above Statement. The amended Statement is on the next page.

104. *The increase in the maximum jumma of the 3rd term over the initial jumma is only at the rate of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The initial jumma in the 368½ villages in which the jummas are progressive to permanency amounts to Rs. 2,59,844-6-6, and the maximum jumma is Rs. 3,02,871-7-0, and the rate is 16-9-3½ per cent. of the maximum over the initial jumma. That maximum jumma may be roughly put down at thirteen lacs of Rupees, as in the above statement after the 1st term are not included the jummas of those khadir mehals assessed summarily for a short term, owing to their extreme liability to continual alteration from alluvion and diluvion.

105. As before stated, too, the Life Māafees are extra, and not now included in these jummas, though many, and indeed most, will lapse within the next 14 years. The full jumma of the Ahmedgurih Mokurruree villages (as mentioned in the Report of Pergunnah Puhasoo) has been included, amounting to Rs. 4,275, whereas only Rs. 1,472-8 are paid to Government until Rao Beharee Nath's death. In like manner are also included the full jummas of the 21 villages, portions of whose jummas have been remitted for one or more lives as reward for loyalty and good service in the rebellion of 1857. The amount remitted is Rs. 6,483-9-0, of which particulars will be found in the Reports of Pergunnahs Ahar, Agowtah, and Burrun. The sum of Rs. 5,546-1-6, to be annually remitted for the damaged lands of the Kalee Nuddee, and fairly debitable to the Canal, is also included in the above statement, as the remission is only conditional, and the sum is consequently variable.

106. The total increase, inclusive of canal-irrigation, is shown to be Rs. 1,26,506-13-8 in the initial jumma over the lately current jumma of the year immediately preceding revision. Of this sum, however, Rs. 16,000 are due to lands which at the last settlement were excluded from assessment as revenue-free, and have since been confiscated for rebellion, or have lapsed since the commencement of the new settlement. The enhancement of revenue, due solely to the canal, is Rs. 35,029-10-3 in the 1st term. The actual increase, therefore, in the initial revised jumma over the jumma of the year immediately preceding revision, upon the land on which that jumma was assessed and paid, and omitting all enhancement from canal-irrigation (but allowing for land taken up for canal) and confiscated revenue-free lands, is [Rs. 1,26,506-13-8—(35,029-10-3 + 16,000)]—Rs. 75,477-3-5, or at the rate of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This increase is due to increased cultivation and well-irrigation, and partly to the gradual rise in prices, notwithstanding that the revised assessment is at about half assets, or only a little more than 51 per cent. inclusive of cesses, instead of at from 66 to 68 per cent. as the last settlement was.

107. The figured statements submitted with this Report require some special notice.

108. Statements Nos. II. and III. are of the prescribed form. There are 13 volumes of them, *vis.*, one for each pergunnah, containing every village in the pergunnah, with the statistical returns and remarks showing the grounds of assessment, and the jumma assessed on each separate village. Notice is drawn to the introductory notes in the fly leaves of each volume.

109. Statement No. IV., or General Statement in acres of every village, is of the prescribed form, except that several columns have been added to show the progressive jummas. The rates per acre of the progressive jumma on the present detailed area have been given.

110. Statement No. V., the Annual Jumma Statement of every village, from the commencement of 1267 Fuslee to the end of 1296 Fuslee. This needs no remarks.

111. Statement No. VI., the Municipal Fund Statement. This has been quite altered from the old statement of Chowkeedars. It contains columns showing the totals for each pergunnah of municipal cess paid by the Zemindars, separate from the

* Progressive jummas having been done away with the remarks in this paragraph are no longer applicable.

house-tax levied on the residents of the large villages and small towns, who are non-agriculturists and can afford to pay, and have always paid for their watch and ward, either to the village watchmen direct, or through the Zemindars. This latter sum is liable to change and revision; whereas the former is coterminous with, and a part and parcel of, the settlement.

112. As the provisions of Circular No. 3, of the Sudder Board of Revenue, dated the 15th March, 1865, were inapplicable and difficult of introduction into this district, therefore, with the sanction of Government, a fund has been formed of the municipal cess and the proceeds of the house-tax, out of which the village Chowkeedars or watchmen of the pergunnah will be paid. The limit of one rupee per house per annum, fixed in Act II. of 1865, prevents the possibility of any graduation of the house-tax to the means of the tax-payers, and entirely does away with the possibility of the tax being remunerative, or at present at least more than covering all expenses with the aid of the municipal cess. This municipal cess is the sum assessed on each separate village under the old system previous to the passing of Act II. of 1865, and not at 2-12 per cent. as laid down in the before-mentioned Circular. Moreover, as it bears the proportion of 4-13-7 per cent. to the jumma, it is evident that the percentage stated in the Act (*viz.*, Rs. 2-12-0) would have given much too small a result, and the difference could not have been made up by the house-tax as intended in the Board's Circular No. 3, dated 15th March, 1865, so long as the limit of one rupee per house per annum is retained. Wealthy merchants and tradespeople, who reside in these villages and small towns, can be only assessed at one rupee per annum; whereas if they happened to live in a town in which the former Municipal Act (XX. of 1856) is in force, they might be assessed at Rs. 36 per annum, or Rs. 3 per mensem.

113. Both the municipal cess and the house-tax will be paid into the Tehseel six months in advance by the Zemindar, as the Chowkeedars' pay has hitherto been paid, and will be made over half-yearly to the Superintendent of Police, for the monthly payment of the village watchmen. As the fund increases with the augmentation of the house-tax, the Superintendent will, with the concurrence of the Magistrate, raise the pay of the Chowkeedars, or increase the number of them.

114. Statement No. VII. is the detailed statement of tenures, of which the totals have been already given. The name of every mehal is written under the heading of its particular tenure.

115. Statement No. VIII. is the alienation of property statement for each separate pergunnah, with a supplement showing the details arranged according to the castes whose property has been alienated. Columns have also been added to show the changes by confiscation for rebellion in 1857, A.D. Special reference has been made to this statement in the Report of each pergunnah. In the whole district the number of villages which have come into the hands of the Mahajuns and Buneeahs is comparatively small, whilst the wealthy landed proprietors have considerably extended their respective properties. I do not consider that any blame can be attached to the working of the Civil Courts in this particular; on the contrary, the said statement refutes allegations of wide-spread misery and ruin, brought on the landholders by the procedure of the Civil Courts. The marginal summary shows that the private transfers

Transfers.		Entire villages.	Portions of villages.
By private arrangement	...	182	341
By decree of Civil Courts	...	53	220
Total	...	235	561

far exceeded those by decree of the Civil Courts, and that the transfers of entire villages during the currency of the late settlement, are in the proportion of only 14½ per cent. to the total

number of villages in the district; and these, as before mentioned, have chiefly

passed into the hands of powerful and wealthy landed proprietors resident in the district.

116. Statement No. IX. of profit and loss due to the Ganges Canal. The statement prescribed in Board's Circular T, of July 16th, 1861, could not be properly filled up without the necessity of so many explanatory notes, that I have altered the statement and given the required information in another form. The summary of that statement is that there are 344 villages in which there was canal-irrigation when the assessments were made, and the total jumma assessed upon those villages amounts to Rs. 2,94,898-4-3, out of which the amount due to canal-irrigation alone, as assessed village by village, is Rs. 35,029-10-3; this increase due to the canal being at the rate of rather less than 12 per cent. on the total jumma of those villages. Against the Rs. 36,804-3-9, however, has to be set the sum of Rs. 5,546-1-6, annually remitted for the 40 injured villages, which leaves a net gain in revenue, due exclusively to the canal, of Rs. 29,483-8-9. The total canal irrigated area, when the assessments were made, exceeded the 36,754 acres entered in the statement, that being the area at the time of survey; but much of the canal-irrigation is only in lieu of irrigation from masonry and temporary wells; but for this the difference between the jummas inclusive and irrespective of canal-irrigation would have been much more than Rs. 35,029-10-3. In calculating, then, the difference of the two methods of assessment, *viz.*, inclusive of canal-irrigation and irrespective of canal-irrigation, it must be borne in mind that rather less than one-fourth of the villages of the whole district bearing less than one-fourth of the jumma of the entire district are, or rather were, irrigated by the canal when they were assessed. All comparisons of increase due to canal-irrigation must be made, therefore, upon the portion of the district and its jumma which is directly affected by and mixed up with canal-irrigation, and not upon the whole district without any distinction.

117. The standing orders are that the assessments should be made inclusive of canal-irrigation, and that all the enhanced profits and improvements due to the canal should be taken into consideration in the assessment of the revenue demand; and this has been done. But I have also assessed a separate jumma in all canal villages quite irrespective of the irrigation and enhanced value of the property attributable solely to the canal; and I believe that on close and careful inspection, I shall be found to have made both assessments on ample data, and that both are as near correct as the peculiarities of the case admit. That I have endeavoured to be impartial, and to assess each and every separate village affected by the canal fairly and fully according to both methods, I can say in all honesty, and without fear of contradiction, if my work be closely and carefully examined. I am fully convinced in my own mind that the true basis of a permanent settlement must be sought for quite irrespective of the canal; and I am not afraid to say that, whilst holding these views, I have not endeavoured to forward them by any attempt or desire to show that the initial loss in the Government revenue is smaller than what it really is. If the canal is closed, and kept closed for a long time after fair warning of at least six months, I am content to stand or fall with the stability, correctness, and applicability of the assessments I have made, irrespective of canal-irrigation, in villages now irrigated by the canal.

118. If the system I advocate of assessment, quite irrespective of the canal, be adopted, there will be no necessity for any revision, for the work is done; wherever the assessments according to the two methods differ, they have been made separately, and it is merely a matter of office routine to substitute the one jumma for the other. I have no intention of entering into and discussing in this report the advantages of the one system over the other, as the question is now fairly before the Government, and both parties, the advocates of either side of the question, may confidently expect the determination of the issue upon its merits. I am well aware that I have been suspected and accused of forwarding my own views by attaching a much smaller value to canal irrigation and its concomitant advantages to the land than it fairly deserves; but this is mainly because the difference in the gross revenue was estimated by me at only Rs. 38,000 rather less, whilst the jumma was about 12½ lacs of Rupees,

whereas the jumma of that portion of the district only which is really affected in any degree by canal irrigation, viz., less than 3 lacs of Rupees, should at once have been kept in view by my opponents.

119. I am far from crying down and ignoring the advantages of canal-irrigation, and maintain that it is not fair to judge the value of canal-irrigation by the mere increase to the Government revenue, or to assert that the canal is a failure because the direct returns are less than might be anticipated. My remarks upon the Boolundshuhur Branch of the Ganges Canal in the Report of Pergunnah Dadree, express my full appreciation of the value of the canal. Since writing those remarks, I have seen "The Report on the Ganges Canal Works," by Sir Proby T. Cautley, and beg to draw special attention to the quotation from the Despatch of the Court of Directors, dated 1st September, 1841, viz. :—"We concur in opinion with the Government of Agra that a higher ground for advocating these works is found in the security which they afford against famine and its attendant horrors." In order to enable the canal to afford the fullest relief and palliation to famines, and to supply irrigation where most urgently required, it should be kept quite separate and distinct from the Revenue Settlements, from the *Permanent Land Tax*. That the separation of the canal from the assessment of the land-tax, and entire elimination from calculation of all immediate and appreciable enhancement of profits and improvement of the land due to the canal would not cause any alarming sacrifice in the revenue of this district, has been, I trust, clearly and satisfactorily established.

120. Statement No. X. is a detailed list of Jageer and revenue-free villages, showing, in addition to the usual entries of the denomination of "maāfee," the name of grantor and grantee and present occupant, the jumma assessed between the proprietor of the zeemindaree and the assignee of the Government revenue, with the names of both. Where the assignee and zemindar are identical, the said jumma is nominal for the calculation of cesses payable to Government.

121. Statement No. XI. is the comparative jumma statement showing the jummas of the late and new settlements for each pergunnah, sub-divided into summary for short periods, temporary, and terminable with settlement, and permanent and unalterable, again divided into immediately permanent and progressive, with the increase for each period over the jumma of the last year of the late settlement immediately preceding revision.

122. Statement No. XII. All small plots of lands held revenue-free for the lifetime of the incumbents have been assessed in anticipation of resumption, and this statement gives all necessary details.

123. In the present revision of settlement, the reduction of the number of Lumbardars to a fair standard has been kept in view, whilst the wishes and interests of the people have not been neglected. In all villages where there were conflicting interest and separate parties, each faction has always been given at least one representative, and reductions have been chiefly effected either by mutual agreement or lot. This refers more especially to the Putteedaree and Bhyachara villages, where the shareholders and proprietors are all equal, and the Lumbardar is merely their representative and *primus inter pares*. Great injustice was caused in parts of this district, and more especially in the three pergunnahs of Tehseel Secundrabad, by the system adopted at the last settlement of making the engagement on behalf of Government with only one or two Head-men or Lumbardars, and ignoring to a great extent the proprietary body. I have been very careful to guard against a furtherance of this injustice in the present settlement.

124. I cannot do better than give in full the remarks left on record on this subject by Mr. Charles Currie, in his Draft Report of Pergunnahs Burrun and Agowtah :—"Considerable difficulty has been experienced in carrying out the orders relating to Lumbardars. A lax system of collecting revenue had become prevalent

throughout the district. The Tehseeldar was not in the habit of looking to the Lumberdar alone for the payment of the Government kists, and therefore did not confine his summons to the Lumberdar, but issued his injunctions to the shareholders irrespective of the Lumberdar. All sums paid were acknowledged to have been paid by the Lumberdar, the name of the shareholder appearing as the bearer of the money. This was a compliance with the letter of the law, not with its spirit.

“The title of Lumberdar has hitherto been considered to convey with it a right to the direct management of the estate, either whole or in part. I have found great difficulty in combating this idea, and in persuading the people that the title of Lumberdar in a putteedaree estate is rather a burthen than a boon, and that the Lumberdar has no power of interfering with the management of the holdings in the occupancy of the several putteedars, beyond demanding the payment of that amount of Government jumma apportioned to the said holding.

“I have found it impossible to fix any particular sum as the maximum to be represented by a Lumberdar. Since the new rules allot a percentage on the Government demand to the Lumberdar, it is obviously advisable to make the allotment worth consideration. I originally intended, if practicable, not to appoint a separate Lumberdar for a sum less than Rs. 500; but I found that so many conflicting interests existed that it was impossible to adhere to this or any other fixed sum. I have, therefore, reduced the number of Lumberdars as far as I could do so consistently with the interests at stake.”

125. The result is that the total number of Lumberdars is now 2,716, against 3,502 at the expiration of the late Settlement. It must be understood that each landed proprietor has been counted as a Lumberdar in each separate village and mehal, so that, although there are now 2,716 Lumberdars, there are not that number of different individual Lumberdars, but the same person has been counted separately in every village of which he is a Lumberdar.

126. The 5 per cent. allowance has been almost universally introduced, the exceptions being in the case of some of the large landed proprietors, where the property was managed by the head of the family, and no fees were taken.

127. The recent Circular of the Board regarding the classification of Putwarees has been carried out, but the scale of their salaries has been kept above those named in the Circular. Board's Circular No. 14 of 1856, and Rule XLIII. of Seharunpore Settlement Instructions. No. 7, dated 28th April, 1864. In each Pergunnah Report the salary and number of Putwarees in each grade has been given. A complete list has been prepared, and promotion from one grade to another will ordinarily go by seniority, every newly-appointed Putwaree commencing from the bottom of the list. The Collector may, however, for special reasons depart from this rule. In the whole district there are 494 Putwarees and 24 Gomashas. The Putwarees are distributed over the three grades as follows,—1st grade 138, 2nd grade 190, 3rd grade 166.

128. No assistance whatever has been gained from the settlement papers of the last Settlement; indeed, there were none forthcoming, owing in a measure to the destruction of records in the rebellion of 1857, A.D. The khewuts or statements of the shares and proprietary sub-divisions of the various villages contained no particulars whatever, and were so incorrect as to be perfectly useless. Numbers of names were often to be found entered without any distinction or definition of the respective shareholders; names were entered in the column of remarks as those of shareholders out of possession; and even this state of affairs was rendered still more intricate by the mutation of names having been carried on upon the same principle in the case of mortgage or sale. In the present Settlement the greatest attention has been paid to the preparation of the “khewut.” All names of shareholders out of possession have been removed, and the

share of every shareholder in possession has been clearly defined and recorded, either in fractions of an integer or in amount of land, according to the tenure of the village. I again quote from Mr. Charles Currie's Draft Report of Burrin and Agowtah :—

"The generality of claims has been preferred by persons hitherto recorded in the 'khewuts as 'proprietors out of possession.' Their names were not entered in the 'column of proprietors, but in the column of remarks. Now, whatever may have been the original proprietary right vesting in these claimants or their ancestors, is clearly a question beyond the comprehension of the Settlement Officer to decide. I am inclined to believe that, in a very great number of cases the claimants have abstract right on their side; that is to say, that their ancestors have been deprived of their hereditary rights, such having been appropriated by the more influential members of the community. Whether this be the case or not, there can be no doubt that these rights, whatever they may have been, have long been in abeyance, and that the present claimants are no more than cultivators. For the decision of these claims, therefore, I have prescribed certain rules dependent on the form of tenure obtaining in the estate, in which the claim is preferred. In zemindaree estates, where there may or may not be a severalty of interest, and the claimant has never, or at any rate not for a long term of years, been admitted to a share in the profits of the estate, the claim to proprietary right has been summarily dismissed, and an investigation has been made into the privileges vesting in him as a cultivator. These privileges, whatever they may be, have been duly recorded. In putteedaree estates, in which severalty of occupancy as well as severalty of interest obtain, and the claimants have not been found in possession of a severalty of occupancy, but cultivating the lands of one or more of the recorded proprietors, paying a fixed rent, the same course has been pursued. In Bhyacharah estates, however, where each individual has a severalty of occupancy which makes and defines his interest, if the claimant has been found in possession of certain lands at the same rates, and on the same terms as the proprietary body, I have considered it but equitable to put him on an equal footing with his coparceners. In such cases I have not entered into an enquiry as to the amount of land to which the claimant might by ancestral right be entitled, but have contented myself with recording his present holding as the amount of his interest. In point of fact, I have declared a holding hitherto allowed to be heritable, to be both heritable and transferable." I myself entirely concur in, and have carried out, the procedure above detailed.

129. The total number of cases which have been instituted and decided since the commencement of the Settlement amount to 18,192, of which a detail is given in

Definition of Rights and Interests, including Partition.	Decision of Rent.	Miscellaneous.
8,622	1,676	7,894

the margin, exclusive of the boundary cases (284) before-mentioned. It will be readily seen, then, that the work has been very heavy, every single case being a new one to be thoroughly gone into and decided on its merits.

The appeals amount to only 2 per cent. of the total number of decided cases. Decision by arbitration was seldom resorted to, as it is not in favour amongst the people, and, as a rule, the decisions of the arbitrators were far from satisfactory. Most of the rent cases were for whole villages, muhals or puttees, and not for single cultivators. Both before and after the passing of Act XIV. of 1863, money-rents have been generally introduced, and are coming daily into favour with proprietors and cultivators.

130. The rent-rolls and village administration papers have been drawn up with great care, and attested most thoroughly before the Settlement Officer or Deputy Collector by all the parties concerned, and agreed to and signed by them. The rent, whether in money or otherwise, now includes all those items which were formerly taken as extras under various pretexts and names, and the rent in money, or the proportion of the crop to be paid, is the one item demandable from the cultivator by the zemindar. Copies of the entire Vernacular Misl, or any part of it, have been furnished on application under the

seal and signature of the Settlement Officer to all parties concerned, and a similarly attested abstract of the rent-roll has been given to every cultivator who has applied for it,—the expense being merely that of copying.

131. Some very important cases have come up and been decided in the course of this Settlement, all of which have been specially reported upon from time to time, and hence only a cursory allusion to them is necessary: *1st*, investigations into both the proprietary rights as well as the grantee's titles in all revenue-free villages have been made under Regulation VII. of 1822, and the Settlement concluded between the zemindars and assignees of Government revenue as elsewhere mentioned; *2nd*, investigations into the proprietary rights of all the 22 villages of Tuppah Rubboopoorah mentioned in the Dunkour Report; *3rd*, investigations into the small rent-free holdings of Tuppah Rubboopoorah, under Regulation II. of 1819; *4th*, definition of the shares of all persons whose property was confiscated for rebellion; *5th*, decisions of all compensation cases for lands taken up for the canal and other public purposes, with the exception of the railway, which cases were *not* taken up in the Settlement Department.

132. The total expenditure up to March 30th, 1865, amounts to Rs. 2,08,438, and the sum already actually paid into the Government Treasury since the commencement of the new Settlement, by way of increase over and above the lately current Revenue Settlement, is Rs. 4,32,594, so that the revision has far more than paid its own expenses during the currency of the revision; and not that only, but the permanent settlement has been introduced at only a slight increased expense, for which a separate estimate, amounting to Rs. 10,332, has been submitted.

133. The entire revision of the Settlement from the commencement of the measurements up to the very end of the chapter, will have been carried out at an expense of Rs. 2,18,770, or less than 18 per cent. on the revised initial jumma of the entire district.

134. The officers who have been employed in conducting this Settlement since its commencement in 1858, A.D., are Mr. Charles Currie, the late Mr. George Hamilton Freeling, the late Mr. William Henry Lowe, and myself. The three first-named officers were also the Collectors and Magistrates of the district, and never were able to devote their whole time and energies to the Settlement work. Mr. Deputy Collector Ross and Deputy Collector Nanuck Chund, both left this district before I came here as Assistant in the Settlement Department, in April, 1860, just five years ago.

135. Moonshree Mungul Sein has been the Deputy Collector in the Settlement Department ever since I have been here, as he joined in February, 1860. During the first two years we were both of us employed upon ordinary District work in addition to our regular Settlement duties. Mungul Sein especially has had much work to do besides the Settlement work, amongst which may be specially mentioned the distribution and partition amongst the Bhuttowna Jâts of the lands given them in reward as a proprietary body, for which Mungul Sein received the thanks of Government; and latterly all the heavy detail work of issuing instructions and preparing the statements for the census, which took place in January last. In the Settlement itself he has had the investigation of most of the heavy cases, or at all events his full share of them, although he always sent up the most important cases for approval and sanction of the senior officers conducting the settlement before issue of orders. He has throughout worked most laboriously, and earned the praise and full confidence of his immediate superiors; and his untiring industry, as well as his intelligence, sound judgment, and integrity, most fully entitle him to promotion. He has worked so well, and co-operated with me so entirely to my satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in saying that he is deserving of speedy recognition of his valuable services.

136. Baboo Balmokund was appointed an Extra Deputy Collector in this Department in September last, specially for the extra work consequent upon the orders for alteration and revision for the introduction of the Permanent Settlement. He has

also worked hard, and become familiar with all the details of the Settlement work ; and, as he is a good English scholar, he has been able to give me valuable assistance in those very particulars where Mungul Sein, who is a Persian and not an English scholar, could not be of so much use to me. Balmokund's beginning promises very well, as he has, indeed, exceeded my expectations of him, and has shown that he is well fitted for the appointment of a Deputy Collector, and I trust, therefore, that he may receive the first vacancy, and not have to return to his substantive appointment of Head Clerk of the Collector's office when relieved of his present duties some four or five months hence.

137. I cannot conclude this report without mentioning how deeply I feel the responsibility that has devolved upon me of reviewing the work of my predecessors, who were all of them my seniors in age and ^{their} service, and my superiors in ability and experience, and of having to report upon ~~this~~ work, in consequence of the untimely and much-lamented death of two of them whilst conducting this Settlement.

138. In consequence of the introduction of the Permanent Settlement, and the carrying out of several recent orders of the Board, the Pergunnah Reports which had been written by the late Mr. Lowe and myself, and also the Draft Report commenced by Mr. Charles Currie, could not possibly be maintained, and it was absolutely necessary to write them afresh.

I trust that I ^{shall} ~~should~~ be judged leniently, and that all shortcomings will be overlooked, and that this report, in spite of its many deficiencies, will, nevertheless, prove in a measure satisfactory, and that the Settlement of the Bolundshuhur District, as revised by myself, will meet with the approval of the Sudder Board of Revenue and the Local Government, and the sanction of the Supreme Government.

BOLUNDSHUHUR SETT. DEPT., }
The 13th April, 1865.

R. G. CURRIE,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX No. I.—Vide PARAGRAPH 42.

Khurreef or Autumnal Harvest.	Rubbee or Spring Harvest.
Mukka, Indian Corn.	Wheat.
Jear, Millet.	Barley.
Bajra, ditto.	Oats.
Oord, Pulse.	Gram.
Moong, ditto.	Peas.
Moth, ditto.	Musoor, Pulse.
Kungnee (Panicum Italicum).	Chaina (Millet).
Sanwuk.	Urhur.
Mundwuh.	Bakla.
Lobhiya.	Lahee.
Til (Sesamum, edible, and also oil extracted from seed).	Souf (Anise seed).
Goar.	Coriander.
Kondo (Paspalum Frumentaceum).	Cumin.
Choulase (Amaranthus Polygamus).	Ujwain (Legusticum Ajowan).
Sweet Potatoes.	Poppy.
Sugar-cane.	Melons of various kinds.
Red Pepper.	Cucumbers of all sorts.
Vegetables of various kinds.	Onions.
Singhara Nuts.	Common Mustard.
Flax.	Vegetables of sorts.
Cotton.	Turra.
Indigo, for dye.	Species of Mustard, Oil seeds.
Churree, Fodder.	Linseed.
	Safflower.
	Tobacco leaf.
	Garlick.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Vile Paragraph 46.)

Statement showing the Average Prices of the Staple Agricultural Products, General Necessaries of Life, and Wages of Artisans and Labourers in Boolundshuhur District.

STAPLE OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.				GENERAL NECESSARIES OF LIFE.			WAGES OF ARTISANS AND LABOURERS.	
Article.	Amount.	Price.	Article.	Amount.	Price.	Article.	Artisan.	
<i>Khurreef or Autumnal Harvest.</i>								
Jowar (millet) ...	1 5 8	1 0 0	Pools (thatching grass) ...	280 Bundles.	1 0 0	Goldsmith's wages for making gold ornaments ...	...	From 3 Aa. to 1 Re.
Bajra (ditto) ...	1 4 4	1 0 0	Fuel (wood) ...	4 10 0	1 0 0	Ditto ditto silver	...	From 1 A. to 4 Annas.
Makka (Indian corn) ...	1 8 0	1 0 0	Lime ...	100 0 0	1 0 0	Bricklayer ...	...	0 3 6
Moong (pulse) ...	0 20 4	1 0 0	Salt, of Sooltanpore ...	0 8 8	1 0 0	Carpenter ...	...	0 3 6
Gord (ditto) ...	0 18 0	1 0 0	Ditto Sambhur ...	0 5 8	1 0 0	Labourer (coolie)	...	0 2 0
Urhus (cylindrus cajan) ...	0 21 8	1 0 0	Clarified Butter (ghoe) ...	0 2 0	1 0 0			
Red pepper ...	0 5 2	1 0 0	Molasses (goor) ...	0 10 8	1 0 0			
Sesamum oil (oil) ...	0 4 8	1 0 0	Sugar, coarse (khaund) ...	0 3 12	1 0 0			
Indigo (raw) ...	1 0 0	98	Sakpetre ...	0 24 0	1 0 0			
Ditto (manufactured) ...	1 0 0	115 0 0	String made of flax ...	0 6 4	1 0 0			
Cotton ...	0 3 8	1 0 0	Ditto made of moonj ...	0 17 8	1 0 0			
			Ditto of bharbay ...	0 24 0	1 0 0			
<i>Rubbee or Spring Harvest.</i>			Gold ...	1 Tola.	16 0 0			
Wheat ...	0 37 8	1 0 0	Silver ...	Ditto.	1 1 4			
Barley ...	1 12 0	1 0 0	Copper ...	1 Seer.	1 0 0			
Gram ...	1 5 0	1 0 0	Iron, common articles of ...	0 2 4	1 0 0			
Tobacco leaf ...	0 10 12	1 0 0	Brass ...	0 1 0	0 14 0			
Musscoor (pulse) ...	0 17 12	1 0 0	Lead ...	0 5 0	1 0 0			
Onions ...	2 10 0	1 0 0	Tobacco, manufactured for chewing ...	0 5 0	1 0 0			
Garlick ...	0 16 0	1 0 0	Large burnt bricks, 11 x 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 ...	Per lac.	500 0 0			
Oil extracted from doos and tura ...	0 5 4	1 0 0	Small country ditto ...	Per lac.	60 0 0			
Safflower ...	0 1 0	15 0 0	Country cloth (dhotur) ...	1 yard.	0 1 6			
Bhoosa ...	2 27 8	1 0 0	Ditto (garha) ...	1 yard.	0 4 0			
			Hides, 1st sort ...	A piece.	4 0 0			
			Ditto, 2nd sort ...	A piece.	3 0 0			
			Saul timber ...	1 cubic foot.	2 4 0			
			Keekur do. ...	1 do. do.	0 4 2			
			Jaman do. ...	1 do. do.	0 13 0			

N. B.—The averages of the 1st three kinds of grain of the Khurreef and of the Rubbee have been struck from the prices current during the past 14 years, omitting the famine year; the average for cotton for the last five years; and the averages of the other articles of agricultural products and necessities of life, and of the wages, have been struck from the prices current during 1211 Fudees, or 1864 A. D., in the four Tehsils of this District.

UNDER the provisions of the Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 11, dated 24th March, 1865, received under cover of Board's Circular Order No. 10, dated 28th July, 1865, the Settlements of 368 mehals in all the 13 pergunnahs in which progressive assessments were fixed by Mr. Currie have been revised by me, and permanent or terminable settlements have been effected in all cases. The following table shews the result of the revision of assessments :—

Comparative Statement shewing the result of the revision of the progressive assessments in the District of, Boondalshur.

Pergunnah.	No. of Mehals.	Progressive assessments fixed by Mr. Currie.			Permanent and temporary assessments fixed by Mr. Webster.			Remarks.
		First term, or for the first 7 years.	Second term, or for the second 7 years.	Third term, or permanent jumma.	Permanent assessment.	Terminable assessment.	Total.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Agotub	8	11,135 6 0	11,591 13 0	12,437 0 0	4,965 0 0	6,585 3 0	11,550 3 0	
Burrun	11	7,699 9 0	8,443 6 0	8,989 10 0	6,315 0 0	2,189 15 0	8,404 15 0	
Syannah	39	40,523 12 0	42,975 0 0	45,660 0 0	9,305 0 0	32,118 13 0	41,323 13 0	
Shikarpore	37	21,374 8 0	23,412 4 0	24,565 0 0	6,010 0 0	16,367 5 0	22,377 5 0	
Aneopshubur	15	7,191 13 0	8,020 0 0	8,730 0 0	6,645 0 0	1,442 12 0	8,087 12 0	
Ahar	63	36,516 9 0	39,567 8 0	44,337 0 0	19,183 0 0	19,363 3 0	38,546 3 0	
Debale	21	10,514 6 0	12,018 15 0	12,315 0 0	8,945 0 0	2,624 14 0	11,569 14 0	
Khoorjah	25	21,789 15 0	22,903 8 0	24,375 0 0	14,375 0 0	8,463 0 0	22,838 6 0	
Fahasce	10	5,673 12 0	6,478 2 0	6,675 0 0	4,560 0 0	1,673 6 0	6,233 6 0	
Jewur	20	13,493 9 0	14,506 1 0	15,865 0 0	7,015 0 0	7,181 14 0	14,196 14 0	
Dadree	47	36,505 0 0	38,315 0 0	42,310 0 0	19,786 0 0	18,585 0 0	38,371 0 0	
Dunkour	20	13,990 0 0	14,850 0 0	15,550 9 0	5,905 0 0	3,390 0 0	14,295 0 0	
Secunderabad	52	25,569 0 0	28,150 0 0	29,935 0 0	25,925 0 0	2,475 0 0	28,400 0 0	
Total	368	2,51,977 3 0	2,71,336 9 0	2,92,168 10 0	1,38,739 0 0	1,27,490 11 0	2,66,219 11 0	

BOONDALSHUR SETTLEMENT
OFFICE :
The 30th April, 1866.

H. B. WEBSTER,
Collector.

PERGUNNAH REPORTS
OF THE
SETTLEMENT OF THE BOOLUNDSHUHUR DISTRICT,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

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"	...	2. Burrun	...	42—48
"	...	3. Shikarpore	...	49—54
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2. Anoopshuhur	...	5. Anoopshuhur	...	60—65
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BOOLUNDSEHUR :
April 13th, 1865.

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ROBERT. G. CURRIE,

Settlement Officer.

TEHSEEL BURRUN.

PERGUNNAH AGOTUH.

PREVIOUS to the reign of Akbur I., there was no separate Pergunnah Agotuh, but this part of the country was known by the name of the Butteesa (thirty-two villages) of the Chouhans. Akbur I. formed the pergunnah, and called it after the name of the village of Sentuh.

In the time of the Mahrattas, in consequence of the insubordination of the Chouhans, a Governor (Amil) was sent to keep them in order. He took up his residence in the village of Agotuh, and the name of the pergunnah was accordingly changed from Sentuh to Agotuh.

At the commencement of the British Rule in 1803-4 A.D., the thirty-two villages of Chouhans, together with four others, of which Malagurh was one, were leased to Buhadoor Khan, a servant in the Mahrattas' employ, for a yearly fixed payment of Rs. 5,000, and formed a portion of the Meerut District, then called the southern division of Seharunpore.

In 1824 A. D., on the formation of the Boolundshuhur District, the aforesaid lease to Buhadoor Khan was cancelled on Buhadoor Khan's death, and this pergunnah, which then consisted of 36 villages, was incorporated in this district.

In 1844 A. D., on the revision of pergunnahs, three villages were withdrawn from, and fifty-seven villages were added to and included in this pergunnah from the surrounding pergunnahs of this and the Meerut District; and a new and compact pergunnah was formed, consisting of ninety villages. There are now ninety-one villages, as a separate village called Meerpore has been lately formed of the lapsed late revenue-free lands of Mussumat Uzmootool-nissa. These lands, although contiguous and having a separate inhabited village site of their own, were hitherto included in five different villages.

Agotuh, which gives the name to this pergunnah, is not now, nor has it ever been, anything more than a mere village—Lat. $28^{\circ}31'$, Long. $77^{\circ}57'$.

General Remarks.—Pergunnah Agotuh is bounded on three sides by Pergunnahs Secundrabad, Burrun, and Syanuh of this district, and on the north by Pergunnahs Dasnah and Haupper of the Meerut District.

The Kalee Nuddee flows through the very centre of the pergunnah, dividing it into two almost equal parts.

A large canal water-course (rajbuha) traverses the length of the western side of the pergunnah, and the irrigation therefrom is restricted to those villages immediately adjoining it, and situated to the west of the Grand Trunk Road. The rest of the pergunnah to the east of the Grand Trunk Road had no real canal irrigation at the time of the survey or assessment by Mr. Charles Currie. In the villages adjoining the Kalee Nuddee, however, irrigation is carried on from the nuddee, which is used as a canal escape, and kept supplied with water from the canal, and the lands irrigated therefrom are charged with an irrigation rate by the Canal Authorities. The result of the use of the Kalee Nuddee as a canal escape is the deterioration of the lands near and below the points where the escapes fall into the nuddee. Hitherto the damage is but partial in this pergunnah, for two reasons; first, because in a great portion of its course through this pergunnah, the Kalee Nuddee flows between high banks and the stream is deep below the level of the land on either side, and in many places the sides are composed of tracts of gravelly, uneven, barren land, broken up here and there into ravines. The second reason is because the canal escapes are at the lower or southern end of the pergunnah, and therefore the lands of the villages some six and eight miles higher up the stream cannot be materially affected by saturation to so great a distance. The

saturation moreover in the upper or northern part of the pergunnah is chiefly confined to the inability of the nuddee to drain off the natural moisture of the country, and is not increased there as it is further down by the additional unnatural supply of canal water from the escapes. In the half of the pergunnah east of the Kalee Nuddee there is no canal irrigation whatever, nor does there seem to be any probability of canal irrigation ever reaching this portion of the pergunnah.

In consequence partly of the above-mentioned means of irrigation, but principally from the fact of temporary (kutoha) wells being constructable throughout the entire pergunnah, there is a smaller number than usual of masonry wells. The irrigated area from all sources exceeds 69 per cent. of the entire cultivated area and is far above the average, and is owing chiefly to the abundance of temporary wells, of which there were more than two thousand, besides three hundred and twelve masonry wells for irrigation, at the time of the survey.

The apparent immense increase in irrigation is much of it nominal, and is attributable to the reasons mentioned in the adjoining pergunnah of Syanuh, viz., that, at the time of the last settlement, many of the temporary wells were concealed and the irrigated area purposely reduced in order to obtain a light assessment, which object too was undoubtedly gained.

The area irrigated from the canal and the nuddee at the time of the survey and assessment by Mr. Charles Currie was only 3,162 acres. Since then, however, the canal irrigation has been very much extended, as it has in a great measure, and in some instances almost entirely, superseded well irrigation in the western portion of the pergunnah. Several villages which were *then* thoroughly irrigated from wells are *now* irrigated exclusively from the canal. Two new water-courses have also been constructed within the last five years—one, a “rajbuha” between the Grand Trunk Road and the Kalee Nuddee, and the other a large “gool” which is taken out of the rajbuha at Sonpore and runs along near the Grand Trunk Road on the west, and falls into the same “rajbuha” in Bural.

The soil of the entire pergunnah is almost universally of a good, firm description, called “seotuh,” and good of its kind. The inferior denominations, “bhoor” and “peelotuh,” are scarce, being in the proportion of only 5 per cent. to the total cultivated area, and to be found only to any extent in Kureemnugger, Bunboee, Sudharunpore and Ukbulpore, with a sprinkling in several of the adjacent villages at the northern end of the pergunnah.

Besides the soil being good and irrigation abundant, there is a great preponderance of the more thrifty and industrious classes of cultivators, viz., Jats, Aheers, and Chauhans, to take advantage of the natural fertility of the pergunnah.

In addition to the ordinary cereals, cotton, indigo, and sugar-cane are extensively cultivated. This is the only pergunnah in this district in which sugar-cane is at present grown to any extent. The average area under sugarcane is 3,000 acres, under indigo 3,200 acres, and under cotton 3,500 acres. The average area under cotton up to the time of the assessment has been given as most trustworthy. Owing to the great demand for cotton, and the fabulous price which it has commanded for the last two years, it has been temporarily very extensively cultivated, and the area under cotton this last year and the year before, viz., 1271 and 1272 Fuslee, averaged 7,000 acres in each year.

The culturable waste in this pergunnah is not very considerable, being less than 22 per cent. on the cultivated area. There is no real culturable waste to speak of, that is to say, no continuous tract of it, in the western half of the pergunnah. On the eastern side, however, there is a largish tract of uncultivated land in the areas of the villages Shureefpore, Bhamrolee, Bubboopore, Neemchanuh, Agotuh, Pubsurruh;

Khunodah, Rajgurhee, and Bhudooriyah. In places this is good culturable land, with or without dhak jungle, and interspersed with low marsh lands called "duhrs," in which the long thatching grass "poolah" grows; whilst in places it is of very inferior quality and unfit for cultivation, and some of it absolutely barren.

The Grand Trunk Road to Meerut traverses the pergunnah from north to south, running almost parallel with the Kalee Nuddee, and besides this there is no road of any importance, and the eastern side of the pergunnah is singularly deficient in even common cart tracks. A new direct road joining Goloutee and Secundrabad to act as a feeder to the railroad is now in course of construction.

Sentuh, which formerly gave its name to the pergunnah, is now merely a large village, but it contains a good-sized bazar. In the reign of Akbur I. a rent-free grant of 1,400 beegahs was made to one Jehangeer Ali, a Syud, out of the area of this village; and of this, 750 beegahs are still held rent-free by his descendant, Fyaz Ali, for the term of his natural life. The jumma of these lands has been assessed at Rs. 725 in anticipation of resumption on the death of Fyaz Ali, when the settlement will be made with the present incumbents, fellow-sharers with Fyaz Ali, who are very numerous, and with his heirs. The Chouhans were the original proprietors of the soil, but their proprietary rights have now entirely passed into the hands of these and other resident and absentee Syuds.

Guloutee is a very old country town, situated on the Grand Trunk Road. A detail of the population according to the late census is given in the margin. A market is held

Designation.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agriculturists ...	390	116	140	56	702
Non agriculturists,	1,286	1,387	785	981	4,439
Total ...	1,676	1,503	925	1,037	5,141

here every Saturday, and there is a Government Encamping-ground, the first march out of Boolundshuhur. Akbur I. located a number of Syuds in Guloutee, and gave them a quantity of rent-free grants,

many of which their descendants held up to the year 1858 A. D., when the rent-free grants of Guloutee were all confiscated on account of the disaffection of the rent-free holders during the rebellion of 1857 A. D. These same lands were bestowed in reward upon the Jats of the village of Butonuh for loyalty and general assistance rendered by them during the disturbance.

Wulleedad Khan, of Malagur, had purchased and otherwise got possession of ten biswas of Guloutee previous to 1857 A. D., which was also confiscated to Government, together with the whole of his property, in consequence of his open rebellion.

The Mewatees were the original landed proprietors and founders of Guloutee, and are still in possession of the remaining ten biswas, or one-half of the proprietary rights.

Malagurh was formerly known by the name of Rhuthoruh, and belonged to Gorwuh Rajpoots. Hukdad Khan, a Puthan, the Amil of Pergunnah Burrun, purchased their proprietary rights from the Gorwuhs, and built a mud fort here, and a large market near it, and altered the name to Malagurh. Buhadoor Khan, his son, as before stated, received from the British, on their accession, a lease of this and thirty-five other villages. At the time of the establishment of this district in 1824 A. D., and on the death of Bahadoor Khan, this lease was annulled, and an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, in lieu thereof, was given to his son Wulleedad Khan, then a minor, who continued to draw this allowance up to the time of the rebellion in 1857 A. D. Malagurh is 38 miles south-east of Delhi—Lat. 28° 28,' Long. 77° 53.' Wulleedad Khan's niece (i. e. his sister's daughter) was married to Mirza Juwan Bukht, one of the sons of Bahadoor Shah, the King of Delhi, in 1852; and hence in the rebellion of 1857 A. D., Wulleedad Khan was appointed Amil of this district by the rebel King of Delhi. On

the re-occupation of the district, after the fall of Delhi in September, 1857 A. D., Wulleedad Khan fled, and all his property was confiscated to Government. The Fort of Malagurh was razed to the ground, and, in blowing up this fort, Lieutenant Duncan Charles Home of the Bengal Engineers (who had he lived would have worn, as he had won for his gallantry at Delhi the first Victoria Cross) met with his death, being blown up with a portion of the ruins of the fort.

The proprietary title of Malagurh has been conferred on Mahomed Muhmood Ali Khan, Raiees of Chitaree, for his loyalty during the rebellion. A market is held here every Sunday, but it is no longer a place of any importance.

The entire village of Zeinpore is held revenue free in perpetuity by Bunsee Rai and others of Bhat caste, and they are the landed proprietors of the village, as well as the revenue grantees. All the khadir lands of this village have been entirely ruined and rendered incapable of producing any crops, owing to the Canal escape which falls into the Kalee Nuddee here. The nominal jumma upon which the cesses are calculated is Rs. 450.

Mitthepore, *alias* Mukhdoomnugger, was also entirely revenue free, but one-half of it was confiscated for the rebellion of Chiragh Ali, in 1857 A. D. The remaining half of the village is held revenue free in perpetuity by Syuds, who are also the owners of the proprietary rights, and the nominal jumma upon which the cesses are calculated is Rs. 325.

The village of Ultah Usawur, which was confiscated for the rebellion of the resident Goojurs, has been conferred upon Ruttun Singh and Gopal Singh, who are in the service of the Rajah of Bhurtpore. They have been invested with the proprietary rights, and the Government jumma, assessed at Rs. 1,355, has been remitted to them for two generations.

Two separate mehals have been formed, and each will become liable to payment for its jumma to Government on the death of the present incumbent and his son.

The Bhonbhars or Tuggas were the original dominant race and proprietors of the soil in this pergunnah, but were expelled by the Chouhans and Goojurs. The Chouhans got possession of 32 villages, which are known as the "Chouhanon ka butteesah" to this day; and the Goojurs acquired 12 villages, which are still known as the "Goojuron ka barnh Hindoasuh." The Chouhans have lost most of their villages by mortgage, private sale and the like; the Goojurs, on the other hand, chiefly by confiscation for rebellion; and where they have lost their proprietary rights they are now mere cultivators.

The Chouhans are now proprietors of only two entire villages, and have shares in thirteen others, whilst the Goojurs have only two entire villages remaining in their possession.

The Jats are looking up since the rebellion, and are now the proprietors of twenty-six villages, and the Skinner Estate numbers but four villages in this pergunnah. The rest of the villages are distributed by twos and threes amongst Syuds, Sheikhs, Beelooches, Bunneahs, Kaiyuths, Aheers, Rajpoots, Brahmins, and Burgoojurs. The one remarkable feature is the small number of villages held by Bunneahs and Kaiyuths, *viz.*, only six entire villages and a portion of a seventh.

The assessment of this pergunnah was very light, and hence the collections have always been made with the greatest ease and promptitude, and no balance accrued in any village for any single year during the term of the late settlement.

The lightness of the assessment is fully borne out by the fact of there not having been one single instance of a sale for arrears of revenue, nor yet even of a farm.

The alienation of propriety statement moreover shows that, with the exception of confiscations for rebellion, only three entire villages and portions of fifteen other villages have changed hands, either by private transactions or by sale by decree of the Civil Courts, during the currency of the late settlement.

Tenures.—Previous to this revision of settlement there were 100 mehals and 90 villages; and now owing to several partitions there are 111 mehals, and, as stated before a few pages back, there are 91 villages, or mouzabs.

The Zemindaree tenure preponderates greatly, there being no less than 71 Zemindaree mehals, and only one mehal of the perfect Putteedaree tenure, and nineteen of imperfect Putteedaree. There are only nine Bhyacharah mehals, in which there are no thokes or puttees, and twenty Bhyacharah mehals in all.

By the annexed statement will be seen the distribution of the entire cultivated

<i>Statement showing the distribution of the total cultivated area, inclusive of maafee.</i>				
Description of cultivator.	Separate holdings.	Cultivated area in acres.	Average area per holding.	
Proprietary ...	1,582	11,861	7.75	
Hereditary ...	871	6,184	7.09	
Non-hereditary ...	3,832	28,378	7.40	
Total ...	6,285	46,443	7.44	

area of the pergunnah (inclusive of maafee lands) amongst the three classes of cultivators, viz., proprietary, hereditary, having rights of occupancy, and non-hereditary, or mere tenants-at-will. Owing to the confiscation of several Bhyacharah and Putteedaree villages, the number of proprietary cultivators has been much reduced from

what it was before the rebellion in 1857, and as all the rights and interests of those individuals were confiscated they swell the number of the mere tenants-at-will.

Term of the Settlement.—The total number of villages is 91, of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ are revenue free, and $88\frac{1}{2}$ pay revenue to Government. Out of these $88\frac{1}{2}$ the Government demand has been fixed in perpetuity and a permanent settlement conferred upon $69\frac{1}{2}$ villages, and the assessment of the remaining 19 is terminable with the period of the settlement on the 30th of June, 1889 A. D. (corresponding with 1296 Fuslee), viz., thirty years from the expiration of the late settlement.

Assessment.—Mr. Charles Currie, the Officiating Collector and Settlement Officer who commenced the Settlement operations in this district, assessed this pergunnah in 1859 A. D. He personally inspected every village, and made all his own notes and calculations of the rent-rates and assets. His calculations were all made upon the pukka or standard beegah and not on the acre, and he made use of several different sets of rent-rates according to the capabilities of the soil, and amount as well as quality of irrigated and unirrigated lands, and mentioned the rates made use of in the general remarks appended to the No. III. Statement of each village.

The entries, however, in the No. III. Statement have all been made according to the average pergunnah rent-rates per acre, viz.:—

Denomination of soil.	Rate per beegah.	Rate per acre.
Baruh ...	Rs. 6 0 0	Rs. 9 9 7
Outlying irrigated...	„ 2 9 3	„ 4 2 0
Ditto unirrigated	„ 1 4 0	„ 2 0 0

The revenue rates are half of the above. In the No. III. Statements will be found two test jummas for check and comparison, calculated respectively on the cultivated and “malgoozaree” areas of the village at the rate per acre on the cultivated and “malgoozaree” areas of the whole pergunnah.

By the annexed form will be seen at a glance the total areas of the last and present

Settlement.	Area in acres.		Assessable.	
	Total.	Barren or otherwise excluded from assessment.	Culturable.	Cultivated.
Last ...	63,340	9,774	14,033	39,533
New ...	64,246	8,997	9,936	45,313
Decrease ...	...	777	4,097	...
Increase ...	906	...	...	5,780

settlement, with their details, and the decrease and increase. The increase on the total area is at the rate of only a little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which is very trifling.

This marginal statement shows the cultivated area divided into irrigated and

Settlement.	Total cultivated area in acres.	Detail of cultivated area.		Number of wells.				
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Masonry.	Laos.	Temporary.	Laos.	Average Irrigation per lao.
Last ...	39,533	11,938	27,595	...	...	...	...	...
New ...	45,313	31,607	13,706	312	571	2,018	2,406	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Decrease ...	...	...	13,889	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	5,780	19,669	...	...	...	...	...	...

unirrigated, and the decrease and increase between the last and present settlement; also the number of masonry and temporary (kutchra) wells and the "laos" or leathern buckets for raising the water. The very great increase in the irrigated area has been already alluded to, and the fact of the

average irrigation per lao being only $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres is ample proof that the irrigated area has not been entered at too high a figure. In calculating the average per lao, only the area irrigated from wells has been taken, and the 3,162 acres irrigated from the canal and other sources has been omitted, but it is included in the 31,607 acres. The distance of the water from the surface averages $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the average depth of water in the wells is $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet. As a rule the soil is firm and favourable to the construction of temporary wells, which in many parts are made, and worked without any cylinder or lining of wood, at an expense of only 3 or 4 rupees, and last for several years.

In the following statement the total amounts of the conventional distinctions of the cultivated area as shewn in the Village No. III. Statements have been multiplied by the average rent-rates of each, and the result is a pergunnah jumma of Rs. 87,264-6-10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Denomination.	Acres.	Rent-rate.	Rs.	As.	P.
			Rs.	As.	P.
Baruh	... 2,937	$\times 9$	9	7	= 28,191 13 9
Outlying irrigated	... 28,716	$\times 4$	2	0	= 1,18,453 8 0
Ditto unirrigated	... 13,660	$\times 2$	0	0	= 27,320 0 0
	45,313				1,73,965 5 9
Deduct Chowkeedaree	...				3,277 0 0
					1,70,688 5 9
Add cesses	...				3,840 8 0
Divide the value assumed at average rent-rates by 2	...				1,74,528 13 9
And the result is the pergunnah jumma of Rs.	...				87,264 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

The total jumma assessed by Mr. Charles Currie upon all the villages paying revenue to Government amounted to Rs. 87,800. This was the sum of the Government revenue or "jumma mal," irrespective of the extra cesses according to the rules then in force, and was an increase of Rs. 12,030-10-3 upon the actual jumma of the year immediately preceding assessment, also irrespective of cesses, and the rate per acre was —

On the total area.	On malgozaree area.	On cultivated area.
1-5-9½	1-9-7½	1-15-3.

The above jumma was in force for five years from the commencement of 1267 Fuslee to the end of 1271 Fuslee, whilst the settlement was being carried on and completed in other pergunnahs. Upon receipt of the Board's orders for the revision of the assessment of the entire district, for the purpose of introducing the permanent settlement, the revision was duly made by myself (Robert G. Currie) after full consideration of Mr. Charles Currie's assessments, and with the aid of recent rent rolls and such other information as could be obtained by a careful personal inspection of the villages, and from the Putwarees and proprietors themselves. In several instances I found it necessary to make considerable alterations both in decrease and increase, and the full reasons for altering or confirming the jummas have been recorded in the remarks appended to the No. III. Statement of each village. Two of the principal causes were the extension of canal irrigation and the deterioration of the khadir of the Kalee Nuddee in several villages at the southern end of the pergunnah.

The result of my revision is a small decrease in the initial jumma upon that assessed by Mr. Charles Currie. The total jumma after revision, and inclusive of the road, school and postal cesses, amounts to Rs. 89,213-12-3 from the commencement of 1272 Fuslee, (the current year) against Rs. 87,800 exclusive of those said cesses, or Rs. 89,775-8-0 inclusive of them, the jumma assessed by Mr. Charles Currie. The increase of this revised jumma over that of the year immediately preceding assessment by Mr. Charles Currie (*viz.*, the last year of collection according to the late settlement) after adding the cesses thereto, *i. e.*, Rs. 11,739-9-9.

Of this Rs. 89,213-12-3 the greater portion, *viz.*, Rs. 70,614-14-3, is permanent and unalterable, and only Rs. 18,598-14-0 is terminable and liable to revision upon the expiration of the present settlement. All this and much more can be seen at a glance in the detailed Statements Nos. IV. and XI.

From the Statement (IX) shewing the profit and loss due to the influence of the canal it will be seen that the actual increase in the jumma of this pergunnah attributable solely to and dependent on the canal amounts to Rs. 3,122-2-0, against which has to be sent the sum of Rs. 142-3-0 annually remitted for lands in the "khadir" of the Kalee Nuddee, which have deteriorated and become incapable of producing crops owing to the use of the Kalee Nuddee as a canal escape; hence the actual benefit to Government by increased revenue from canal irrigation is Rs. 2,979-15-0.

In every village where any portion of the jumma is dependent upon canal irrigation, and has been enhanced in consequence of increased profits attributable to the canal, the assessment has been made and distinctly recorded both according to the existing rules of half assets inclusive of canal irrigation, and also upon the natural capabilities entirely irrespective and independent of canal irrigation. The amount of revenue dependent upon the canal has been deduced from the difference between these two jummas, irrespective of and inclusive of canal irrigation, and has been already mentioned as Rs. 3,142-13-0 for the entire pergunnah.

The initial total jumma, then, irrespective of canal irrigation, is Rs. 86,091-10-3, instead of Rs. 88,798-15-3, inclusive of canal irrigation, and it gives an increase of Rs. 8,617-7-9 on the jumma current on the expiration of the late settlement, which is due to the increase in the cultivated and irrigated areas since the last settlement was made.

It has been already stated twice before that this great increase in the irrigated area is not due to the canal, but to the great facility for constructing temporary wells, and the concealment of irrigation at the survey of the late settlement.

The statement in the margin shows the rates per acre of the late expired settle-
ment and the initial

Settlement.	Rate or incidence per acre.		Cultivated.
	Total area. Rs. As. P.	"Malgoozaree." Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Last	... 1 2 11	... 1 6 5½	... 1 14 5
New	... 1 6 3	... 1 9 10	... 1 15 6

greater accuracy and correct comparison, the extra cesses have been added to the late jumma before deducing the rates, as the jummas of the newly revised settlement include the cesses for road, school and district post funds, but not the "chowkeedaree" or municipal cess, which is separate.

In one village, Girdharpore Nowaduh, the proprietary rights of which were conferred on Khooshee Ram, Jat, Inspector of Police, for loyalty and good service during the rebellion, one-fourth of the Government demand, amounting to Rs. 337-8-0, has been released for the term of his natural life; but this, being only a portion of the whole jumma, has been everywhere included in the above-mentioned jummas.

The financial result of the present revision will be perhaps more readily under-
stood from this simple mar-
ginal form. As the real in-
crease is between the lately
current jumma of the year
previous to re-assessment and
the newly revised jumma, all mention of the increase on the jumma assessed at the
last settlement has been omitted as superfluous.

Jummas of Revenue-paying villages, inclusive of cesses.

Jumma assessed at last settlement, viz., the then initial jumma, preceding new assessment, Rs. 74,204-14-0.	Jumma of year 1266 Fuslee, viz., of year immediately preceding new assessment, Rs. 77,474-2-6.	Initial revised Jumma, Rs. 88,798-15-3.
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the newly revised jumma, all mention of the increase on the jumma assessed at the
last settlement has been omitted as superfluous.

The area of the pergunnah in square miles is 101, and the cultivated area amounts to 70½ square miles. The entire population as shewn by the detailed state-
ment of the late census is 53,512 souls, being at the rate of nearly 530 per square mile. The agriculturists number 27,921, of which 20,312 are Hindoos and 7,609 Mussulmen. The adult cultivators of both sexes amount to 18,010, which makes an average of 255 and a fraction to every square mile of cultivation.

The Board's Circular regarding the classification of Putwarees has been carried out, and three grades have been made. The total number of Putwarees is thirty, and one Gomashtha. The salary of the 1st Grade is Rs. 150 per annum, and it contains 10 Putwarees; of the 2nd Grade, Rs. 125 per annum, and there are 12 Putwarees; and of the 3rd Grade the salary is Rs. 110 per annum, and it contains 8 Putwarees. The Gomashtha's salary is Rs. 80 per annum.

The amount of the "chowkeedaree" or municipal cess, assessed upon the various villages, over and above the Government jumma, is Rs. 3,342-0-0, to which will be added the proceeds of the house tax under Section 6, Act II. of 1865, which will be introduced from the commencement of 1273 Fuslee into the villages of Malagurh, Bural and Sentah. In Guloutee, the old Chowkeedaree Act (XX. of 1856) is already in force.

R. G. CURRIE,
Settlement Officer.

PERGUNNAH BURRUN.

BURRUN, or Boolundshuhur, has, from time immemorial, been the head-quarters of the immediately surrounding country. During the Hindoo Raj, before the Mussulman conquest, it was a Rajah's residence. Akbur I. made it the head-quarters of a Dustoor (District) attached to the Soobah and Circar of Delhi.

On the commencement of the British rule in 1803 A. D. this pergunnah contained 154 villages "Usulee" and "Dakhilee." The Dakhilee Mouzahs were shortly after absorbed into the "Usulee," and the pergunnah, containing 141 mouzahs, was attached to the Meerut District.

On the formation of the Boolundshuhur District in 1824 A. D. the Civil Station was built near Burrun, which again became the head-quarters of a district and of the "Huzoor Tehseel." The number of mouzahs is still 141, and was not affected by the revision of pergunnah in 1844 A. D.

General Features.—This is the most central pergunnah of the district, being surrounded on all sides by six other pergunnahs of this district.

The Kalee Nuddee enters the Pergunnah near Malagurh, from Pergunnah Agotuh, and flows in a south-easterly direction until it reaches Boolundshuhur, after which it flows nearly due south for some five miles, when it again inclines to the east and becomes very tortuous, and passes out of the pergunnah through Murtuzabad Butwarra. Throughout the whole of this pergunnah the "khadir" of the Nuddee is extensive, as there is a clearly-defined valley, and the lands are low and but little above the level of the bed and stream of the nuddee, since there are no high banks in this pergunnah as in Agotuh through which the nuddee flows; and all these khadir lands used to be very fertile, and used to produce magnificent crops of wheat, barley and grain.

Now since the use of the Kalee Nuddee as a canal escape these khadir lands have deteriorated and thrown up "reh," and are only cultivated in a few exceptional places. The number of villages in which annual remissions have been found necessary is fifteen; but besides these fifteen villages there has been more or less partial deterioration in and damage done to all the villages situated on either side of the Kalee Nuddee and adjoining it throughout the entire pergunnah. As this damage appears to be spreading like a disease, it has been deemed necessary to keep the assessments in all of these villages bordering on the nuddee temporary, liable to revision on the expiration of the current settlement.

This matter has been the subject of a separate special report, and further mention of it will be found in the general report of the entire district. It is sufficient to mention here that the deteriorated area of the said fifteen villages in which annual remissions have been granted amounts to 1,786 acres, and the jumma annually remitted is Rs. 2,105-2-0. This remission will only be granted so long as the lands of the khadir remain covered with "reh" and sodden with water and incapable of producing crops. In the event of their recovering, the full jummas of the villages will be collected.

By far the greater part of the pergunnah lies on the east of the Kalee Nuddee, and consequently beyond the reach of canal irrigation from the main Ganges Canal or any of its rajbuhars; and that portion of the pergunnah stood much more in need of canal irrigation than the western portion, which is only about one-third of the whole pergunnah. This western portion was by no means badly off for irrigation before the canal was made, as there were a good number of masonry wells and numbers of temporary wells, which latter were constructable everywhere at very small cost in consequence of the proximity of the water to the surface and the firmness of the sub-soil. The canal has, however, very considerably increased the area under irrigation in some villages, and as usual has to a great extent superseded well irrigation. At the time of survey and assessment by Mr. Charles Currie the area irrigated by the canal and from

the Kalee Nuddee, which is also charged for as canal irrigation, was 6,607 acres. This has now somewhat increased, but owing to the deterioration of the khadir of the nuddee, and there being now very little irrigation from the nuddee, the actual increase upon paper is not so considerable as it otherwise would have been. The canal returns show an annual average of under 6,000 acres for three years.

In the eastern portion of the pergunnah there are both masonry and temporary wells, but the latter are not so general and plentiful as they were in the western portion, and in some parts temporary wells cannot be constructed owing to the friable nature of the soil, and a stratum of sand about the water-level. In the villages in the north-east corner of the pergunnah beyond Surai Chubeelah there is the same uncultivated tract of land continued through the pergunnah, partly good and culturable, and partly dhak jungle interspersed with inferior and even barren patches, which has been mentioned in Agotuh. About here also there are several large ponds and small lakes, which afford a little irrigation, but soon dry up as they are all of them shallow.

The soil of the entire pergunnah is generally good, but not so universally good as in Agotuh. The inferior denominations of soil, "Bhoor" and "Peelotuh," which are at the rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the cultivated area, are chiefly to be found in the north-eastern portion of the pergunnah, of which Surai Chabeeluh is the centre, and the metalled road to Anoopshuhur the southern boundary. In Munglour too, and several of the neighbouring villages adjoining the pergunnah of Shikarpore, there is a considerable extent of "Bhoor" and "Peelotuh," and also of uncultivated land, both culturable and barren.

There are a large number of groves and orchards, more especially in the western portion of the area, and in the area of Boolundshuhur itself. They are chiefly mango groves, but "jamun" and other trees are planted round the sides. The groves of Ber or Byr trees are mostly to be met with in those villages, the proprietors of which are the resident Mussulmen, and in the proximity of Boolundshuhur, where the fruit finds a ready sale.

Indigo and cotton are both extensively cultivated, the proportion of the former to the total cultivated area being about 10 per cent., and cotton much the same. During the last two years, however, here as elsewhere, cotton has been grown to a far greater extent than it ever was before, or than it is likely to be grown this next season. Wheat bears a proportion of 20 per cent. to the cultivated area, but much of the best wheat-bearing land, viz. the khadir of the nuddee, is now quite unproductive.

The principal roads are the Grand Trunk Road to Meerut, a metalled road to Anoopshuhur, a ghat on the Ganges, and a metalled road to the Railway Station, which is eleven miles from the Civil Station of Boolundshuhur and far beyond the precincts of the pergunnah.

There is also a metalled road running to Mamon, where it meets the Grand Trunk Road and is the direct road to Khoodjah. There are also good kutcha roads to Shikarpore and most of the adjacent small towns and large villages. The metalled road to Secunderabad is a continuation of the Anoopshuhur road, and crosses the Grand Trunk Road to Meerut on this side of the canal, and meets the Delhi Grand Trunk Road at Secunderabad.

The only two towns which call for any remarks are Burrun and Ourungabad. There are indeed no other towns or even large villages of any importance except these two.

Burrun is said to have been founded by the Timours, and called Burrun after Rajah Ibburrun. Hurdutt, one of the Dors, whilst in power, built a fort here, the remains of which is the present kot or high mound, from whence has arisen the more sounding title of Boolundshuhur, or "lofty city." It is situated in Lat. $28^{\circ}24'$, Long. $77^{\circ}56'$.

When this place was made the head-quarters of the district, there was no city except the Balakot. The bazar below was built by Mr. Lowther, the Magistrate and Collector, in the year 1827-28 A. D. Another bazar known as Deputy Gunge and Tonnochy Gunge was made by the late Deputy Collector, M. Tonnochy, in 1848 A. D., and a Surai and Gunge by Seethul Dass, both of which bear his name. The bridge over the Kalee Nuddee was built some 18 years ago, and the Balakot Road has been made since the rebellion in 1857.

The entire population of the city amounts to 16,954, the detail of which is given

Designation.	Adults.		Children.		Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agriculturists ...	917	570	426	267	2,180
Non-agriculturists,	5,595	4,497	2,588	2,094	14,774
Total ...	6,512	5,067	3,014	2,361	16,954

in the margin. A market for blankets, common country cloth and the usual necessities of life, and the fruits and vegetables in season, is held here twice a week, in Tonnochy Gunge on Tuesdays, and in the bazar upon the top of the kot on Saturdays. Before the mutiny and consequent confis-

cations in 1857 the "maafee" lands were very extensive, being about five times the area of the lands paying revenue to Government. As the area of Burrun was very extensive, and comprised several separate inhabited village sites, six separate mehals have been formed, each as compact as possible. The confiscated mehals are all of them still under direct management (Kham Tehsael) but will be soon disposed of by public auction. They are assessed at an aggregate jumma of Rs. 5,375.

Ourungabad is situated in the north-east corner of the pergunnah, and is a very old town. It received its present name from Syud Abdool Uzeez, who was in the service of Ourungzeb Alumgeer, Emperor of Delhi, and was called Ourungabad after him. The resident Syuds, who are the Zemindars of this place, and also of 15 other villages, are descendants of the said Abdool Uzeez. They also own villages in other pergunnahs; but as they steadily live beyond their incomes, and do not manage their villages well, and quarrel amongst themselves, they are constantly mortgaging their villages, and are in a fair way to lose what they have got left. A market is held here every Friday.

Hatimabad, a good-sized village with a small area, was revenue free, but was confiscated for the rebellion of the Sheikhs, the grantees, and has been assessed at Rs. 178-15-0, and was given in reward with other villages to Mr. P. Saunders, who has built a small indigo factory there.

There are now no entire revenue free villages in the pergunnah, but six villages which were given to Fyz Ali Khan are partially revenue free, that is to say, one-fourth of the Government demand of each, which aggregates Rs. 782-15-6 per annum, has been released to Fyz Ali Khan, for the term of his natural life.

Syud Umjud Ali too enjoys a remission of one-half of the Government revenue of his three villages, amounting to Rs. 1,291-9-0 per annum, for the term of his natural life.

Walleedad Khan, of Malagurh, Pergunnah Agotuh, and Abdool Luteef Khan of Khanpore, Pergunnah Ahar, who turned rebels, were the proprietors respectively of 20 villages and 7 villages, all of which have been confiscated and disposed of. Twenty-one villages belong to the Koohesur Estate. Beeloches are proprietors of 8 villages, Puthans of 7, Sheikhs of 6, and Jhojhas of 7. The Lalkhanee Family, who are Burgoojurs, own 11 villages, and the remainder are held in twos and threes by various miscellaneous castes.

The late assessment was a light one, but not an inordinately light or inapplicable one, and when assessed it was in all probability a very fair appropriate demand, for there are no instances of very glaring inequality, or undue severity, or lightness. Consequently there are no instances of very considerable decrease or increase in the present assessment upon the jummas of the late settlement. There were no sales for arrears of revenue, and there was only one instance of farm, *viz.*, the Goojur village of Ourungpore Meerpore.

The assessment of this was not altered by Mr. Charles Currie, but it has again been farmed during the present settlement, and I have in the present revision reduced the jumma from 320 Rs. to 270 Rs.

The Alienation of Property Statement shows that during the currency of the late settlement, the number of private transfers was very considerable, amounting to 46 entire villages and shares, and portions of 37 more. The transfers by decree of the Civil Courts is proportionately small, being only two entire villages and 32 shares in other villages; but these shares are as a rule small and insignificant, and none of these transfers show any undue pressure of jumma. The reason of so many private transfers is that Wulleedad Khan, Abdool Luteef Khan and the Raiees of Kochesur all owned a few villages in this pergunnah, and were continually on the alert to extend their property by mortgage and purchase, and were ready to take and compete against one another for any small share in a village, so as to get a footing in it. Twelve Puthan villages were mortgaged owing to the successor to Yeyuh Khan, who was proprietor of Talooka Korala, being a spendthrift and becoming involved.

The cultivating community of this pergunnah is chiefly made up of Rajpoots, Jadons, Jats, Brahmins, Lodhas, Goojurs, and Chumars, all Hindoos; and the Mussulmen cultivators are Rajpoots, Jhojuhs, and Puthans. The Hindoo cultivators more than double and almost treble the Mussulmen cultivators.

Tenures.—Previous to this revision of settlement there were 141 villages and 152 mehals. The number of villages has remained the same, but the mehals have increased by partition to 161. Out of these 161 mehals, 134 are Zemindaree, 13 of the Imperfect Putteedaree Tenure, and only one is Byacharah without any Thokes and Puttees, and only 14 Bhyacharah mehals in all.

Owing to the small number of Putteedaree and Bhyacharah villages, the amount

<i>Statement showing the Distribution of the Total Cultivated Area, inclusive of Maafes, in acres.</i>					
<i>Description of cultivator.</i>				<i>Separate Holdings.</i>	<i>Cultivated area.</i>
Non-proprietary.	Proprietary	...	...	544	6,764
	Hereditary	...	...	683	6,656
	Non-hereditary	...	...	5,173	44,457
	Totals	...	...	6,400	57,817
					<i>Average per holding.</i>
					12.82
					9.71
					8.59
					9.08

of land cultivated by proprietors is only in the proportion of 16 per cent. to the entire cultivated area.

The annexed statement shows the details of the number of separate holdings and

the area cultivated by the various classes of cultivators. The small number of hereditary and the very large proportion of non-hereditary cultivators is owing chiefly to the great prevalence of the custom of "Kunbuttaie" before the revision of settlement, and to the presence of several powerful landholders, who never allowed cultivators in their villages to acquire any hereditary rights. Several Bhyacharah villages also were confiscated, and the late cultivating proprietors are now mere tenants-at-will.

Term of the settlement.—Out of the total number of 141 villages, 100 have been settled in perpetuity, and in 41 villages the assessment is temporary and terminable with the current settlement on the 30th of June, 1889, A. D., and the greater number of these are the villages in or near the khadir of the Kalee Nuddee. The offer of a permanent settlement was refused in only 13 instances.

Assessment.—The remarks under this head in Pergunnah Agotuh apply here and need not to be repeated, for this pergunnah was also assessed by Mr. Charles Currie in the same season as Agotuh. The average rent-rates of the pergunnah detailed below vary little from those of Agotuh, and are per acre—

<i>Denomination of soil.</i>	<i>Rate per beegah.</i>	<i>Rate per acre.</i>
Baruh ... ..	... 5 15 0	... 9 8 0
Outlying irrigated ...	... 2 10 6	... 4 4 0
Ditto unirrigated ...	... 1 4 0	... 2 0 0

The Revenue rates are half of the above. The test jummas at the cultivation and Malgoozaree rates of the pergunnah, applied respectively to the cultivated and Malgoozaree areas of each village, will be found in the No. III. Statement of each village.

The statement in the margin shows the pergunnah area of the last and present

Settlement.	Area in Acres.		Assessable.	
	Total.	Barren or otherwise excluded from assessment.	Culturable.	Cultivated.
Last ...	87,640	10,873	24,390	52,447
New ...	89,566	18,902	12,847	57,817
Decrease ...	...	...	11,473	...
Increase ...	1,926	8,029	...	5,370

settlement. The great increase in the barren lands excluded from assessment is due to the large area taken up for the main Ganges Canal and its irriga-

tion channels, for the Grand Trunk Road, and other metalled roads, and to the fact that at the last settlement the barren lands were mostly entered as culturable, and that column contained only the village site and roads. The increase in the cultivated area is more than half of it from confiscated and resumed maafees; the maafees of

Settlement.	Total cultivated.	Detail of cultivated area.		Number of wells for irrigation.				
	Area in Acres.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Masonry.	Laos.	Temporary.	Laos.	Average per lao.
Last ...	52,447	16,354	36,093	...	...	...	...	...
New ...	57,817	27,668	30,149	442	1,001	1,304	1,675	8
Decrease ...	...	...	5,944	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	5,370	11,314	...	...	...	...	...	...

Burrun and Hatimabad alone adding 2,030 acres.

Much culturable waste has been cultivated, and cultivated

lands have, as a rule, being taken up in canals and roads. There are from 8,000 to 9,000 acres of really good culturable waste still left. In the above irrigated area, 21,061 acres are irrigated from wells upon which the average per lao has been calculated, and 6,607 acres from the canal, the Kalee Nuddee and ponds, so that only about one-third of the entire increase in irrigation is due to the canal. It is sufficient warrant that the well irrigated area has not been overstated that the average per lao is only eight acres; whereas at the last settlement it was erroneously estimated, as mentioned by Mr. Tonnochy in his report, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres per lao. The average depth of water below the surface is 20 feet, omitting Burrun itself, where the water is nearer the surface, and averages only $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The average depth of water in the wells throughout the pergunnah is nine feet, three inches.

The next statement shows the total amount of the Baruh, outlying irrigated and unirrigated lands of the pergunnah (exclusive of revenue-free grants) multiplied by the average pergunnah rates of rent; and the result is a pergunnah jumma of Rs. 99,465-3.

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rent-rates.</i>	<i>Ra.</i>	<i>As.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Baruh ...	3,948	× 9 8 0	37,506	0	0
Outlying irrigated ...	24,004	× 4 4 0	102,017	0	0
Ditto unirrigated ...	29,865	× 2 0 0	59,730	0	0
	57,817		199,253	0	0
Deduct Chowkeedaree ...			4,700	0	0
			194,553	0	0
Add cesses ...			4,377	6	0
Divide the value assumed at average rent-rates by 2		...	198,930	6	0
And the results is the pergunnah jumma of Rs.		...	99,465	3	0

The total jumma assessed by Mr. Charles Currie amounted to Rs. 102,264 actual revenue, cesses not included, which was an increase of Rs. 9,799-4-6 upon the jumma of the year immediately preceding assessment, also exclusive of cesses. In this revised jumma assessed by Mr. Charles Currie, Hatimabad, assessed at Rs. 175, which was formerly revenue free, is included, but the confiscated mehals of Burrun are not included, as they were not assessed until later by myself.

The rate per acre of this assessment was—

<i>On the total area.</i>	<i>On the Malgoozaree.</i>	<i>On the cultivated.</i>
1 2 3	1 8 3	1 13 8

As in Agotuh assessed by Mr. Charles Currie, so also here this jumma remained in force for five years previous to the revision by myself for the introduction of the Permanent Settlement. The same method was pursued and the same care taken by me here as in Agotuh, which has already been mentioned in the report on that pergunnah.

The result of my revision is a total initial jumma of Rs. 1,10,861-0-3, being an increase of Rs. 8,597-0-3 upon the jumma assessed by Mr. Charles Currie. This increase, however, is rather nominal than real, for in the first place my own revised jumma includes the cesses which are excluded from Mr. Charles Currie's jumma, and in my total pergunnah jumma is also included the assessment of the five confiscated revenue-free mehals of Burrun, which aggregates Rs. 5,375; so that, in reality, the actual increase is only Rs. 921-1-3 upon the area and villages assessed by Mr. Charles Currie and revised by myself.

The increase of my revised jumma over the current jumma of the last year of the old settlement before re-assessment by Mr. Charles Currie, cesses being included in both, is Rs. 16,315-13-9; but of this, Rs. 5,553-15-0 are for Burrun mehals and Hatimabad confiscated from revenue-free grants, which bore no jumma in the last settlement, and hence the actual increase upon the area, villages and jumma of the said last jumma of the late settlement is only Rs. 10,761-14-9.

Out of Rs. 1,10,861-0-3 the amount of permanently fixed jumma is Rs. 81,692-15-3, and the sum liable to revision on the expiration of the term of the settlement is Rs. 20,168-1-0. In the separate tabulated statement marked these and further details will be found.

In this pergunnah also, as explained in the Agotuh Report, two jummas have been assessed in all villages in any degree dependent upon canal irrigation, showing the jumma irrespective of canal irrigation and that inclusive of canal irrigation. The aggregate of these jummas, irrespective of canal irrigation, deducted from the jummas inclusive of canal irrigation, viz., the amount of the difference between the two,

shows the amount of Government revenue in the pergunnah entirely dependent upon canal irrigation to be Rs. 4,871-7-3.

Now by turning to the statement of profit and loss due to the canal will be found profit to revenue Rs. 4,871-7-3, against which has to be set loss to revenue from deterioration of the khadir of the Kalee Nuddee, Rs. 2,105-4-0, which leaves a net profit or increase of revenue due to the canal of only Rs. 2,766-3-3.

Supposing the assessment irrespective of canal irrigation were introduced, the total jumma of the pergunnah would be Rs. 1,05,989-9-0. The increase of this initial jumma irrespective of canal irrigation over the last year's jumma of the late settlement is Rs. 11,444-13-6; but of this, for reasons explained before, the actual increase upon the area and jumma of the last year's collections of the late settlement is only Rs. 6,420-12-0, the difference being the jummas of the confiscated mehals of Burrun and Hatimabad, irrespective of canal irrigation.

The incidence or rates per acre of the late settlement with cesses added, and of the newly revised initial jumma are given in the margin.

Settlement.	Rate or incidence per acre.		
	Total area.	Malgoosaree.	Cultivated.
Last ...	1 1 3	1 3 8	1 12 10
New ...	1 3 10	1 9 1	1 14 8

It will be seen that the rates are slightly below those of Agotuh, and this is, I think, as it should be.

The financial result is now shewn in a simple form in the margin, the full details

Jummas, inclusive of cesses.		
Assessed at last settlement, viz., the then initial jumma.	Of year 1266 Fuslee, viz. last year of old settlement.	Initial revised jumma.
92,238 0 0	94,545 2 6	1,10,861 0 3

and explanations having been already given in the preceding paragraphs.

The entire jummas of the villages belonging respectively to Fyz Ali Khan

and Syud Umjud Ali, of which, as before mentioned, a portion of the jummas is remitted as a reward for good services for the lifetimes of the grantees, have been of course included in all the revised jummas, in the same way as the temporary remissions for the khadir lands of the Kalee Nuddee have been included.

The area in square miles of the whole pergunnah is 140, the cultivated area being 90½ square miles. The entire population, as shewn by the detailed statement of the late census, amounts to 78,787 souls, being at the rate of 562·76 per square mile. The agriculturists number 33,940, of which 24,664 are Hindoos and 9,276 Mussulmen. The adult agricultural population of both sexes and creeds amounts to 20,921, which is at the rate of 232 cultivators to every square mile of cultivated area.

The classification of the Putwarees in conformity with the Board's Circular No. 7, dated 28th of April, 1864, has been carried out as follows :—

The total number of Putwarees is 42, and 4 Gomashtas.

The number of Putwarees in the three grades is—12 in the first grade, 20 in the second, and 10 in the third grade; and the salaries are Rs. 150, Rs. 125 and Rs. 110 per annum respectively, and Rs. 80 per annum for each Gomashta.

The amount of municipal cess of the entire pergunnah assessed separately from the jumma is Rs. 4,700, to which will be added the proceeds of the house tax under Section 6, Act II. of 1865. This house tax will be introduced from the commencement of 1273 Fuslee into the following villages—Surai Chubeelah, Murtuzabad, Butwarra, Hatimabad, Nugla Bal, Gungroulee, Naithlah and Pondree. In Burrun and Ourungabad the former Chowkeedaree Act (XX. of 1856) is already in force.

R. G. CURRIE,
Settlement Officer.

PERGUNNAH SHIKARPORE.

PREVIOUS to the Mussulman rule this part of the country, now forming the Pergunnah of Shikarpore, was known as Jumna Jaies Chourassee. The pergunnah was formed by Akbur I. and attached to the Dustoor of Thanna Furreeda in the Circar of Coel and Subah of Akburabad. General Perron, who was in the employ of the Mah-rattas, gave the pergunnah in Mocurruree to Doondee Khan, a Burgoojur of Kumouna, previous to the conquest of these Provinces by the British.

Doondee Khan fought against the British, and was accordingly ousted from his Mocurruree, and the first Revenue Settlement was made with the acknowledged village proprietors, and the pergunnah was included in the District of Coel or Allygurh.

On the formation of the Boolundshuhur District, in 1824 A. D., this pergunnah, which then consisted of 93 villages, was transferred to the Boolundshuhur District.

Again in 1844 A. D., on the revision of pergunnahts, a number of villages were interchanged between this and the neighbouring pergunnahts, and a compact pergunnah was formed consisting of 85 villages.

Up to 1859 A. D., this pergunnah formed a portion of the Debaiee Tehseel, in which year, upon an alteration being made in the arrangement of the tehseels, it was transferred to the Burrun or Sudder Tehseel, to which it still belongs.

General Features.—It is a small compact pergunnah, surrounded on all sides by six other pergunnahts of this district, and bounded on the south-west by the Kalee Nuddee, and is consequently entirely cut off from any irrigation from the main Ganges Canal; and there seems no probability of any canal irrigation from the Futtehgurh Branch, Ganges Canal, reaching it for years, if ever.

There used to be a little irrigation in several villages along the Kalee Nuddee from the Nuddee, which was charged as canal irrigation, as the Kalee Nuddee is kept supplied with canal water from numerous escapes. All these khadir lands, however, have now deteriorated and become incapable of producing crops, and so there is now no irrigation from the nuddee. The number of villages in which lands have been temporarily if not permanently ruined is seven. The damaged area, which was all cultivated, is 557 acres, and the gross amount of jumma annually remitted is Rs. 693-5-6. These were the *best* lands in the pergunnah. There is a very great extent of uncultivated land in this pergunnah, much of which is culturable; but in the culturable waste has been included a large quantity of doubtful and inferior land, and in some instances barren land has been erroneously included as culturable. There are large "oosur" plains, more especially on the east and north-east side of the pergunnah, which are in places broken by strips and patches of dhâk jungle and low marshy lands, and often the really good and culturable land is so intermixed with the inferior and barren stuff as to be with difficulty recognized and separated from it, and hence what was not distinguishable as absolutely barren has come in under the head of capable of cultivation. This subject has been carefully looked into, and fully remarked upon, in the No. III. Statement of each village. The largest barren tracts are in Chaulka, Khyleea, Rewaruh and Deomluh; whilst in Huzrutpore and the surrounding villages there is much dense dhâk jungle and good culturable waste. In Chaulka and Rewaruh the right branch of the Choiyah Nuddee first commences to assume the appearance of a "nullah," carrying off the drainage of the line of "jheels" and lakes of the country about it.

The soil of the pergunnah is nearly universally of a fair average quality, of the description called "Seota." The inferior denominations of soil, "Bhoor" and "Peelotuh," are not to be found in any one tract, or to any extent, but are scattered about, and the proportion of "Bhoor" and "Peelotuh" to the cultivated area is rather less than 7 per cent., or about one-fifteenth of the entire cultivated area. Temporary wells only answer in certain villages, or parts of villages, and are not universally constructable

throughout the pergunnah ; and hence, although there are a fair number of masonry wells, indeed a larger number than the average for the number of villages and area, yet the irrigated area, omitting the khadir lands of the nuddee, is only about one-third of the entire cultivated area, or rather more than 35 per cent.

There is not at present any metalled road in the pergunnah, but there are good cross country " kutchra roads " leading through Shikarpore to all the principal towns in the neighbouring pergunnahs, and a great deal of traffic through Shikarpore, more especially along the road from Anoopshuhur to Khoorja.

Besides wheat and barley, the principal product is safflower ; cotton and indigo are also grown, but not to any extent to call for especial notice. whereas safflower is more extensively grown than either of them.

The town of Shikarpore is the only town in the pergunnah, and derives its name from having been originally a shooting-box of the Emperor Secunder Lat. 28°16'. Long. 78°6'. Lodoe. The said Emperor bestowed the lands of Shikarpore in "Jageer" on the Syuds whom he located there. Alumgeer resumed this general grant, but at the same time made some separate special rent-free grants to the said Syuds. Although in the reign of Ahmud Shah the Zemindaree of Shikarpore was bestowed by Nujeeb-ool-Dowla on these Syuds, yet they never got thorough possession thereof, and hence on the establishment of our rule in these provinces the revenue settlement was made with the resident landholders who were found in possession, and the area was partitioned into no less than twenty-five separate mehals. In the present settlement there has been an addition of three mehals, viz.; 1st,—the former resumed rent-free lands, which have lapsed from time to time on the demise of the life grantees and have been settled with their heirs ; 2nd,—revenue-free lands confiscated for the rebellion of the grantees ; and 3rd,—lands which are still revenue-free either for one or more lives or in perpetuity. There are therefore now no less than twenty-eight separate and distinct estates or mehals in Shikarpore.

The entire population, according to the census of the 10th of January of the

Designation.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agriculturists ...	418	308	186	48	910
Non-agriculturists ...	2,524	2,287	2,055	1,406	9,272
Total ...	2,942	2,595	2,191	1,454	10,182

current year, amounts to 10,182 souls, of which a detail is given in the margin. There are four market days in the week, viz., Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at which the chief articles exposed for sale are thread, shoes and common cotton cloths. There are some fine

mango topes here and in several of the neighbouring villages, but not generally throughout the pergunnah. The residents of Shikarpore are notoriously the greatest fools in the district, so much so that if a stranger meets a resident of Shikarpore and enquires of him where he lives, he will not willingly mention that his home is in Shikarpore ; and, as far as my experience goes, they have well sustained their reputation.

Chowdree Luchmun Singh, who is by caste a Gor Brahmin, and resides at Shikarpore, is the proprietor of 18 entire villages and has shares in 7 other villages ; and other Gor Brahmins are the proprietors of 17 entire villages, besides owning portions of 9 other villages. Another class of Brahmins called Gothum Brahmins own 4 villages, and the Syuds of Shikarpore are proprietors of 8 entire villages and portions of 7 others. The proprietors of the remaining villages are of various castes, owning one or two villages each, but the Burgoojurs own 11 entire villages and portions of 4 others. There is one revenue-free village.

The Tehseel records show that the late settlement was light and easily paid. In only one year (1838-39 A.D.) a balance of Rs. 724-6-0 accrued, which was remitted, and

in consequence of the severe famine. Again, in the famine of 1860-61 A. D., a suspension of demand of Rs. 1,456-14-3 was made, which has now been all collected. There were no sales for arrears of revenue, and only two instances of farm.

It does not appear either that any of the alienations of property shewn in the separate statement were caused by undue severity of assessment. The summary of that alienation statement is—by private transfer, 15 entire villages and portions of 19 others; by decree of Civil Courts, 9 entire villages and shares in 25 others. Of the 15 entire villages transferred by private arrangements, 11 villages belonged to Syuds who are idle and prodigal.

The cultivators of the pergunnah are generally good, and the castes which predominate are Brahmins, Jats, Burgoojurs, and Thakoors. The Mussulmen cultivators are chiefly Rajpoots and Syuds, and are in the proportion of only 7½ per cent. to the Hindoos.

Tenures.—Before the new settlement there were 85 villages and 110 mehals, and there are now 120 mehals. Of these 120 mehals, 86 are zemindaree, 10 of the perfect putteedaree tenure, 13 of the imperfect putteedaree, and 11 bhyacharah, with and without thokes or puttees. The internal tenure of the putteedaree villages is zemindaree.

The number of proprietary cultivators has been reduced and of non-hereditary

<i>Statement showing the distribution of the total cultivated area, inclusive of madfee.</i>				cultivators increased by the confiscation of two bhyacharah villages, but for which the non-hereditary cultivators would not have more than doubled the hereditary cultivators.
Description of cultivator.	Separate holdings.	Cultivated area.	Average per holding.	
Proprietary ...	414	5,022	12.13	
Non-proprietary. {	Hereditary ...	1,225	8.71	
	Non-hereditary,	2,828	7.04	
Total,	4,537	36,238	7.98	

The reason of there being a large number of hereditary cultivators is the absence of large and powerful and exacting zemindars.

Term of the Settlement.—Out of the total number of revenue-paying villages, which is 84, the Settlement is permanent in 44, and in 40 villages the assessment is temporary and terminable with the current Settlement on 30th June, 1889 A.D. In seven instances the offer of a Permanent Settlement was refused; in two villages, besides the seven khadir villages, no opportunity of taking a Permanent Settlement was afforded.

Assessment.—The late Mr. George Hamilton Freeling, whilst Officiating Collector and Settlement Officer of this district, personally inspected every village in this pergunnah in the cold season of 1860-61 A.D., and made his notes and based his assessment upon the same grounds as those upon which the Settlement of this district has been throughout calculated.

The average pergunnah rent-rates which he made use of, and according to which the entries have been made in the No. III. Village Statements, are as follows:—

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Rate per Beegah.</i>	<i>Rate per Acre.</i>
Barah	... 7 8 0	12 0 0
Outlying irrigated	... 2 8 0	4 0 0
Ditto unirrigated	... 1 4 0	2 0 0
4	14	

The revenue rates are half of the above. Test jummas for the sake of check and comparison have been subsequently added, as already explained in other Pergunnah Reports.

The increase in the land excluded from assessment is quite correct, and is owing to

AREA IN ACRES.				
Settlement.	Total.	Barren or otherwise excluded from assessment.	Assessable.	
			Culturable.	Cultivated.
Last ...	60,569	7,278	24,188	29,103
New ...	61,710	11,580	14,231	35,899
Decrease...	...	...	9,957	...
Increase ...	1,141	4,302	...	6,796

a very small and inadequate amount having been entered under that head at the last Settlement. Even now some 4,000 acres of what has been entered as culturable is really barren, as before explained, and the really good culturable waste does not exceed 8,000 or 9,000 acres. A great portion of the increase in the cultivated area is due to resumed and con-

fiscated maafee grants.

Of the 13,170 acres entered as irrigated, the area irrigated from wells is 11,393

Settlement.	Total cultivated area in acres.	Detail of cultivated area.		Number of wells for irrigation.				
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Masonry.	Laos.	Temporary.	Laos.	Average per lao.
Last ...	29,103	8,236	20,867	...	...	...	...	...
New ...	35,899	13,170	22,729	418	846	266	363	9½
Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	6,796	4,934	1,862	...	...	...	...	...

acres, and 1,777 are from other sources, viz., the Kalee Nuddee and ponds and small lakes. The lands which were irrigated from the Kalee Nuddee, however, having deteriorated, there is now no irrigation therefrom, but the area entered as irrigated from the Kalee Nuddee was only 336

acres. The comparative paucity of temporary wells has been already noticed. The average distance of the water-level from the surface is 19 feet, 4 inches, and the average depth of water in the wells is 10 feet, 6 inches.

The pergunnah jumma obtained by multiplying the various denominations of soil by the average pergunnah rates, as detailed below, amounts to Rs. 59,277-6-0 :—

Denomination.	Acres.	Rent-rates.	Rs.	As.	P.
Barah ...	2,486	× 12 0 0	29,832	0	0
Outlying irrigated ...	10,754	× 4 0 0	43,016	0	0
Do unirrigated ...	22,659	× 2 0 0	45,318	0	0
	35,899		1,18,166	0	0
Deduct Chowkeedaree ...			2,220	0	0
			1,15,946	0	0
Add cesses ...			2,608	12	0
Divide the value assumed at average rent-rates by 2 ...			1,18,554	12	0

And the result is the pergunnah jumma of ... Rs. 59,277 6 0

The total jumma assessed village by village by Mr. Freeling amounted to Rs. 56,133 actual revenue ("mal") irrespective of cesses, and with the said cesses added it becomes Rs. 57,396.

This revision by Mr. Freeling of the late jumma gave an increase on the jumma of the year immediately preceding assessment (*viz.*, the last jumma realized under the old Settlement) amounting to Rs. 7,529-15-6, but in this sum are included the jummas assessed upon the confiscated Maafes of Shikarpore (Rs. 937), which have been made into a separate mehal, and of Bhutoluh (Rs. 84), which has also been kept as a separate mehal.

The actual increase, then, on the year and jumma of the last year of the late Settlement was Rs. 6,508-15-6. The rate per acre of Mr. Freeling's assessment was—

<i>On the total area.</i>			<i>On the Malgoozaree area.</i>			<i>On the cultivated area.</i>		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
0	14	6½	1	2	0	1	9	0

Mr. Freeling's assessment came into force from the commencement of 1269 Fuslee, and the present revision made by myself this cold season comes into force from the commencement of the current year, 1272 Fuslee. The result of my revision is an increase in the initial jumma of only Rs. 511-10-6 upon Mr. Freeling's assessment. Although the difference in the total results of Mr. Freeling's assessment and my revision is small, yet a rather large number of alterations were made both in increase and decrease, the full reasons for which are given in the remarks appended to the Village No. III. Statements.

The portion of this jumma of Rs. 58,907-10-6 which is permanent is Rs. 33,347-1-0, whilst only Rs. 25,560-9-6 are terminable and liable to revision on the expiration of the current Settlement.

For further details, reference is made to the tabular statements.

Although there is no canal irrigation in this pergunnah, and hence no improvement attributable in the remotest degree to the canal, yet the canal is responsible for and has to be debited with a loss of revenue to Government of Rs. 693-5-6 per annum for the Khadir lands of the Kalee Nuddee in seven villages, which have been temporarily at least, if not permanently, injured or ruined by the use of the Kalee Nuddee as a canal escape.

Settlement.	<i>Rate or incidence per acre on</i>					
	Total Area.			Malgoozaree.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Last ...	0	12	4½	0	14	1
New ...	0	15	3	1	2	10

In the marginal statement are shown the rates of the last settlement (with cesses added to and included in the jumma) and of the initial revised jumma.

<i>Jummas, inclusive of Cesses.</i>		
<i>Of last Settlement, viz., the then initial jumma.</i>	<i>Of year 1268 Fuslee, viz., last year of old Settlement.</i>	<i>Initial revised jumma.</i>
Rs. 46,892-14-0	Rs. 49,696-9-6	Rs. 58,907 10 6

The financial result is exhibited in the margin in a simple form, which calls for no further remarks, as details have been already given in the preceding pages.

This pergunnah comprises 96 square miles, the cultivated area alone being 56 square miles. The entire population by the census of January last is 35,222, being at the rate of 367 per square mile.

The agriculturists number 16,371, of which 15,190 are Hindoos and 1,181 are Mussulmen. The adult cultivators amount to 10,577, being at the rate of 189 per square mile of cultivated area.

The total number of Putwarees is 21, and there are three Gomashtas. Three grades of Rs. 150, Rs. 125 and Rs. 110 have been made, and there are seven Putwarees in each grade. The Gomashtas receive Rs. 100 per annum each.

The amount of the municipal cess of the entire pergunnah is Rs. 2,256, to which will be added the proceeds of the house tax under Section 6, Act II. of 1865, which will be introduced from the commencement of 1273 Fuslee into the following villages : Ourungabad, Chandok, Rewahruh, Sulempore, Chitson, Kylawun.

(Signed) ROBERT G. CURRIE,
Settlement Officer.

PERGUNNAH SYANUH.

IN the reign of Rai Puthoruh this part of the country was called Tuppeh Syanuh, made up of the "Chourasee," or eighty-four villages of the Tuggas. In the time of Akbur I. it was first called the Pergunnah of Syanuh, and was attached to the Dustoor Burrun and the Circar and Soubah of Delhi. On the accession of the British it was first included in the District of Saharunpore and subsequently in that of Meerut, during which time, up to the end of 1816 A.D., it was held in Mocurruree by Rao Ramdhun Singh, Raiees of Kochesur. Rao Ramdhun Singh died in the Meerut Jail in 1223 Fuslee, corresponding with 1816 A.D., whereupon the Mocurruree terminated and was not renewed, but a revenue settlement was made with the proprietors of the villages separately. The village of Kochesur was granted rent-free in perpetuity as a provision for the family and descendants of Rao Ramdhun Singh.

When the District of Boolundshuhur was formed in 1824 A.D., this pergunnah still remained in the Meerut District, and was not transferred to this district until the re-adjustment of pergunnahs in 1844 A.D. On its transfer it contained 117 villages, "Usulee" and "Dakhilee," which number was reduced to 83, the present number, by the absorption of the "Dakhilee" villages into the "Usulee," or parent villages.

General Features.—This pergunnah adjoins the Meerut District on the north, and is bounded by the pergunnahs of Haupper, Gurmukhtesur, and Pooth of that district on that side, by the Ganges on the east, and on the west and south by pergunnahs Agotuh, Burrun, and Ahar of this district. It is one of the four pergunnahs composing the Tehseeldaree of Burrun.

There is very little river frontage, in fact only one village called Ruwanee Kuteeree, *alias* Rookee-Bhugwanpore adjoins the Ganges, and there are no khadir lands in that village, as the stream is on this side close under the high banks.

The nature and quality of the soil, and the means and facilities for irrigation, vary in different parts of the pergunnah. In the eastern portion of the pergunnah the soil is, as a rule, light and sandy. Water is at a much greater depth from the surface than in the remainder of the pergunnah, and temporary wells are only constructable as an exception in certain places, and masonry wells are very expensive; and the consequence is that the proportion of the irrigated to the unirrigated area in this eastern circle is only between one-fifth and one-sixth, or about 11 per cent., and there is very little appreciable culturable waste in this circle. The proportion of the irrigated to the entire cultivated area is 15 per cent.

Down the centre of the pergunnah there are greater facilities for irrigation, as the water-level is nearer the surface, and temporary wells can be constructed in some part or another of the greater number of villages, and masonry wells are not so expensive as in the eastern circle. As a rule, throughout this central circle, the soil is light and crumbling, and much mixed with sand, but by no means as a rule of inferior quality; quite the reverse. In the very centre, however, of the pergunnah, *viz.*, in the villages of Bhaon, Nikhol, Chitsonah, Muhao, Khad, and Buronlee, there are large tracts of "bhoor" and "peelotuh," which are quite unirrigable and of very inferior quality, and not fit for anything but the coarser crops of either harvest. But, even including these villages and tracts, the irrigated area exceeds one-third of the unirrigated area, and is in the proportion of about 40 per cent. to the irrigated area, and 28

per cent. to the total cultivated area. This is quite exclusive of any recent canal irrigation, of which further mention will be made hereafter. The culturable waste in this circle is extensive, and in parts it is very good ; whilst in others, as in Khad and Sheikh-poorah, it is much intermixed with poor and barren land.

Along the western side of the pergunnah the soil is particularly good and firm, and with one or two exceptions, such as Akapoor-Tyanuh on the north, and Moondee on the south, there is no poor soil to be found. The sub-soil also is firm and water nearer to the surface, and consequently temporary wells abound.

There are large tracts of dhâk jungle in these villages, much of which is really good and fine culturable land, and is valuable for the pasturage it affords and the wood of the dhâk trees. There being such an abundance of dhâk jungle in almost every village, it is extensively used for the cylinders or linings of the temporary wells. In this western circle the irrigated area exceeds the unirrigated, and is in the proportion of 52 per cent. to the total cultivated area.

The Futtehgurh Branch of the Ganges Canal passes through the pergunnah just along the boundary of the eastern and central circles. There was no irrigation from it when the assessments were made, but since then two rajbuhas have been extended from the Meerut District into this pergunnah and through it into Ahar. None of this canal irrigation, however, has been included in the assessment, which was made previous to, and consequently independent of, canal irrigation.

There is no water in the branch itself, nor has there yet been any canal irrigation in the Eastern Circle or the area between the Branch Canal and the Ganges, where it is most required, but a rajbuha is being made there.

There are no metalled roads in this pergunnah, nor yet any large and important cross country roads. There is a project, however, for making a good direct road between the town of Boolundshuhur and the Gurmukhtesur Ghât in the Meerut District, which will pass through Syanuh, and may eventually bring some traffic into and through it from across the Ganges.

The chief products of the pergunnah are wheat, barley, and gram, which are grown in great quantities and in great perfection. A little sugar-cane is grown chiefly in the central circle, and the tobacco of the pergunnah generally has a very good name in this and the adjoining pergunnahs of the Meerut District.

Syanuh is a very old town, but a small one for the capital of a pergunnah. The present population, according to the late census of last January, amounts to only

Designation.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agriculturists ...	615	592	351	334	1,892
Non-agriculturists ...	1,342	1,312	776	744	4,074
Totals ...	1,957	...	1,904	1,127	5,966

5,966 inhabitants, of which a detail is given in the margin. Tyanuh is said to have been founded about 1,000 years ago in the time of the Dors, and was called Sein Bun, of which its present name is a corruption. The Dors were conquered and expelled

by the Tuggas, who in their turn were partially driven out by the Sheikhs under Abdool Futteh Fakir, in the reign of the Emperor Ala-ood-deen Ghoree. At the present time the inhabitants are principally Sheikhs and Tuggas. The former were chiefly Maâfeedars, and still hold some revenue-free grants ; whilst most of the grants have lapsed and been resumed and settled with the ex-Maâfeedars. The Tuggas own shares in the proprietary rights of Syanuh. There is a fair-sized bazar, and a market

is held here every Wednesday ; but the place is not one of any mercantile importance, nor is it famous for any manufactures.

The number of villages compared with the total area of the pergunnah is small and below the average, and consequently many of the villages themselves are large. In Bugrassee, which is a very large Puthan village, a market is held twice a week, and in Keshoopore Sutlah once a week.

Kochesur is the residence of the Raiees of that place, who owns fifty-six entire villages in this pergunnah. The Kochesur Estate consists of some 270 villages, situated in various parts of this district in Meerut and Moradabad. Kochesur itself is held revenue-free in perpetuity by the proprietor of the estate for the time being by virtue of a Sunnud granted by Lord Moira, Governor-General, dated May 10th, 1816 A. D.

The proprietor of the Kochesur Estate is a Jât, and besides the 56 entire villages and portions of others belonging to that estate, there is only one other village owned by a Jât. The Tuggas, who once held eighty-three villages here, are now the proprietors of only four entire villages, and portions of eleven others. The origin of the name Tugga is said to be "Tyagee." Their ancestors are reported to have been Gor Brahmins at least numbers of centuries ago, if not thousands of years ago, and to have been excommunicated and so called Tyagee Brahmins, which became corrupted into Tugga. Six entire villages are now owned by Puthans, and Bugrassee and Julalpore, both large villages, belong to the Puthan "Baruh Bustee."

The cultivators of the pergunnah are generally Jâts ; and all classes in this pergunnah, whether Brahmins, Tuggas, Puthans, all seem to have become imbued with the air of industry surrounding the Jât villages ; for, as a rule, all the villages, whatever the prevailing caste or class of cultivators in them, are well cultivated and cared for, and, as a rule, the cultivators of this pergunnah are better off than the generality of cultivators in the district.

The late Settlement of this pergunnah was made by the late Sir Henry Elliot in 1835 A.D., previous to its transfer from the Meerut District. Sir Henry Elliot's report upon this pergunnah will be found at page 169 of the printed Report of the Settlement of the Meerut District, letter No. 152, dated Meerut, October 16th, 1835 A.D., and I wish to draw attention to that report, as it will explain and endorse my present statement of the discrepancies existing in the assessments of individual villages at the end of that Settlement before revision. One set of rent-rates was made use of for ascertaining the rentals, and the measurement papers clearly show that irrigation from temporary wells particularly was concealed to an almost incredible extent in the best villages, and more especially in those of the Kochesur Estate. The late jumma was heavy upon the eastern, and, as before explained, inferior portion of the pergunnah ; very fair and adequate on the whole on the central portion ; and very light indeed, as a rule, on the western portion of the pergunnah ; and here in particular the irrigation was much concealed, as can be seen at once from the Village No. II. Statements ; for in villages in which temporary wells now abound, and have been in use from time immemorial, and in which the irrigated area exceeds one-half and often two-thirds of the cultivated area, the irrigated area of the last Settlement is ridiculously small, only some 8 and 10 per cent. on the cultivated area, and the apparent increase of the present measurements is enormous. The wells being temporary, and the proprietor powerful, suppression and concealment was reduced to a comparatively simple proceeding.

In consequence, however, of the great number of villages owned by the Kochesur Estate, and the former proximity of Abdool Luteef Khan at Khanpore, who also owned several villages in this pergunnah, and the readiness of both to advance money on the security of landed property, no sales or farms for arrears of revenue occurred, although the jumma pressed very heavy in some instances. Of these Julalpore is the most

notable, and the decrease allowed upon it is the greatest that was made on any village, but almost too late, for the Kochesur Estate has acquired almost the whole of it by private purchase and mortgage. The transfers by private arrangement, and also by decree of the Civil Courts of the portions of 13 and 14 villages respectively, are chiefly due to severity of assessment, but not so the transfers of the entire villages, as will be seen by a reference to the Alienation of Property Statement.

Tenures.—There are now, as at the end of the late Settlement, 83 villages and 90 mehals. Of these, 75 are of the pure zemindaree tenure; no perfect putteedaree; and the bhyacharah villages are seven imperfect putteedaree, cultivated by resident proprietors, and eight bhyacharah mehals.

<i>Distribution of the cultivated area, omitting the revenue-free village of Kochesur.</i>			
Description of Cultivator.	Separate holdings.	Cultivated area in acres.	Average per holding.
Proprietary ...	578	7,410	12.82
Non-Proprietary { Hereditary ...	2,094	24,715	11.80
Non-Proprietary { Non-hereditary, ...	3,713	26,937	7.25
Total ...	6,385	59,062	9.25

The annexed statement shows that the preponderance of hereditary cultivators in this pergunnah is very large. Many of these men hold at low and privileged rates, all of which have been duly investigated and recorded in the "Mials."

The reason of this unusually large number of hereditary cultivators, many of whom enjoy privileged rates, is that the Raiees of Kochesur is a Jât, and most of his villages are inhabited by Jât and Brahmin cultivators. Many of the cases referred to by Sir Henry Elliot and disposed of at the late Settlement were again brought up by claimants of the proprietary rights in several villages, but without success. The institution of these cases, however, resulted in the investigation, recognition and record of whatever rights of lower rents and the like that certain leading families of cultivators enjoyed not merely by indulgence but by acknowledged right.

Term of Settlement.—Excepting the revenue-free village of Kochesur, there are 82 revenue-paying villages, and in 50 of these the settlement is permanent, whilst in only 32 villages it is temporary and terminable.

The offer of a permanent settlement was refused in only two instances.

Assessment.—The assessment of this pergunnah was made by myself in the cold season of 1861-62 A. D., and came into force from the commencement of 1270 Fuslee. Mr. William Henry Lowe was then the Officiating Collector and Settlement Officer, and I was his Assistant, and all my assessments were looked over and passed by him before they were given out.

The pergunnah was divided into three circles, and different rates were used for computing the assets in each circle. As a lengthy mention has already been made of these three circles, it only remains to state the various sets of average rent-rates used in each circle, which are as follows:—

Denomination of soil.	1st Circle, Eastern.		2nd Circle, Central.		3rd Circle, Western.	
	Per beegah.	Per acre.	Per beegah.	Per acre.	Per beegah.	Per acre.
Barah irrigated ...	6 9 0	10 8 0	6 14 0	11 0 0	7 8 0	12 0 0
Do. unirrigated ...	2 13 0	4 8 0	3 2 0	5 0 0	3 2 0	5 0 0
Outlying irrigated ...	2 13 0	4 8 0	3 2 0	5 0 0	3 4 6	5 4 0
Do. unirrigated ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 6 6	2 4 0	1 9 0	2 8 0

The revenue-rates are half of the above; and in this pergunnah also, as in others, test jummas at the malgoozaree and cultivated rates have been entered near the general remarks in the Village No. III. Statements.

The rent-rates used in the last Settlement for ascertaining the assets were—for irrigated lands Rs. 2-8-0 per beegah, or Rs. 4 per acre, and for unirrigated lands Rs. 1-6-6 per beegah, or Rs. 2-4-0 per acre, for the entire pergunnah.

The increase in the cultivated area shown in the marginal statement is mostly real

Settlement.	Area in acres.		Assessable.	
	Total.	Barren or otherwise excluded from assessment.	Culturable.	Cultivated.
Last ...	88,842	11,627	23,675	53,540
New ...	89,757	11,256	19,489	59,062
Decrease ...	...	371	4,236	...
Increase ...	915	...	...	5,522

increase from the reclamation of culturable waste, for quite as much cultivated land has been taken up for the Futtehghurh Branch of the Ganges Canal as has been added to the cultivated

area by the embodiment of lapsed maáfee grants. And besides this there are 2,177 acres of land lately abandoned or new fallow included in the culturable area; but in the entry for the last Settlement the new fallow exceeds this, being 2,444 acres. Much of the 2,177 acres of the present Settlement was owing to the continual drought, and the greater portion has been again cultivated. Over and above the new fallow there are some 11,000 or 12,000 acres of really good culturable lands fit for and well worth cultivating.

The great increase in the irrigated area has been already alluded to and accounted

Settlement.	Total cultivated area in acres.	Detail of cultivated area.		Number of wells for irrigation.				
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Masonry.	Laoa.	Temporary.	Laoa.	Average per lao.
Last ...	53,540	10,787	42,753					
New ...	59,062	19,057	40,005	466	812	725	791	11
Decrease ...	...	...	2,748					
Increase ...	5,522	8,270						

for. The average depth of the water level below the surface is 18 feet 4 inches, and the average depth of water in the wells is 8 feet, 3 inches. Only those wells actually at work

have been reckoned, and the average per lao struck on the well-irrigated area alone, viz., 17,711 acres, the remaining 1,346 acres being from ponds and tanks.

As there are three circles, and it would be taking up space unnecessarily to give the areas of each separately with the jummas worked out with the average rent-rates of each circle, I omit these details, and give the following simple figured statement, which, it must be remembered, is according to the assessments previous to revision for the Permanent Settlement, which will be mentioned further on in this report, and exclusive of cesses:—

Circles.	Actual jumma of year immediately preceding revision.	New or revised jumma.	Decrease.	Increase.	Jumma at average rent-rates of circle.	Rate per acre of new jumma.	
						Malgoozarea.	Cultivated.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
1st, Eastern, ...	18,000 0 0	14,910 0 0	3,090	...	14,674 0 0	0	1 5 11
2nd, Central ...	49,459 9 0	52,217 0 0	...	2,757 7 0	53,722 0 0	0	1 6 2
3rd, Western ...	24,434 0 0	31,780 0 0	...	7,346 0 0	34,144 0 0	0	2 1 1
Total ...	91,893 9 0	98,907 0 0	3,090	10,103 7 0	1,02,538 0 0	1 4 2	1 10 9½
		Deduct decrease ...		3,090 0 0	98,907 0 0		
				7,013 7 0	3,631 0 0		

It will be seen, then, that the net increase in the new jumma over the last jumma of the late Settlement is Rs. 7,013-7-0, after deducting the decrease of Rs. 3,090 on the Eastern Circle. The cause of there being a decrease in the jumma actually assessed from the jumma calculated at the average circle rent-rates is, that those rates were full and applicable for all the villages except perhaps one or two of the very best, whereas they pressed a little heavily on several of the worst villages of that particular circle, and a lower and appropriate set of rates was accordingly substituted.

This assessment commenced from 1270 Fuslee and remained in force for two years, and the revised and necessary alterations for the introduction of the Permanent Settlement takes effect from the commencement of 1272 Fuslee. The revised jumma, inclusive of cesses, amounts to Rs. 1,02,309-2-0 per annum, partly in perpetuity and partly only till the end of the Settlement. The portion of these Rs. 1,02,309-2-0 which is permanent and not liable to alteration is Rs. 60,241-6-0, and therefore only Rs. 42,067-12-0 remain liable to revision on the termination of the Settlement on 30th of June 1889 A.D.

Rate or incidence per acre on—			
Settlement.	Total Area.	Malgoozaree.	Cultivated.
Last ...	1 0 1½	1 2 6½	1 10 9½
New ...	1 2 3	1 4 10	1 11 8

Jummas, inclusive of cesses.		
Of last settlement, viz., the then initial jumma.	Of year 1269 Fuslee, viz., last year of old Settlement.	Initial revised jumma.
Ra. 89,593 9 0	Ra. 91,893 9 0	Ra. 1,02,309 2 0

The statement in the margin shows the rates per acre of the late and initial jumma of the new Settlement, with cesses added to the former and included in the latter assessments.

The financial result exhibited in the margin shows at a glance the new initial jumma, about which enough has been already said.

The pergunnah comprises 140½ square miles, out of which the cultivated area is 92 square miles. The entire population

of the pergunnah by the late census of January last numbers 62,346, being at the rate of 443 per square mile. The agriculturists are 30,932, of which 29,160 are Hindoos and 1,772 Mussulmen. The adult cultivators only of both sexes and creeds number 19,605, which gives 213 cultivators to every square mile of cultivated area.

The total number of Putwarees is 39; there are no Gomashtas. Three grades have been formed of Rs. 135, Rs. 120, and Rs. 100 per annum. There are 10 Putwarees in each of the first two grades, and 19 in the third. As the progressive jummas come into force the Putwarees fees, which are calculated at a percentage on the jumma varying from 4 to 5 per cent., will increase also, and the salaries of each grade will be raised.

The municipal cess of the entire pergunnah amounts to Rs. 4,190, which will be formed into a fund, together with the proceeds of the house tax under Section 6, Act II. of 1865, for the payment of the Village Chowkeedars. The house tax will be introduced from the commencement of 1273 Fuslee into the following villages, viz., Syanuh, Bhaon-Buhadoornuggur, Keshaopore-Sutluh, Chitsonuh, Aleepore, Bugrassee, Julalpore and Syudpore.

R. G. CURRIE,

Settlement Officer.

TEHSEEL ANOOPSHUHUR.

PERGUNNAH ANOOPSHUHUR.

In the time of Akbur I., this part of the country, now composing the Pergunnah of Anoopshuhur, was called the Pergunnah of Julalpore Surhut, and formed a portion of the Dustoor of Thanna Furreeda in the Circar of Coel and Soubah of Akburabad, and it has only been called by its present name since the reign of the Emperor Jehangheer, or for the last 250 years.

From the time of the acquisition of these Provinces by the British, this pergunnah formed a portion of the Allygurh District, until it was transferred to the Boolundshuhur District on its formation in 1824 A. D. At that time the pergunnah contained 86 mouzahs or villages, but on the revision of pergunnahs in 1844 A. D. great changes were made, so that it now comprises 106 villages. In 1859 A. D. the Tehseel was removed to this place, Anoopshuhur, from Dibaie, and it now gives its name to the tehseel, which comprises the three pergunnahs of Ahar, Anoopshuhur and Dibaie.

General Features.—This pergunnah is bounded by the Ganges on the east, which separates it from Pergunnah Rajpoorah of the Budaon District. On the other three sides it is bounded by Ahar, Shikarpore and Dibaie of this district.

The Futtehgurh Branch of the Ganges Canal traverses the pergunnah from end to end, running parallel with the direction taken by the Ganges, being about five miles from the river, where it (the Futtehgurh Branch) enters the pergunnah, and only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant therefrom on passing into the Dibaie Pergunnah. As yet however the bridges have not been built, nor has the excavation been completed, and therefore no water has been let down the branch, nor is there any canal irrigation at all nor yet any immediate prospect of there being any.

As in other pergunnahs bordering on the Ganges so also in this, the soil within $2\frac{1}{2}$ and three miles of the high banks of the river is light and sandy and of inferior quality, and very badly off for irrigation, as the water is at a great depth below the surface, and the soil crumbling. Temporary wells are consequently not constructable in this tract between the Branch Canal and the Ganges, and masonry wells are very expensive. The depth of the water from the surface in this tract varies from 30 to 35 feet. The best villages lie in the centre of the pergunnah, and in them the soil is of excellent quality and very productive, and in many of them temporary wells abound, and a larger number than the average of masonry wells.

The river frontage of the pergunnah is considerable, but the khadir lands are restricted to the villages above the town of Anoopshuhur, and they are most of them liable in a marked degree to fluvial action, and hence separate mehals have been made in several instances, discriminating between the khadir lands above the influence of the river and those constantly liable to inundation, alluvion and diluvion. The rules laid down in the Board's Circular P.P., dated 17th October, 1856, have been carefully observed, and the assessments of the mehals liable in a marked degree to fluvial action have been limited to short terms of five years. Below the town of Anoopshuhur there is no khadir whatever in this pergunnah, as the stream of the Ganges is on this side close under the high banks.

The principal roads in the pergunnah are the two metalled roads which connect Anoopshuhur with Boolundshuhur and Allygurh respectively. There is also an important unmetalled road through Mullukpore in this pergunnah, and on through Shikarpore to Khoorja, along which there is a great stream of traffic.

To chief products of the pergunnah are indigo, safflower and cotton, and the average proportion of these three products exceeds that of any of the neighbouring pergunnahs. The average area under each is as follows—indigo 1,875 acres, safflower

1,250 acres, and cotton 1,000 acres. For the last two years of course the cotton cultivation has temporarily greatly increased, having more than doubled if not trebled the average of former years. There is a small indigo factory at Mullukpore, and there are indigo vats at Sanknee and several of the neighbouring villages, in and about which indigo is chiefly grown. The Sanknee safflower (kussoom) is famous, and is undoubtedly of very excellent quality. It is extensively grown in Jullalpoore and other villages in the neighbourhood of Sanknee. But very little sugar-cane is grown, nor do any of the common cereals call for any special notice, the exceptional important products being those above-mentioned. Throughout the pergunnah generally, but more especially to the west of the branch canal, there are numbers of fine mango topes, most of them belonging to hereditary cultivators, of whom more anon.

Anoopshuhur, the principal town in the pergunnah, is a ghât on the Ganges, and is situated in or about the middle of the river frontage of the pergunnah. It contains a population of 10,644 souls, chiefly mercantile. The detail according to the late census of January, 1865, is given in the

Designation.	Adults.		Children.		Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agriculturists ...	983	362	164	123	1,532
Non-agriculturists...	3,634	2,805	1,437	1,236	9,112
Totals ...	4,617	3,067	1,601	1,359	10,644

margin. It is quite a Hindoo town, and hence the Mussulman population numbers only 1,969. Rajah Unee Rai, a Burgoojur, made it his residence and built a fort here, the ruins of which remain to this day, and named it

Anoopshuhur in the reign of the Emperor Jehangeer, about 250 years ago. A bridge of boats is kept up over the river for about eight months in the year, and the traffic from Rohilkhund down the before-mentioned metalled roads through Allygurh and Boolundshuhur is very considerable, and is steadily increasing. Hitherto the chief traffic has been down the Ganges to Mirzapore, in wool, safflower, and corn, and up the river, from Furruckabad, in country-made cotton cloths. A large holy Hindoo fair is held here in the Dusserah, in the month of Jeth, corresponding with the middle of June.

The town of Jehangeerabad was founded and named by the same Rajah, Unee Rai, before Anoopshuhur, and was called after the reigning Emperor of Delhi. The

Designation.	Adults.		Children.		Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agriculturists ...	601	574	442	351	1,968
Non-agriculturists,	2,195	2,329	1,359	1,101	6,984
Totals ...	2,796	2,903	1,801	1,452	8,952

population numbers 8,952. It is situated about a mile to the north of the metalled road between Anoopshuhur and Boolundshuhur. A large market is held here every Wednesday. Coarse country chintz is extensively manufac-

tured here, and it is famous in the country round for the bullock "ruths" which are built here.

Some 700 years ago the Meos were the dominant race in this part of the country. First, Rajah Purtab Singh, a Burgoojur, commenced their expulsion in the reign of Rai Puthoruh, Maharajah of Delhi, and subsequently Unee Rai, son of Beer Narain, a descendant of Rajah Purtab Singh, thoroughly ousted the Meos in the reign of Akbur I., and got possession of this pergunnah, and also of 84 villages across the Ganges. His successors were for a long term of years proprietors of this pergunnah intact; but in the seventh generation Tara Singh and Madho Singh, sons of Uchul Singh, divided the hitherto united family property, Tara Singh making Anoopshuhur his head-

quarters and Madho Singh settling himself down in Jehangeerabad. Tara Singh died without issue, and Madho Singh left three sons, Bhowanee Singh, Ummed Singh, and Khorus Raj, who divided the property of their grandfather, Uchul Singh, between them, Ummed Singh taking the Anoopshuhur portion of the property and living there, whilst Khorus Raj and Bhowanee Singh continued to reside at Jehangeerabad.

Rajah Sher Singh, son of Ummed Singh, sold the whole of his "zemindaree" in this district, except the villages of Suroruh and Uchulpore, to Rajah Kishen Chund, *alias* "Lalla Baboo," husband of the present Ranee of Katyanee, resident in Calcutta, in the year 1291 Fuslee, after the establishment of the British Rule in these Provinces. The said villages of Suroruh and Uchulpore are now in the possession of Ranee Jeewan Koer, daughter of Rajah Sher Singh.

Of the 22 villages belonging to Khorus Raj, 11 were sold in 1220 Fuslee in execution of Civil Court decrees for debt, and were purchased for Rs. 30,000 by Murtuza Khan (a Ressaldar in Scindia's army, who received a Jageer in Pulwul from Lord Lake), for his son Moostufa Khan—Jehangeerabad itself being one of the eleven, and alone worth more than treble the sum given for the whole number. Five villages Khorus Raj sold to Ibadoollah Khan, of Khanpore, and the remaining 6 villages are in the possession of Rao Roop Singh, and other Burgoojurs, heirs of Khorus Raj and Bhowanee Singh.

Of the 72 villages purchased from Rajah Sher Singh by Rajah Kishen Chund, *alias* Lalla Baboo, 12 villages were sold up for arrears of revenue in 1223 Fuslee, on the event of the Lalla Baboo turning Fukeer, and the management of the Anoopshuhur property falling into the hands of Karindas. Owing to the alteration of pergunnahs in 1844 A.D., and the transfer of villages forming a part of this property to other pergunnahs, the Anoopshuhur property within this pergunnah consists of only 48 villages.

The Ranee of Katyanee is the registered proprietor, but the entire profits from these villages form, by the Lalla Baboo's will, a portion of the endowment of a Hindoo Temple at Bindrabun near Muttra. This property was for several years under the charge of the Court of Wards during the Ranee's minority, but is now entirely managed by Karindas, and it is almost unnecessary to add that it is most grievously mismanaged.

The Mulukpore property comprises 32 villages, of which 21, inclusive of Mulukpore, are in this pergunnah. Abdool Ruhman Khan, father of the present owner, Fyz Ahmud Khan of Dutaolee, in Zillah Allygurh, purchased this property about 35 years ago from Mr. Mercer, an Indigo Planter, who had a factory at Mulukpore, and had purchased his villages from time to time from the resident proprietors, who were mostly Puthans.

The remaining 20 villages of this pergunnah belong to proprietors of various castes, who have acquired them chiefly by purchase from their former proprietors.

The cultivators are chiefly Jâts, Tuggas, Burgoojurs, and Rajpoots. These two last castes are partly Mussulmen, but chiefly Hindoos. The Mussulmen cultivators in the whole pergunnah are in the proportion of only 9 per cent. to the agricultural population. There are some Meos, both Hindoo and Mussulmen; the Hindoos are called Mina Meos, and the Mussulmen Mewatees, and they are the only bad, lazy cultivators in the pergunnah.

The late jumma, on the whole, was light, but it pressed a little heavily in certain instances upon individual villages. The entire pergunnah, however, being composed of several large properties, the collections were punctual, and there was not one single instance of sale or farm for arrears of revenue during the currency of the late, ~~Settle-~~

ment. This, however, under the circumstances, is no criterion of the uniformity of the assessment. The sales for arrears of revenue and private sales before alluded to will be seen by the dates to have taken place before and not during the currency of the late Settlement.

The Alienation of Property Statement calls for no further remarks than that the eleven whole villages transferred by decree of the Civil Courts are those of Moostufa Khan, and the whole transaction was a mere sham. To avoid losing his property and having it sold up for his own debts, he made his own son, then quite a child, prosecute him for execution of a deed of gift of the property. Moostufa Khan's property was confiscated for rebellion; but this property, viz., his "zemindaree," was released by the Special Commission on the ruling that it belonged to his son and not to him. The transfers then both by private agreement and by decree of the Civil Courts are reduced to a minimum, the reason of course being the small number of villages besides those composing the large properties before mentioned.

Tenures.—Out of the whole number 115 mehals, there are only five which are not of the pure zemindaree tenure, of which two are imperfect putteedaree, and three bhayacharah, without any thokes or puttees. The small number of proprietary holdings, then, shewn in the marginal statement requires no further remark. The

<i>Distribution of the entire cultivated area in acres.</i>			
Description of cultivator.	Separate holdings.	Cultivated area.	Average per holding.
Proprietary ..	93	1,329	14.29
Hereditary ...	2,669	29,851	11.18
Non-Hereditary ...	3,556	22,901	6.44
Totals ...	6,318	54,081	8.55

very large number of hereditary cultivators and the very extensive area in their cultivating occupancy are striking features in this pergunnah. These hereditary cultivators are more numerous in the Ranees of Katyanee's villages than elsewhere, owing to the exist-

ence of money-rents for a long series of years. The hereditary cultivators have sunk masonry wells and planted mango groves in most of the villages where they number at all strong, and in many instances some one caste or family in a village has acquired peculiar rights of cultivating at a definitely acknowledged and recognized lower rate of rent than the generality of the cultivating community. All these rights have been carefully investigated and recorded, and money-rents now prevail generally throughout the pergunnah.

Term of Settlement.—Out of the 106 villages composing this pergunnah the settlement is temporary in only 9 villages and permanent in 97. Of these 97, there are only 15 villages in which there is a progressive assessment, and in 82 villages the immediate initial jumma is fixed in perpetuity. The offer of a Permanent Settlement was refused in five instances.

Assessment.—The late Mr. George Hamilton Freeling, whilst he was Officiating Collector and Settlement Officer of this district, assessed this pergunnah in the cold weather of 1860-61 A. D., and his revised statement came in force from the commencement of the then current year, 1268 Fuslee. The average rent-rates used by Mr. Freeling, and also by Mr. Lowe, his successor, by whom some few villages were also assessed, were as follows:—

<i>Description of soil.</i>		<i>Per beegah.</i>		<i>Per acre.</i>	
Bangur.	Barah ...	6	4 0	...	10 0 0
	Outlying irrigated ...	2	4 3	...	3 10 0
	Ditto unirrigated ...	1	1 6	...	1 12 0
Khadir.	Lands bearing two crops in the year and sugar-cane lands.	4	11 0	...	7 8 0
	Lands bearing only one crop in the year ...	1	14 0	...	3 0 0

The Revenue rates are half of the rent-rates. In the No. III. Statement test jummas at the "Malgoozaree" and cultivation rates have been given as usual, and these

jummas, or one of them, are generally better adapted to the adequate jumma of the village than the result of the average rent-rates. The actual rent-rates have also been very generally given by me in my postscript to the general remarks appended to Statement No. III. The real average rent-rates of the Pergunnah were—Barah, Rs. 11-0-0, outlying irrigated Rs. 3-12-0, and outlying unirrigated Rs. 1-14-0 per acre. But Mr. Freeling preferred using lower rates for computing the assets, which said rates were only adapted to the poor villages with inferior soil and little irrigation. In the good villages he departed very far, in the jumma he assessed, from the result obtained by the use of these low rates.

AREA IN ACRES.				
Settlement.	Total.	Barren or otherwise excluded from assessment.	Assessable.	
			Culturable.	Cultivated.
Last	77,842	10,479	19,901	...
New	77,183	9,449	13,653	46,962
Decrease	159	1,030	5,244	54,081
Increase	...	...	...	7,119

In the marginal statement the detail of the areas is given as it was in 1271 Fuslee after the resumption of Suroruh and all the numerous grants in various villages which were held revenue-free by Rane Chouhan, widow of Rajah Sher Singh, for the term of her natural life, and

lapsed and were assessed upon her death subsequent to Mr. Freeling's assessment of the Pergunnah. The greater part of the increase in the cultivated area is owing to the said resumptions of maafee grants; and the decrease in the culturable area has almost all gone into the barren area, and but little has come into the increase in the cultivated area. There is very little appreciable good uncultivated land left in this pergunnah, the 13,657 acres being almost entirely made up of mango groves, "duhrs" or low land in which water lies and long thatching grass grows, and tracts and patches of inferior land, much of it next door to barren and not worth cultivating.

The increase in the irrigated area is owing mainly, if not entirely, to the construction of new masonry wells, and the

Settlement.	Total cultivated area in acres.	Detail of cultivated area.		Number of wells for irrigation.				
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Masonry.	Lao.	Temporary.	Lao.	Average per lao.
Last ...	46,962	15,755	31,207	...	...	...	...	...
New ...	54,081	21,881	32,200	506	1,182	1,181	1,780	7½
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	7,119	6,126	993	...	...	...	...	...

greater use of temporary wells. The average per lao is only 7½ acres, as the depth of the water below the surface averages 27 feet, and the depth of

water in the wells only 5 feet.

The pergunnah jumma obtained by multiplying the various denominations of soil by the average pergunnah rates as detailed below amounts to Rs. 80,060 :—

Denomination.	Acres.	Rent rates.	Rs.	A.	P.
Barah ...	2,947	× 10 0 0	29,470	0	0
Outlying irrigated ...	18,962	× 3 10 0	68,787	4	0
Do. unirrigated ...	30,733	× 1 12 0	53,782	12	0
Lands bearing 2 crops in the year; also sugar-cane ...	819	× 7 8 0	6,142	8	0
Lands bearing but 1 crop...	620	× 3 0 0	1,860	0	0
	54,081		1,59,992	8	0
Deduct Chowkeedaree, ...			3,393	0	0
			1,56,599	8	0
Add cesses ...			3,523	8	0

Divide the value assumed at average rent-rates by 2, 1,60,123 0 0
And the result is the Pergunnah Jumma of Rs. ... 80,061 8 0

The jumma now given is the actual jumma of the pergunnah for the year 1271 Fuslee, assessed partly and principally by Mr. Freeling and partly by Mr. Lowe,

and it amounts to Rs. 86,198-12-0, inclusive of cesses. The reason for the large increase in this jumma over that obtained by means of the average rent-rates has been already referred to, where mention was made of Mr. Freeling's average rent-rates. This revised jumma of 1271 Fuslee was an increase on the last jumma of the late settlement, viz., of 1267 Fuslee, of Rs. 7,663-12-0, but this must not be considered an increase on the late jumma only, for in the jumma of 1271 Fuslee are included the jummas of the Suroruh and all the resumed Māafee grants which lapsed during 1269 and 1270 Fuslee, amounting to Rs. 3,051-8-0. The real increase then upon the lands and jumma of the last year of the late Settlement is Rs. 4,612-4-0, the remaining Rs. 3,051-8-0 being as stated above for lands up to that time exempt from paying revenue.

From the commencement of 1272 Fuslee, the permanent settlement has been introduced after a full review of each and every assessment, and the result in the initial jumma is an increase of only Rs. 255-13-0, though in certain instances there have been very considerable alterations made, which with the full reasons for the same can be seen by a reference to the Village No. III. Statements.

From the commencement of 1272 Fuslee, the total pergunnah jumma is Rs. 86,454-9-0 per annum, partly in perpetuity and partly till the end of the current settlement, viz., 30th June, 1889 A. D.

The portion which is permanent is Rs. 72,367-14-0, and only Rs. 13,695-6-0 are for the term of the settlement and liable to revision on its expiration.

The statement in the margin shows the rates per acre of the last and newly revised initial jumma of the present settlement: cesses are included in both.

Settlement.	Rate or incidence per acre on—		
	Total area.	Malgoosaree.	Cultivated.
Last	1 0 8	1 2 10	1 10 9½
New	1 2 1	1 4 8	1 9 10

The financial result, comparing the jummas of the late and new settlement, is here given in a simple form, and needs no further explanations.

The pergunnah comprises 120½ square miles, out of which the cultivated area is

Jummas, inclusive of cesses.		
Of last settlement, viz., the then initial jumma.	Of the year 1267 Fuslee, viz., last year of old settlement.	Initial revised jumma.
Ra. 77,572 15 9	Ra. 78,535 0 0	Ra. 87,350 8 0

84½ square miles. The entire population according to the census of January last amounts to 64,521, being at the rate of 535 to the square mile. The agriculturists number 28,564, of which the Hin-

doos number 25,419, and the Mussulmen only 3,145. The adult cultivators amount to 18,107, which is at the rate of 214 per square mile of cultivated area.

There are 37 Putwarees and 2 Gomash-tas in this Pergunnah, who have been arranged in three grades of Rs. 130, Rs. 115 and Rs. 100 per annum. There are 10 Putwarees in the first grade, 12 in the second, and 15 in the third, and the Gomash-tas receive Rs. 80 per annum each. As the jumma increases, the salaries of the grades will be raised.

The municipal cess of the entire pergunnah amounts to Rs. 3,420, to which will be added the proceeds of the house tax under Section 6, Act II. of 1865, and a Municipal Fund formed, out of which the village Chowkeedars will be paid. In the towns of Anoopshuhur and Jehangeerabad the former Chowkeedaree Act (XX. of 1856) is in force.

The house tax will be introduced from the commencement of 1273 Fuslee into the following villages, viz., Sanknee, Juleelpore, Mulukpore and Suroruh.

R. G. CURRIE,
Settlement Officer.

PERGUNNAH AHAR.

BEFORE the time of the Mussulman Empire, this part of the country was known as the "Chourasee," or eighty-four villages, of the Nagurs. On the establishment of the Mussulman rule, an Amil was appointed to Ahar. Subsequently, in the reign of Akbur I., it was formed into a pergunnah, and attached to Thanna Furreeda in the Circar of Coel and Soobah of Akburabad. At the commencement of the British rule this pergunnah was included in the District of Meerut, and was transferred to this district and attached to the Burrun Tehseel on the formation of this District in 1824 A. D.

At that time it contained 177 villages. On the revision of pergunnah in 1844 A. D. the boundaries were changed, and the new pergunnah contained 134 villages, as it does at the present day.

On the re-arrangement of the Tehseel in 1859 A. D., this pergunnah was removed from the Burrun and attached to the Anoopshuhur Tehseel.

General Features.—This pergunnah is situated on the Ganges with a considerable river frontage, and is bounded by Syanuh on the north, by Burrun on the west, and by Anoopshuhur and Shikarpore on the south. There is but little khadir, however, and only in a few villages, as the Ganges now flows close under the high banks on this side along the greater portion of the pergunnah.

The soil is generally of fair average quality, being light and sandy, and of somewhat inferior quality as it nears the high banks of the river. That portion of the pergunnah lying within two miles or two and a half miles of the river banks contains generally the light and sandy soil, and is badly off for irrigation, as the water is at a much greater depth than further inland, and temporary wells do not answer, and there are but few masonry wells, and they are very expensive to construct. Towards the centre, with a few isolated exceptions, the soil is better and firmer, and water is not at so great a depth, and temporary wells answer, in most places, but not everywhere. The amounts of bhoor and peclotuh have been rather understated, only the worst description of those soils having been entered under those heads. The proportion entered is 10 per cent. to the cultivated area. The irrigated area is only 26 per cent. on the entire cultivated area.

In the cluster of villages between Khanpore and Goroulec, there are large tracts of uncultivated lands, mostly covered with dense dhak jungle and very generally good and culturable, but interspersed with spots, and here and there with continuous tracts of poor or even barren lands, quite unfit for cultivation.

The rebel Abdool Luteef Khan of Khanpore owned the greater portion of this pergunnah before the rebellion in 1857, when his property, consisting of 75 entire villages in full proprietary title, and 10 villages held in mortgage, were confiscated to Government. He was notorious for keeping his villages out of cultivation, and he was a very hard master, and hence there was but very little improvement in extension of either cultivation or irrigation until after confiscation. Since confiscation, however, and within the last five or six years, very considerable improvement is apparent in many of those villages, both under direct management (Kham Tehseel) and also under the new masters to whom these said villages have either been given in reward or sold.

The Futtelghurh Branch of the Ganges Canal passes down through the pergunnah at an average distance of from 3 to 3½ miles from the Ganges, and parallel with it,—that is to say, just beyond the line of villages with the light sandy soil.

Up to the time of assessment, there had been no irrigation whatever from this Canal, nor has any water yet been sent down the main Branch, but two rajbuhars have been brought into the pergunnah, and there has been some little irrigation from them in the last two years. The assessment, however, of the entire pergunnah has been

made quite irrespective of any canal irrigation. It would be a real boon if water was supplied to the thirsty and unirrigated lands between the Branch and the Ganges.

There are no metalled roads in the pergunnah, nor yet any roads of importance, but merely cross country roads connecting Ahar and Khanpore with the principal towns in the adjacent pergunnahs. There is no traffic through the pergunnah.

Nothing but the common cereals are grown to any extent, but very little sugar-cane is produced, nor yet indigo or cotton or safflower beyond the immediate wants or requirements of the particular villages in which they are found.

The pergunnah is famous for no manufacture, nor yet are there any important towns. Even Ahar itself was never a place of any importance. It is only a small second-rate ghat on the Ganges. A bridge of boats is, however, kept up here for 7 or 8 months in the year. A fair for the neighbouring country is held here in the Jeth Dusserah. The population of the town numbers only 2,324. Khanpore, formerly the residence of Abdool Luteef Khan, and now of Syud Meer Khan Sirdar Bahadoor, is of more importance, but this place too is only a large village with a population of 3,007 souls.

Previous to the Mussulman rule the proprietors of the soil were Nagur Brahmins and Rajput Gorwuhs. During the early days of the Mussulman Empire the Burgoojurs and Puthans ousted these Nagurs and Rajpoots, and themselves took possession of and settled down in their villages. The Puthans first came and settled down in this part of the country in the reign of Shuhabooddeen Goree, Emperor of Delhi, and gained importance in the days of the Lodies. They settled down in 12 villages, which are mostly in this Pergunnah, but partly in Syannuh, and are known to this day as the Puthan "Baruh Bustee." About the same time other bodies of Puthans acquired villages and settled down in them in various parts of almost every pergunnah in the district, where they are still to be found either as proprietors or cultivators.

The Puthans are a brave, hot-headed race, and make much better soldiers, and particularly cavalry, than landed proprietors or cultivators. From the Puthan villages in general, and the Baruh Bustee in particular, the ranks of the Irregular Cavalry Regiments used to be very largely recruited, and the Bengal Cavalry still contains many of the Baruh Bustee Puthans.

Previous to the rebellion of 1857 A. D., the greater portion of this Pergunnah belonged to this clan, for Abdool Luteef Khan, son of Ibadoollah Khan of Khanpore, was a Puthan. He was the proprietor of 75 villages, and held 10 others in mortgage; but these have been all confiscated to Government, and Abdool Luteef Khan, their late proprietor, transported for rebellion. Mohummud Khan of Dowlutpore is the proprietor of five entire villages, and owns a portion of a sixth in common with other Puthans; and the total number of villages now remaining in the hands of the Puthans is twenty-one.

The Nagurs, some of whom are Mussulmen and some Hindoos, were the proprietors of the greater portion of 8 villages up to 1857 A. D., when the Mussulmen Nagurs turned rebels, and their Zemindaree, consisting of four entire villages and the greater portion of the town of Ahar, was confiscated; and they are now mere cultivators in those villages.

The only other proprietors of note before the eventful year of 1857 were the Kochesur Estate, which owned some 55 villages, and a Kayuth family at Nubbee Nuggur, whose property has remained intact and consists of 7 villages.

Most of the confiscated villages have been disposed of as rewards to loyal subjects of this and other parts of the country; the most notable of whom are—Syud Meer Khan

Sirdar Buhadoor ; Raja Goorsahai, a Jat ; and the Burgoogur Lalkhanee family. The Rajpoots, both Mussulman and Hindoo, are now the proprietors of only 8 villages.

The cultivators are principally Lodhas, Puthans, Jats, and Rajpoots. Of these the Jats and Lodhas are the best cultivators. As a rule the cultivators in this pergunnah are not well off, as they were much ground down by Abdool Luteef Khan and his father Ibadoollah Khan before him. The only well-to-do and thriving cultivators up to the time of the assessment were to be found in the villages of the Kochesur Estate, where the rents were mostly lump money rents. Now, however, money rents at various rates per beegah on the different kinds of soil have been almost universally introduced, and whilst the proprietors get an ample rental, the cultivators are steadily improving in circumstances.

There are no revenue-free villages, but one-half of the Government jumma of the ten villages given in reward to the Sirdar Buhadoor, amounting to Rs. 3,784 per annum, has been released to him for the term of his natural life, and one-fourth of the Government jumma for the next two generations ; one-fourth of the Government jumma of one village given in reward to Fyz Ali Khan of Pahasoo has also been remitted to him for the term of his natural life ; the amount of annual remission is Rs. 287-8-0.

The late Settlement of the pergunnah was on the whole very fair and adequate, the only inequalities existing between villages which were the full and entire property of Abdool Luteef Khan and those which he held in mortgage. As a rule, the jummas on the former were rather light and have now been increased, whereas on the latter in which he was the mortgagee the jummas were rather heavy, as also in those villages in which he was a part proprietor. I refer to the 10 villages including Khanpore given in reward to the Sirdar Buhadoor in support of my first assertion regarding partial lightness of assessment, and to the villages of Purwanah Muhmoodpoor, and Jaroul, in support of the latter assertion ; and also to the mortgaged villages generally in which the names of Syud Jeewun Ali or any of the Ourungabad Syuds occur as the mortgagors. The remarks in the No. III. Statements being very full, no further particulars are here required, the mere allusion to the subject being sufficient. There were no sales or farms for arrears of revenue during the currency of the late settlement, and the Alienation of Property Statement shows a very small amount of actual transfer which can in any way be attributed to the pressure of the assessment. Omitting further mention of all confiscations, the remaining transfers are reduced to a very small number, and of the two entire villages transferred in execution of decrees of the Civil Court, one only is a *bond fide* transaction, and the other is one of the Jehangeerabad property villages, which Moostufa Khan gave to his son and then made his son prosecute for execution of deed of gift, as explained in the report on the pergunnah of Anoopshuhur.

Tenures.—At the commencement of the last settlement, the tenure was principally “ Zemindaree,” and owing to confiscations, the number of Zemindaree villages has somewhat increased, and out of the 146 mehals of which this pergunnah is composed, 129 mehals are “ Zemindaree,” six of the perfect Putteedaree, and eight of the imperfect Putteedaree tenure ; there are only three Bhyacharah villages, as there are no separate Bhyacharah villages without any Thokes and Puttees.

There is a large proportion of hereditary cultivators, and the extent of area cul-

Distribution of the entire cultivated area in acres.			
Description of cultivator.	Separate holdings.	Cultivated area.	Average per holding.
Proprietary ..	325	3,561	10.96
Hereditary ..	2,748	30,274	11.02
Non-hereditary,	3,544	24,953	7.04
Total ..	6,617	58,787	8.88

tivated by them is certainly more than I had expected to find that the result would show. The “ Kun Buttaie ” system has been almost entirely superseded by money rents.

Term of Settlement.—Out of the 134 villages, there are only 48 villages in which the assessment is temporary and terminable with the period of the current settlement, on the 30th of June, 1886 A. D.

In the remaining 86 villages, the assessment is permanent. The offer of a Permanent Settlement was refused in 39 instances.

Assessment.—The assessment of this pergunnah was made by myself in the cold season of 1860-61 A. D., and came into force from the commencement of 1270 Fnslee. Mr. Lowe was the Collector and Settlement Officer, and I was his Assistant, and every single assessment was gone over carefully by him and approved of before the jummas were declared to the proprietors. The average rent-rates made use of for calculating the assets were as follows:—

	<i>Denomination of soil.</i>	<i>Rate per beegah.</i>	<i>Rate per acre.</i>
Bangur.	Baruh irrigated	... 6 9 0	10 8 0
	Ditto unirrigated	... 4 6 0	7 0 0
	Outlying irrigated	... 2 8 0	4 0 0
	Ditto unirrigated	... 1 4 0	2 0 0
Khadir.	Land bearing 2 crops in the year, and sugar-cane lands	5 0 0	8 0 0
	Ditto bearing but one crop in the year.	1 14 0	3 0 0

The Revenue rates are half of these. The test jummas at the “malgoozaree” and cultivation rates have been entered for comparison in the Village No. III. Statements. In many villages also the actual rent-rates have been mentioned wherever any regular rates obtained.

The increase in the total area of the present measurement over that of the last

AREA IN ACRES.				
Settlement.	Total.	Barren or otherwise excluded from assessment.	<i>Assessable.</i>	
			Culturable.	Cultivated.
Last ...	90,821	7,164	29,307	54,050
New ...	23,617	11,079	23,751	58,787
Decrease ...	...	...	5,556	...
Increase ...	2,790	3,615	...	4,787

settlement is at the rate of less than 3 per cent, and is probably owing to the change of area in the khadir of the Ganges. A large culturable area and rather

a small increase in the cultivated area was only to be expected from the fact of Abdool Luteef Khan's not encouraging increase of cultivation, and keeping large pasture grounds for cattle. The real good culturable waste, however, does not exceed 12,000 or 13,000 acres, the rest being poor and intermixed with barren land, and portions of “oosur” plains, which though not absolutely barren are not fit for cultivating, but afford some little pasturage for 3 or 4 months in the year.

The increase in the irrigated area is much more considerable than the increase in

Settlement.	Total cultivated area in acres	<i>Detail of cultivated area.</i>		<i>Number of wells for irrigation.</i>				
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Masonry.	Laos.	Temporary.	Laos.	Average per lao
Last ...	54,050	11,125	42,925	...	...	...	...	...
New ...	58,787	15,770	43,017	438	982	491	703	8½
Decrease.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	4,737	4,645	92	...	...	...	...	...

the cultivated area, being very nearly equal to it in extent. There is no canal irrigation whatever included in this, as that is all new and subsequent to the assessment. The

average depth of the water below the surface of the earth is 18 feet, 8 inches, and the average depth of water in the wells is 6 feet, 8 inches. Between the Futtehgarh Branch Canal and the Ganges, however, the water is at a greater depth, and varies from 25 to 30 feet below the surface, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet is rather the average of the remainder of the pergunnah, where both masonry and temporary wells are more numerous, than of the entire pergunnah :—

The pergunnah jumma obtained from the average rent rates is worked out and shewn below :—

<i>Denomination.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rent rates.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>	
Bangur.	{ Baruh irrigated	... 2,552	×	10	8	0	= 26,796	0	0
	{ Do. unirrigated	... 306	×	7	0	0	= 2,142	0	0
	{ Outlying irrigated	... 13,095	×	4	0	0	= 53,380	0	0
	{ Do. unirrigated	... 42,366	×	2	0	0	= 84,732	0	0
Khadir.	{ Lands bearing two crops, and sugar-cane,	... 157	×	8	0	0	= 1,256	0	0
	{ Lands bearing but one crop in the year	... 311	×	3	0	0	= 933	0	0
Total		... 58,787	Total			... 1,68,239	0	0	
			Deduct Chowkeedaree			... 3,852	0	0	
						1,64,387	0	0	
			Add cesses,			... 3,698	12	0	
						1,68,085	12	0	
			Divide the value assumed at average rent-rates by 2,			... 84,042	14	0	
			And the result is the pergunnah jumma of			...			

The total jumma actually assessed by myself village by village and on each separate mehal amounted to Rs. 82,812, irrespective of cesses, and inclusive of cesses to Rs. 84,675-4-6. This jumma came into force from the commencement of 1270 Fuslee, and remained for two years, 1270 and 1271 Fuslee; and the review and alterations for the introduction of the Permanent Settlement took place and came into effect from the commencement of the current year, 1272 Fuslee. The increase of my first assessment before revision for permanency over the current jumma of the year (1269 Fuslee) immediately preceding the new assessment of the present settlement, amounted to Rs. 4,899-7-7, cesses being included in both.

The initial jumma of my subsequent revision inclusive of cesses amounts to Rs. 87,674-11-0, being an increase upon my own previous assessment of Rs. 2,999-6-6. This increase is owing almost entirely to the acceptance of the offer of a slightly increased jumma at once in preference to a progressive jumma, thus making the initial jummas of those villages their permanent jummas.

Out of the total amount of the jumma of the pergunnah, Rs. 57,185-12-0 is permanent and Rs. 29,980-12-0 terminable, or liable to revision on the expiration of the current Settlement. In the initial jumma only are included the jummas of the khadir mehals assessed for a short term of five years, and constantly liable to revision owing to alluvion and diluvion. The entire jummas of those villages of the Sirdar Buhadoor and Fyz Ali Khan in which, as before stated, a portion of the Government demand is annually remitted, have been included in all the above detailed sums, as it is impossible to exclude them with any hopes of maintaining correct results.

Settlement.	Total area.	Malgoosares.	Cultivated.	In the margin are
Last ...	0 13 11	0 15 2	1 7 4½	shown the rates per acre
New ...	0 15 0	1 1 0	1 7 10	of the last and initial

jumma of the present revised Settlement, inclusive of cesses.

Jummas, inclusive of cesses.		Initial revised jumma.
Of last settlement, viz., the then initial jumma. Rs. 78,966-2-0	Of year 1269 Fuslee, viz., last year of old settlement. Rs. 79,755-12-11.	Rs. 87,674-11-0.

The financial results showing the new initial jumma in juxta-position with the initial and lately current jummas of the last Settlement is given

in the margin.

The pergunnah comprises 146 square miles, of which the cultivated area amounts to 92 square miles. The entire population by the census of January last numbers 50,274, being at the rate of 344 per square mile. The agriculturists alone are 29,700, of which 25,367 are Hindoos and 4,333 are Mussulmen. The adult cultivators of both creeds and sexes number 18,766, which gives an average of 204 cultivators to every square mile of cultivation.

The putwarees have been divided into three grades, the salaries of which are respectively Rs. 140, Rs. 120 and Rs. 100 per annum, and Rs. 80 for Gomashtas.

There are in all 35 putwarees and only one gomashta. In the first grade there are 10 putwarees and the same number in the 3rd grade, and 15 in the second grade.

The municipal cess of the entire pergunnah amounts to Rs. 3,852, to which will be added the proceeds of the house tax imposed under Section 6, Act II. of 1865, and a fund will be formed of the total for the payment of the village chowkeedars. The house tax will be introduced from the commencement of 1273 Fuslee into the following villages, viz., Ahar, Khanpore, Bussee, Purwanuh Muhmoodpore, Umurpore, Gurouruh and Nubbee Nuggur.

R. G. CURRIE,
Settlement Officer.

PERGUNNAH DIBAIE.

This pergunnah was first formed in the reign of the Emperor Akbur I., and it was attached to the Dustoor of Thanna Furreea, in the Circar of Coel and Soubah of Akburabad, and remained so up to the time of the acquisition of these Provinces by the British, when it was embodied in the district of Coel, or rather continued in it.

In 1824 A. D., when this district was first formed, this pergunnah, which then consisted of 136 villages, was included in it. Again in 1844 A. D., on the revision of pergunnahs, 14 villages were added to this pergunnah, 12 of them from the neighbouring pergunnahs of this district, one from the Budaon District, and one from Allygurh.

Up to 1859 A. D., Dibaie was the head-quarters of the Tehseel, which derived its name from thence, but in that year some alterations were made, and the Tehseel was removed to Anoopshuhur, and this pergunnah now forms a portion of the Anoopshuhur Tehseel.

General Features.—This is the largest pergunnah on the Ganges side of the district, and now comprises 150 villages. It is situated between the Anoopshuhur Pergunnah on the north and the Atroulee Pergunnah of the Allygurh District on the south, and is bounded by the Ganges on the east and Pergunnah Puhasoo on the west. Pergunnah Shikarpore forms the north-western boundary for a few miles where it intrudes itself between the Pergunnahs of Anoopshuhur and Puhasoo.

The river frontage is very extensive, being about 18 miles in length. The khadir lands too of this pergunnah are of much greater extent and better quality than of any of the other pergunnahs which adjoin the Ganges. A great portion of this khadir is

old and has been under cultivation uninterruptedly for years and years, and is on a higher level than and distinct from the more recent khadir and newly formed lands, and is not like them liable to fluvial action in a marked degree. None but the very heaviest floods in the rains reach these old khadir lands, whilst the new (kutoha) unformed khadir is all under water, and is subject to more or less change from alluvion and diluvion, and from the deposit of silt or sand every year. The old and firm " khadir " has been included in the mehal with the " bangur " or uplands, and assessed either in perpetuity or for the term of the settlement, as the case of the particular village may be, but the newly acquired and unformed khadir has been separated and summarily assessed as a mehal of itself for a term of five years, in conformity with the provisions of the Board's Circular P.P., of 17th October, 1856 A. D.

The Choiyuh Nuddee first assumes the form of a regular line of drainage and commencement of a Nuddee in this pergunnah, entering it in two branches, the one from near Khyleea in Pergunnah Puhasoo, and the other from Bugsurah, Pergunnah Anoopshuhur, which two branches unite in the southern portion of the area of Dibaie Khas. Further on in the Allygurh District it becomes a stream, but in this pergunnah it is a mere drain, carrying off the superfluous water not only of this pergunnah but of the Pergunnahs of Shikarpore, Anoopshuhur and Ahar, and even of Syanuh, for the line of drainage is traceable the whole way from Sahunpore in Pergunnah Syanuh. It is marked by low lands and jheels, and is not a connected stream except in the rains, and much of it is ploughed up and cultivated in the " rubbee " or spring harvest above Dibaie before the junction of the two branches, but not below it.

The Futtehgurh Branch of the Ganges Canal enters the pergunnah at Soorujpore Mukhenah, and was to have gone through it into the Allygurh District and into Futtehgurh. All the lands, however, that had been taken up beyond Mukhenah have now been returned to the village proprietors and included in the assessment, as an escape has been made into the Ganges from Soorujpore close to the metalled road from Anoopshuhur to Coel.

The whole tract of country lying within about two miles of the high banks of the Ganges (dividing the " bangur " from the " khadir ") situated between the line marked out for the Futtehgurh Branch of the Ganges Canal and the river banks, is composed of soil of somewhat inferior quality. In places the soil is either " bhoor " or " peelotuh," and very poor, and is all of it more or less mixed with sand. The water is at a great depth from the surface, and the sub-soil is loose and crumbling, and temporary wells are not constructable. For the same reason masonry wells are very expensive, and there are but few of them; and consequently this portion of the pergunnah is very badly off for irrigation, and, if it ever obtains any irrigation from rajbhas extended beyond the present end of the branch canal, will be much benefited thereby. Hitherto there has been no canal irrigation in this pergunnah. In fact temporary wells are not constructable as a rule in the half of the pergunnah to the east of the eastern branch and main channel of the Choiyuh Nuddee, and the whole of this area is badly off for irrigation.

Of the other half of the pergunnah to the west of the Choiyuh Nuddee, the best portion is a tract of table-land to the north-west of Dibaie, situated between the two branches of the Choiyuh Nuddee bounded by the metalled road between Anoopshuhur and Coel, and extending again below Dibaie into a triangle formed between the Choiyuh Nuddee on the east and a country road leading from Dibaie to the large village of Shekhoopore on the west, of which triangle Dibaie is the apex and the boundary of the pergunnah the base. Within these limits temporary wells are constructable in all directions, and are very plentiful. The soil too is free from sand, firm and productive. Manure too is used to a greater extent than usual in this tract, and the villages are in a high state of cultivation.

The rest of the pergunnah is mostly composed of soil of fair average quality, and calls for no special comments except the village of Dowlutpore, which lies across the said metalled road, and hence just beyond the boundary assigned to the good tract. It is a most excellent village, with good soil and ample irrigation from more than 125 temporary wells.

There is but little good arable land left in this pergunnah, the uncultivated land, even what is not absolutely barren, being generally of inferior quality, and scattered about in small patches. In several of the villages adjoining Ahmudgurh and the Puhasoo Pergunnah there is an almost continuous tract of uncultivated land, partly dhak jungle and partly strips of barren "oosur," which extends into the Allygurh District. In Jurgunwan too and the adjacent villages where the soil is light and sandy and there is but little irrigation, the culturable waste is also poor and covered with thorn bushes and the camel-thorn grass, and not worth the cultivating in the absence of artificial irrigation.

The entries in the measurement papers show a proportion of "bhoor" and "peelotuh" of only 19 per cent. to the cultivated area. This, however, includes only the worst descriptions of those soils, and does not take in all the poor and inferior soil. The irrigated area of the entire pergunnah is rather less than 40 per cent. on the cultivated area, which, however, would not be inadequate if it was only fairly and equally distributed.

The metalled road between Anoopshuhur and Coel traverses the western portion of the pergunnah for some 14 or 15 miles, and there are good cross country roads. The road between Ramghât and Coel is partly if not entirely metalled in the Allygurh District, but not in this district.

There are no special products worthy of any particular mention; indeed, owing to the large tract of unirrigated and inferior lands, the common crops of jowar, bajra and mote of the "khurreef" or autumnal harvest, and barley in the "rubbee" harvest are chiefly raised.

Dibaie, the chief town in the pergunnah, was founded in the year 420 Hijree, more than 850 years ago, within the limits and near the former village of Deongurh, the site of which is visible to the present day. Although the population is principally Hindoo, yet there are a great number of Sheikhs, most of them proprietors of or, shareholders in the zemindaree of Dibaie, and of numerous resumed and life "maafee"

Designation.	Adults.		Children.		Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agriculturists ...	493	451	289	223	1,456
Non-agriculturists...	1,908	2,012	1,142	958	6,020
Total ...	2,401	2,463	1,431	1,181	7,476

grants. The entire population of the town amounts to 7,476 according to the census of last January. There is a general market held here every Mon-

day, but the town being badly situated as regards communication either by land or water, there is no trade either in the town itself or passing through it. Up to 1859 A.D. from the formation of the Boolundshuhur District, Debaie was the seat of the Tehseel and Thana and also of a Moonsiff, and it was then a more flourishing place than it is now, or has been since the removal of these offices to Anoopshuhur.

Ramghât is situated on the Ganges near the southern extremity of the pergunnah, and a very considerable traffic passes through it over the bridge of boats to and from Rohilkhund. It lies in the direct road between Islamnugger and Allygurh. There is a good deal of traffic on the river with Mirzapore and Benares in wheat and wool.

The population amounts to 4,800, almost entirely Hindoo, and mostly Brahmin, but the zemindaree never belonged to these residents. A large religious fair is held here in the month of November, and called "Mela Karticee." Ramghât is 80 miles south-east of Delhi,—latitude $28^{\circ} 9'$, longitude $78^{\circ} 30'$.

Beloun is a large village but not a town, and is situated on the road between Ramghât and Debaie. It is said to have derived its name in the following manner:—One Bhoop Singh, a Burgoojur, built a temple to Bela Debee here in a thick forest of Bel trees, and located a number of Brahmins here. There are two very large sacred fairs held here in the year, one in Cheyt (March), and the other in Koar (September), and very considerable sums of money, calculated at Rs. 10,000 per annum, are offered at the temple of the Seetla Debee. The Pundahs receive and in a great measure live upon these offerings, which are not shared in by the zemindars who are Burgoojurs, the sixth generation from Bhoop Singh to the founder of this village.

Formerly the Meos, Dors and Punwars were the dominant races and village proprietors of this entire pergunnah, but now not one single village remains either in whole or in part in the proprietary possession of the Meos, and only one-fourth (5 bis-wahs) of Mouza Deogunwah with the Dors, and but two villages with the Punwars.

There are now 87 entire villages owned by Burgoojurs as follows:—Mussulmen Burgoojurs 71 (of which 51 belong to the Lal Khanee family and 20 to the Sabit Khanee), and Hindoo Burgoojurs 16 villages. Hindoo Rajpoots are the proprietors of 14 villages, of which as mentioned above the Punwars own two, and the Bais Rajpoots 12. The Rance of Katyanee has six villages in the pergunnah, and various Buncceahs own 11 villages, and the few remaining villages belong to Syuds, Puthans, Brahmins, Bhats and Kaiyuths.

There is one maafee or revenue-free village, Dharukpore, which has been so since the time of the Mahrattas, and what should be the Government Revenue forms the endowment of a Hindoo Temple in Ramghât. The zemindars were separate from the grantees till quite lately, but since the expiration of this last settlement the grantees have sold up the zemindars, and themselves acquired the "zemindaree" of Dharukpore.

There were no sales or farms for arrears of revenue during the late Settlement, and the jumma was paid easily and readily, as it was a light one. When assessed, it was probably a very fair and applicable jumma, and has in process of time been rendered light by the great increase both in cultivation and irrigation since the last settlement. By a reference to the Alienation of Property Statement, it will be seen that the transfers have been remarkably few and almost entirely by private arrangement, that is to say, that 4 entire villages and portions of 31 others have been transferred by private agreement, whilst no one entire village has changed hands by decree of the Civil Courts, and portions of only 9 villages, and this notwithstanding that there was a Moonsiff in the town of Dibaie during the currency of the late Settlement.

Tenures.—There are in all 150 villages and 175 mehals, of which all pay revenue to Government except the one village and mehal of Dharukpore. The zemindaree tenure greatly preponderates. The number of mehals in which the various tenures prevail is as follows:—Zemindaree, 119; Putteedaree, 47,—viz., perfect 11, imperfect 36; and Bhyacharah 9.

The great proportion of non-hereditary cultivators is caused by the existence of

<i>Distribution of the entire cultivated area in acres.</i>			
Description of Cultivator.	Separate holding.	Cultivated area.	Average per holding.
Proprietary ...	791	8,193	10.35
Non-Proprietary { Hereditary	3,186	29,598	9.43
PRIMITIVE { Non-hereditary	6,601	42,465	6.43
Total ...	10,528	80,251	7.62

three large properties of powerful zemindars and by the great prevalence of the system of "Buttai;" also by the great want of irrigation in a large portion of the pergunnah. Money rents have to a certain extent been substituted in lieu of division and appraisement of crops, and consequently are more prevalent than they were before the new settlement, and with the

exception of some of the worst villages do obtain pretty generally, but not so generally as in most of the pergunnahs of this district.

Term of Settlement.—Out of the 149 villages paying revenue to Government, the assessment has been fixed in perpetuity in all but six villages. In these six villages alone therefore will a revision of assessment be made on the expiration of the current Settlement on the 30th of June, 1889 A. D. Of the 143 villages in which the Settlement is permanent, there are only 28 villages in which the assessments are progressive, reaching their maximum at the end of the 7th or 14th year as the case may be, and in 115 villages the present initial jumma is permanent and unalterable. From this calculation the khadir mehals assessed as before explained for only short terms and liable to constant revision are of course excepted, those said mehals being as a rule but a small portion of the entire village.

Assessment.—The late Mr. Freeling assessed the jummas of this pergunnah, and the assessments of some few villages were altered by his successor, the late Mr. W. H. Lowe. The assessments and revisions by Mr. Lowe were made principally upon my own notes and upon the average rent-rates deduced by myself, which notes and rates were prepared during the cold season of 1860-61 A. D., whilst I was engaged in testing the correctness of the village measurement papers and the entries of soil and irrigated and unirrigated areas. Mr. Freeling visited the Pergunnah himself and went all through it with my note-book previous to making the assessment. The average rent-rates used for calculating the assets, and those by which the entries have been made in the No. III. Village Statements, are as follows:—

<i>Denomination of soil.</i>		<i>Rent-rates per beegah.</i>			<i>Rent-rates per acre.</i>			
Bangur.	{ Baruh irrigated	...	6	14	0	11	0	0
	Do. unirrigated	...	4	6	0	7	0	0
	Outlying irrigated	...	2	8	0	4	0	0
	Do. unirrigated	...	1	4	0	2	0	0
Khadir.	{ Lands bearing two crops in the year							
	and sugar-cane lands	...	5	12	6	9	4	0
	Lands bearing one crop	...	2	5	6	3	12	0

The revenue rates are the half of the above. The usual test jummas have been inserted in the No. III. Village Statement as in other pergunnahs, and the actual rent-rates prevalent have also been given wherever rent-rates in money obtain.

The difference in total area is owing in part to the usual difference always liable to

Settlement.	<i>Area in Acres.</i>		<i>Assessable.</i>	
	Total.	Barren or otherwise excluded from assessment.	Culturable.	Cultivated.
Last ...	1,13,546	13,718	30,345	69,483
New ...	1,16,790	21,223	16,872	79,125
Decrease ...	...	...	14,973	...
Increase ...	2,174	7,505	...	9,642

occur in the measurement by two different methods of large areas, and partly to the variation in the area of the khadir. The increase in the cultivated area is about half from resumed revenue-free grants, and half actual increase of cul-

tivation from the reclamation of culturable waste. Not more than one-half of the amount entered as culturable is really good land, and not more than one-third, or 5,000 acres, are likely to be broken up and brought into cultivation within the next 15 or 20 years.

The cultivated areas given in this and the above statement are only those of the

Settlement.	Total cultivated area in acres.	Detail of cultivated area.		Wells for irrigation.				
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Masonry.	Laos.	Temporary.	Laos.	Average per lao.
Last ...	69,483	14,691	54,792	...	...	...	...	...
New ...	79,125	31,148	47,977	759	1,611	1,951	2,369	74
Decrease...	...	...	6,816	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	9,642	16,457	...	...	...	...	...	...

villages paying revenue (khalsa) and exclusive of revenue-free grants, whereas in the statement of the distribution of cultivation the entire cultivated area inclusive of revenue-free grants has been included. That the great, indeed enormous increase in the irrigated area is all real I do not believe, but that

it is as nearly as possible correct I can safely assert, having tested the entire pergunnah myself. The average per lao too shows that the irrigated area has not been over-estimated. The average depth of the water-level from the surface of the earth is 24 feet, 10 inches, and the average depth of water in the wells is eight feet, one and a half inch. The nearer, however, that one approaches to the high raviny banks the further the water-level. Where wells abound the average is about 22 feet.

The pergunnah jumma obtained from the average rent-rates applied to the whole areas detailed below amounts to Rs. 1,31,336-6-0 :—

	Denomination.	Acres.	Rent rates.	Ra.	As.	P.
Bangur.	Baruh Irrigated	...	4,437 × 11	0	0	0 = 48,807 0 0
	Do. Unirrigated	...	349 × 7	0	0	= 2,443 0 0
	Outlying Irrigated	...	26,581 × 4	0	0	= 106,324 0 0
	Do. Unirrigated	...	45,073 × 2	0	0	= 90,146 0 0
Khadir.	Lands bearing 2 crops	...	961 × 9	4	0	= 8,473 0 0
	Do. do. 1 crop	...	1,769 × 3	12	0	= 6,633 12 0
				79,125	2,62,826	12 0
				Deduct Chowkedaree	...	5,934 0 0
					2,56,892	12 0
				Add Cesses	...	5,780 0 0

Divide the value assumed at average rent-rates by 2 2,62,672 12 0

And the result is a pergunnah jumma of Rs. ... 1,31,336 6 0

The actual jumma assessed village by village and mehal by mehal for the year 1271 Fuslee is now given, although Mr. Freeling's revision came into force from the commencement of the previous year. There were, however, some few alterations made by Mr. Lowe, and so if the 1269 Fuslee jumma was given it would not be of any use. The total jumma then of 1271 Fuslee, exclusive of the revenue-free village of Dharuk-poor, but inclusive of several resumed maāfee grants of Dibaie and other villages, amounts to Rs. 1,26,117-0-0 exclusive of cesses, and to Rs. 1,28,954-9-6 inclusive of the said cesses, being an increase on the actually current jumma of the year 1268 Fuslee, the last year of the late Settlement, of Rs. 18,457-4-6; out which Rs. 746 are for newly lapsed revenue-free tenures, and Rs. 17,711-4-6 are actual and *bonâ fide* increase upon the same area as that upon which the current jumma of the last year before revision was being paid.

The revision, or rather review and introduction of the Permanent Settlement, was effected in the cold season of 1864-65 A.D. by myself, and came into force from the

commencement of the current year, 1272 Fuslee. The result of this revision was a slight reduction in several villages which subsequent experience had proved to be only fair and just, and the initial jumma assessed by me amounted to Rs. 1,29,427-4-0, being an increase of Rs. 472-10-6 on the aggregate jumma of the previous year.

In the Annual Jumma Statement No. V. it may be observed that the jummas for 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, and 1276 Fuslee vary in their totals. These differences are all correct, and owing to different causes. The jumma of 1273 (I am referring to the total pergunnah jumma as well as separate individual villages) is more than that of 1272 Fuslee owing to the restoration and inclusion in the assessable area of the land formerly taken up for the Futtehghurh Branch of the Ganges Canal. In 1274 Fuslee the jumma is again less, as the short-term assessments of the khadir mehals expire with 1273 Fuslee, and so those jummas have been deducted from the jummas of 1274 Fuslee. In 1276 Fuslee there is again a small increase, as the new jumma of Durrurh Bishunathpore a village assessed in and exchanged from the Allyghurh District comes into force from that year. The short-term jummas of the khadir mehals are Rs. 2,509-6-0.

Of the maximum jumma, Rs. 1,29,427-4-0, the greater portion, viz., Rs. 1,22,560-2-0, is permanent, and only Rs. 4,357-12-0 are liable to revision on the expiration of the Settlement.

The rates per acre of the last and initial jumma of the new Settlement, inclusive of cesses, are given in the margin. If further details are required, they will be found			
Settlement.	Total Area.	Malgozars.	Cultivated.
Last	0 15 3½	1 1 4½	1 8 11½
New	1 2 0	1 6 0	1 10 8

in the various separate statements.

The financial result showing the new initial jumma in juxtaposition with the initial and lately current Jummas of the last Settlement are now given in the margin. Full particulars of the increase have already been given.

Jumma, inclusive of Cesses.		
Of last settlement, viz., the then initial jumma	Of year 1268 Fuslee, viz. last year of old settlement	Initial revised jumma
Rs. 1,08,456 9 0	Rs. 1,10,497 5 0	Rs. 1,29,427 4 0

The pergunnah comprises 181 square miles, of which the cultivated area amounts to 125 square miles. The entire population by this late census of January last is 72,143, being at the rate of 398 per square mile. The agriculturists alone are 34,154, of which the Hindoos number 30,789, and the Mussulmen only 3,365. The adult cultivators of both creeds and sexes number 21,762, which gives an average of 174 cultivators per square mile of actual cultivated area.

There are 50 Putwarees and three Gomashas. The Putwarees have been arranged in three grades, the salaries of the grades being Rs. 140, Rs. 120 and Rs. 100 per annum respectively. The pay of the Gomashas is Rs. 60 per annum each. There are ten Putwarees in the first grade, 24 in the second, and 16 in the third grade.

The municipal cess of the entire pergunnah amounts to Rs. 5,970, which will be formed into a fund together with the proceeds of the house tax under Section 6, Act II. of 1865, for the payment of the village chowkeedars of the pergunnah.

The said house tax will be introduced into the following villages from the commencement of 1273 Fuslee, viz., Beloun, Danpore, Dowlutpore, and Kurrumbas. In Dibaie Khas and Ramghat, the former Chowkeedaree Act (XX. of 1856) has been in force for several years.

B. G. CURRIE,
Settlement Officer.

TEHSEEL KHOORJA.

PERGUNNAH PUHASOO.

THIS portion of the country was first formed into a Pergunnah in the reign of Akbur I., and attached to the Dustoor of Thanna Furreeda, in the Circar of Coel and Soubah of Akburabad. In the reign of the Emperor Shah Alum it was given in Jageer to the Begum Sumroo, and on the acquisition of these Provinces by the British the Begum's Jageer was continued to her for the term of her natural life.

On the death of the Begum Sumroo in 1836 A. D., this pergunnah, which then contained 54 " mouzahs, " or villages, escheated to Government. The particulars of the assessment of the revenue will be found further on in this report under its proper head.

Great changes were effected in this pergunnah on the general revision and readjustment of pergunnah boundaries in 1844 A. D. Twenty-eight villages were removed and transferred to the neighbouring pergunnahs of this district, Koorja Dibaie and Shikarpore, which left only twenty-six original villages, and to these were added fifty-two villages of Talooka Peetumpore from Dibaie, Ahmudgurh and six other villages from Anoopshuhur, and eighteen villages from the Allygurh District. In this way the number of villages forming the Pergunnah of Puhasoo was raised to 103, and no alteration has been made in the present revision of settlement.

Up to 1859 A. D., Puhasoo formed a portion of the Dibaie Tehseel, and was then transferred to the Koorja Tehseel, to which it still belongs.

General Features.—The pergunnah is bounded on three sides by Pergunnahs Shikarpore, Koorja and Dibaie of this district, and on the south by the Pergunnahs of Burowlee, Coel and Moorthul, of the Allygurh District.

The Kalee Nuddee flows through the pergunnah in a south-easterly direction, dividing it into two almost equal parts, which will be treated of separately, and called the eastern and western portions of the pergunnah. Here, too, as in other pergunnahs, the khadir lands or valley of the Kalee Nuddee contained most excellent soil, which was particularly fertile, and produced very fine crops of wheat, barley and grain in the rubbee or spring harvest.

Deterioration, however, from the use of the Kalee Nuddee as an escape for canal water has commenced, and the disease has spread very rapidly within the last two years, and is still on the increase, and but little of the entire khadir is free from some amount of deterioration. The exact amount of deteriorated area cannot be given for reasons explained in the separate special report upon the subject; but the cultivated area which has suffered, and is daily getting worse, is about 1,240 acres, and the amount of Government Revenue remitted annually on account of the said damage and deterioration amounts to Rs. 1,743-11-0, of which Rs. 825 are remitted in Puhasoo Khas alone, and a further remission will probably be necessary unless steps are quickly taken to remedy the damage already done, and to prevent extension.

The number of villages in which damage has actually occurred sufficient to call for remission of revenue in the revision of the jummas assessed in the present settlement is twelve, but others are and probably will be more or less affected, if the disease continues to spread as it has spread during the last two years.

The Main Ganges Canal and several rajbuhās traverse the western portion of the pergunnah, and down to about half-way between Puhasoo and Chitaree there is a large area of canal irrigation. There is not, however, so much canal irrigation now as was entered in the khusrehis at the time of measurement, owing partially to the deterioration of the khadir of the Kalee Nuddee, which used to be irrigated from the Nuddee and charged for canal irrigation, and partly from a short supply of water and consequent absence of irrigation near the tails of the rajbuhās. At the time of measurement the area irrigated from all other sources except wells amounted to

8,991 acres, of which 655 acres were irrigated from ponds and lakes, and 8,336 acres from the canal. Now, according to the Canal returns, the average annual irrigation for the last three years falls rather short of 6,000 acres. The portion of the rajbaha between Aternah and the edge of the pergunnah, and even for three miles further towards Baruh in Pergunnah Koorja, is quite out of use, and no water at all comes down it. Again, below Puhasoo, there is no canal irrigation beyond Risaloo on the Kalee Nuddee, although the rajbaha has been extended past Naroo and across the Chitaree Escape. The soil of this western portion of the pergunnah is better than that of the eastern portion, and although it is of inferior quality and mixed with yellow sand in parts, more particularly in Chitaree and several of the adjoining villages, yet the inferior soil is confined to small portions of the village areas, and is seldom really bad soil.

On the eastern side, however, there is much more inferior soil, and it is of a poorer description than that on the western side, and in some villages, as Daruer, Jeerajpore and Bhyapore, is very poor indeed, and only capable of growing coarse crops. There is, moreover, much less irrigation in this eastern portion than in the western, even omitting the increase from the canal. Temporary wells do not answer generally in the pergunnah, and there are but few in the eastern portion. In Ahmudgurh and several of the neighbouring villages there is a large amount of irrigation from the small lake under Ahmudgurh in years when the rains are plentiful. The entire irrigated area of the pergunnah is in the proportion of about 43 per cent. to the total cultivated area.

Along the Kalee Nuddee below Puhasoo, and chiefly on the eastern bank of it and along the nullah which runs from Larnar into the Kalee Nuddee opposite Naroo, there are large tracts of uncultivated land covered with long grass. The grass used to be much more valuable formerly than it now is. There is now much more than is required, and hence from the demand being much less than the supply the value of this long thatching grass has much depreciated, and it is often left standing and not even cut down, as the price it fetches will not repay the expense of cutting and carrying. One of the principal reasons is that, since the rebellion of 1857 A. D., thatched bungalows have almost disappeared, and have been replaced by brick houses with flat roofs, which cannot be so easily set on fire as high thatched roofs. Near Ahmudgurh and for several miles along the edge of the pergunnah there is an almost continuous tract of dhak jungle interspersed with "oosur" and barren patches. In the western portion there are some very large "oosur" plains, which, though quite incapable of producing any crop, have to a great extent been included in the culturable area.

The produce of the pergunnah scarcely calls for any notice, as the common cereals, millets and pulses alone, are raised to any extent. In Chitaree and several of the adjacent villages, and also in Puhasoo and some of the surrounding villages, indigo is grown, as there is a small indigo factory at Chutaree, and there is a small demand for native manufactured indigo in the town of Puhasoo.

There are no roads of any importance in the pergunnah with the exception of the Anoopshuhur and Coel metalled road which passes near Chitaree. There is no traffic of any kind from the pergunnah itself.

Latitude ... 23° 11' Puhasoo, the capital of the pergunnah, is an old country town.
Longitude ... 78° 8'

Its population according to the late census of January last amounts to 3,776, the

Designation.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agriculturists ...	431	491	242	228	1,393
Non-agriculturists ...	820	639	487	587	2,383
Total ...	1,251	1,181	729	615	3,776

details of which are given in the margin. It is now the residence of Fyz Ali Khan and Imdad Ali Khan, who besides their common ancestral property have

each of them separate small properties of their own. Puhasoo is a portion of the common "zemindaree" of the brothers. There are two market days in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Chitaree, the residence of Mahomed Muhmood Ali Khan, is nothing more than a large village, but the mud fort and brick houses forming Muhmood Ali Khan's residence give the place rather an imposing appearance from the metalled road. The population is 3,547.

Ahmudgurh, in the north-east corner of the pergunnah, is a small country town. It is here mentioned as forming, with six other adjoining villages, formerly hamlets of Ahmudgurh, the mokurruree of Rao Beharee Nath. The said grantee holds these seven villages at a fixed annual payment of the small sum of Rs. 1,200 for the term of his natural life. All these villages have been assessed, but this assessment does not come into force until the death of Rao Beharee Nath. The settlement of Ahmudgurh will then be made, or rather has already been made with and will then be completed with the resident proprietors, whilst the settlement of the six villages or hamlets will be made with the heirs of Rao Beharee Nath, (or the mortgagees in possession in lieu of the heirs) the mortgagors.

The Burgoojurs are the proprietors of 83 entire villages and 15 biswahs of another village. Of these 83 villages, the Lal Khane family own 63 entire villages and portion of another; and the remaining 20 villages belong to various Hindoo Burgoojurs. Six villages belong to Khntrees, viz., Rao Beharee Nath and his relatives. Mr. Saunders had four villages, which were confiscated villages conferred upon him by Government, and now belong to the North-West of India Indigo Company. Four are owned by Brahmins, and the remaining five villages belong to miscellaneous castes. The Meos were originally the dominant race and proprietors of this part of the country, but were expelled by Rajah Purtab Singh, the Burgoojur, the ancestor of the Lal Khane family, and from that time (some 600 or 700 years ago) up to the present day the Burgoojurs have been the dominant race in this pergunnah. There are both Mussulmen and Hindoo Burgoojurs, and this caste is the principal agricultural caste in the pergunnah.

The late settlement of this pergunnah was made by Mr. Tonnochy, the Deputy Collector of this District, soon after the lapse of the pergunnah on the death of the Begum Sumroo. As before mentioned, however, the boundaries of the pergunnah have been quite altered since then, by the exchange and addition of villages with and from other pergunnahs of this and the Allygurh District. In consequence of the famine in 1245 Fuslee (1837 A. D.) the assessment was made progressive in a number of villages. That assessment has been proved to have been a fair and moderate one, and has been paid all along with ease and promptitude, and consequently there have been no instances of sale or farm for arrears.

Owing to the existence of several large landed proprietors, who have been on the look-out to extend their respective properties, the transfers of property by private arrangement during the currency of the late settlement are numerous. Out of the 26 villages transferred by private agreement, however, 16 are merely nominal, being by deed of gift of the mother to her son, Bakur Ali Khan. Portions of 23 other villages have also changed hands by mutual arrangement, whilst only 2 entire villages and portions of 12 others have been transferred by decrees of the Civil Courts. Confiscations for rebellion are not included in the above details.

Tenures.—The zemindaree tenure, as might have been naturally expected, prevails very generally. The total number of mehals is 109, the detail of which is as follows:—Zemindaree 80, Putteedaree 26, (of which 26 only 4 are Perfect and 22 Imperfect Putteedaree,) and 3 Bhyacharah.

The number of separate proprietary holdings, though comparatively few, are in

<i>Distribution of the entire cultivated area in acres.</i>			
Description of cultivator.	Separate holdings.	Cultivated area.	Average per holding.
Proprietary ...	287	6,013	20.95
Non-proprietary.	Hereditary ...	735	8,288
	Non-hereditary ...	4,618	40,164
Totals ...	5,630	54,463	9.67

themselves much larger than the average in most other pergunnahs. There are but few hereditary cultivators, owing to the great prevalence of the "Buttai" system, and the existence of several large powerful landed proprietors, most of whom

are hard masters.

The cultivators of this pergunnah generally are badly off, and are forced to pay the utmost rent that can be got out of them. Money rents are more prevalent than before the revision, and even money rents have been substituted in some villages attested in the Settlement Department as "kutoha," or paying by appraisement and division of produce, but may again revert to the "Buttai" system pretty much at the will of the landlord.

Term of Settlement.—Out of the total number of 103 villages the assessment is temporary in 33, and this number has been much increased by the present deterioration from the Kalee Nuddee and the fear of its spreading. But for this the assessment would have been permanent in all but 12 or 15 villages. Of the 70 villages in which the assessment is permanent, the immediate current jumma is unalterable and fixed in perpetuity in 47 villages, and progressive in 23 villages. In the "Mocurruree" villages, too, of Rao Beharee Nath, the option of taking a temporary and terminable or a permanent settlement has been deferred until those villages lapse, and are taken on to the "towzee," or list of revenue-paying villages, and so they have all seven of them been here reckoned as having temporary and not permanent assessments.

Assessment.—The late Mr. Freeling assessed this pergunnah in the cold season of 1860-61 after visiting it in person and inspecting all the villages. The average rent-rates made use of by Mr. Freeling in computing the assets, and those by which the entries in the No. III. Village Statements have been made, are as follows:—

<i>Denomination of soil.</i>	<i>Rent-rates per beegah.</i>	<i>Rent-rates per acre.</i>
Baruh	6 14 0	11 0 0
Outlying irrigated	2 8 0	4 0 0
Do. unirrigated	1 4 0	2 0 0

The deduced revenue rates are the half of the above. The same test jummas at the malgozaree and cultivation rates as have been mentioned in other pergunnahs, have been entered in this pergunnah also for comparison in the No. III. Village Statements.

The increase in the cultivated area is owing partly to lapsed maafee grants, but principally to actual increase in cultivation.

Settlement.	<i>Area in Acres.</i>		<i>Assessable.</i>	
	Total.	Barren or otherwise excluded from assessment.	Culturable.	Cultivated.
Last ...	79,941	10,192	20,973	48,776
New ...	81,369	5,115	21,791	54,463
Increase ...	...	5,077	...	...
Decrease ...	1,428	...	818	5,687

It has been already mentioned that much "oosur" and poor land has been included in the culturable, and allowing for this the really good culturable waste that is ever likely to be redeemed and become cultivated, does not exceed 8,500 acres.

I have no authentic or complete statements by which to compare and account

Settlement.	Total cultivated area in acres.	DETAIL OF CULTIVATED AREA.		WELLS FOR IRRIGATION.				
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Masonry.	Laoa.	Temporary.	Laoa.	Average per lao.
Last ...	48,776	13,791	34,985	...	...	...	...	...
New ...	54,463	23,557	30,906	598	1,395	333	416	8
Decrease ...	...	...	4,079	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	5,687	9,766	...	...	...	...	...	...

satisfactorily for the great increase in the irrigated area, but believe that it is attributable chiefly to the Canal, although much of the Canal irrigated area is the same as what was before irrigated

from wells. At the same time I believe that the well-irrigated area is correct, although, as already shown, the canal irrigation varies much. The average depth of the water-level below the surface of the earth is 18 feet, and the depth of the water in the wells is 10 feet.

The Pergunnah Jumma obtained by means of the average rates is detailed below:—

Denomination of soil.	Acres.	Rent-rates.	Ra.	As.	P.
Barah ...	2,764	× 11	30,404	0	0
Outlying irrigated ...	20,859	× 4	83,436	0	0
Ditto unirrigated ...	30,840	× 2	61,680	0	0
	54,463		1,75,520	0	0
	Deduct Chowkeedaree		3,554	0	0
			1,71,966	0	0
		Add Cesses	3,869	4	0
			1,75,835	4	0
			87,917	10	0

The jumma assessed by Mr. Freeling, village by village, amounts to Rs 82,178-8-0, exclusive of cesses, and to Rs. 84,027-8-0, inclusive of cesses. From this sum is, however, excluded the prospective increase on the villages exchanged from Allygurh, whose settlement term expires at the end of 1275 Fuslee. This assessment came into force from the commencement of 1269 Fuslee, and was an increase on the actual cultivated jumma of the previous year under the late settlement of Rs. 7,902-9-0. In this sum, however, has been included the jummas of the Ahmudgurh Mocurruree of Rao Beharee Nath, and exclusive of these the actual increase is Rs. 5,100-1-0, the rest being prospectively dependent upon the decease of Rao Beharee Nath.

From the commencement of 1272 Fuslee, the review for the introduction of the Permanent Settlement was made by myself, and some very considerable alterations were made owing to the decrease and fluctuation in canal irrigation. The result of my revision was a small increase of Rs. 415-6-0 on the entire jumma assessed by Mr. Freeling, and the initial jumma assessed by me amounts to Rs. 84,442-14-0. In this sum are included the jummas of Rao Beharee Nath's 7 villages, which pay a "Nuzzurana" of only Rs. 1,200 besides cesses, and Rs. 272-8-0 for the jummas of several small resumed maafee grants, in lieu of the full jummas, Rs. 4,275-0-0, which will remain *in statu quo* until Rao Beharee Nath's death. In the said sum are also included the full jummas of the khadir villages in which annual remissions amounting to Rs. 1,743-11-0 have been granted to meet the deterioration of the cultivated khadir lands. On a reference to the Annual Jumma Statement No. V., it will be seen that the jummas for 1273 and 1276 Fuslee vary in their totals. The explanation of this difference is as follows. The increase in 1273 Fuslee over the jumma of 1272 Fuslee

is caused by the enhanced jumma of Pundrawal taking effect from 1273 Fuslee instead of 1272 Fuslee. The increase of Rs. 2,114-5-6 in 1276 Fuslee over the jummas of the three preceding years is the addition in that year of the enhanced jummas of those villages assessed in Allygurh, and subsequently transferred to this district, the term of whose settlement does not expire until the end of 1275 Fuslee. In villages where a decrease of jumma was made that decrease was allowed at once, whereas the increase was postponed until the completion of the term of settlement.

In the annexed statement are given the total jummas per annum for each

<i>Pergunnah jummas per annum.</i>		
	Initial of 1st term from 1272 to 1278 Fuslee.	From 1278 Fuslee to end of settle- ment, or for ever.
Inclusive of Canal Irrigation.	Rs. As. P. 84,442 4 0	Rs. As. P. 86,693 12 0
Irrespective of Ca- nal Irrigation.	27,967 12 0	80,218 10 0

separate term of the progressive settlement, the upper line showing the jummas inclusive of canal irrigation, and the lower line the jummas entirely irrespective of canal irrigation. These jummas, both inclusive and entirely irrespective of canal irrigation, have been assessed village by village, and full reasons

given for each. The difference between these two jummas, the upper and the lower line in the marginal statement, shows the amount of revenue enhanced solely on account of canal irrigation; whereas, inclusive of canal irrigation, the increase in the initial jumma of 1276 Fuslee over the last jumma of the late Settlement for 1268 Fuslee is Rs. 10,568-13-0; the increase quite irrespective of canal irrigation is Rs. 4,093-11-0.

<i>JUMMAS, INCLUSIVE OF CANALS.</i>			
Of last Settlement, viz., the then initial Jumma,	Of year 1268 Fus- lee, viz., last year of old Settlement,	<i>Initial Revised Jumma.</i>	
		Of 1272 Fs.	Of 1276 Fs.
Rs. 74,476 13 5	Rs. 76,124 15 0	Rs. 84,442 14 2	Rs. 86,693 12 0

The year 1276 Fuslee is taken for comparison instead of 1272 Fuslee, because from 1276 Fuslee the revised enhanced jummas of the Allygurh

villages first come into force. The difference between the two maximum jummas from 1286 Fuslee will be seen to be Rs. 6,475-2-0, and this represents the maximum enhancement of revenue in this pergunnah on account of canal irrigation. In the above statement showing the financial result, the jummas of both years, 1272 Fuslee and 1276 Fuslee, have been given, so as to include the increased jummas of the Allygurh villages.

In the marginal statement the rates of the jumma for the year 1276 Fuslee

have been given, for the same reasons as those already mentioned above. In the Statement IV. and other detailed statements further particulars of rates, &c., &c., can be seen at a glance, and need no comment here.

Of the maximum jumma, Rs. 86,693-12-0, which commences from 1272 Fuslee, Rs. 62,394-7-0 are permanent and unalterable, and Rs. 24,299-5-0 represent the temporary assessments of villages liable to revision on the expiration of the current Settlement on June 30th, 1889 A. D.

I now draw attention to the statement showing the profit and loss in the Government Revenue attributable solely to the canal. Against the initial enhanced Government Revenue, Rs. 6,475-2-0, due to canal irrigation and improvement thereby, has to be set the sum of Rs. 1,743-11-0 annually remitted for the khadir lands of the Kalee Nuddee damaged by the canal, so that the actual initial profit in Government Revenue attributable to the canal amounts to Rs. 4,731-7-0; and, unless measures are

speedily taken for stopping the increase of the deterioration and spread of "reh," a much larger sum than Rs. 1,743-11-0 will be debitable against the canal within a very few years.

The pergunnah comprises 127 square miles, of which the cultivated area amounts to 85 square miles. The entire population of the pergunnah according to the late census is 47,089, being at the rate of 371 per square mile. The agricultural population numbers 23,065, of which 20,485 are Hindoos and 2,580 are Mussulmen. The adult cultivators of both sexes and creeds number 14,161, which gives an average of 166 cultivators per square mile of actual cultivation, omitting children under 12 years of age.

There are 34 Putwarees and 3 Gomashtas, and the salaries of the three grades are as follows:—1st grade, 140 Rs. per annum, 12 Putwarees; 2nd grade, 120 Rs. per annum, 15 Putwarees; 3rd grade, 100 Rs. per annum, 7 Putwarees; and the three Gomashtas 80 Rs. each per annum. As the jummas increase progressively, the salaries of the grades will be raised.

The municipal cess of the entire pergunnah amounts to Rs. 3,554-0-0, which will be formed into a fund together with the proceeds of the house tax under Section 6, Act II. of 1865, for the payment of the Village Chowkeedars of the pergunnah. The said house tax will be introduced into the following villages from the commencement of 1273 Fuslee, viz., Puhasoo, Bewel, Kururuh, Chounderuh, Chutaree, Bundrawul, Pilkunharee, Uternuh, Ahmudgurh.

Act XX. of 1856 is not in force in any of these, nor yet in any town or village in the pergunnah.

R. G. CURRIE,
Settlement Officer.

PERGUNNAH KHOORJA.

THIS pergunnah was first formed by Akbur I., and attached to the Dustoor of Thanna Furreeda, in the Circar of Coel and Soubah of Akburabad. On the acquisition of these Provinces by the British it still remained attached to the Coel or Allygurh District, and was transferred to this district on its first formation in the year 1824 A. D., when it contained 138 mouzahs.

On the revision of Pergunnahs in 1844 A. D. several villages were interchanged with the neighbouring pergunnahs of this district, and two villages were transferred to Pergunnah Chandosee, Zillah Allygurh, and in 1859 A. D. two of the Tuppeh Rub-boopoorah villages were added to this pergunnah; so that it now contains 162 villages. Ever since this pergunnah has formed a portion of this district it has formed a portion of, and given the name to, the Tehseel of Khoorja.

General Features.—The pergunnah is bounded on three sides by six other pergunnahs of this District, and on the south by Pergunnahs Chandous, Somna, and Buroulee, of the Allygurh District.

The Kalee Nuddee forms the north-eastern boundary for a few miles, separating this pergunnah from that of Shikarpore. There are but four villages in this pergunnah adjoining the Kalee Nuddee, and the khadir lands of all four have been ruined, the area which used to be cultivated and is now lying waste and unculturable from "reh" and supersaturation being 688 acres, and the amount of jumma annually remitted being Rs. 861-10-0.

The Kharon Nuddee, which rises in the Secundrabad Pergunnah, passes through the western portion of this pergunnah nearly due north and south from point to point, but is very tortuous. It is nothing but the continuation of the line of jheels

and drainage of the country assuming the form of a connected passage for water. It has lately been used as a canal escape, and if this is done without proper precautions of widening and straightening the channel being first taken, there will be the old story of the Kalee Nuddee to be told over again before many years are past.

The soil of the pergunnah generally is of only average quality. The denomination called "seota" of course predominates, but in many places this "seota" is sandy and of somewhat inferior quality, being intermixed with sometimes white and sometimes yellow sand. Besides this there are the inferior classes of soil, "bhoor" and "peel-otuh," which bear the proportion of $16\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the entire cultivated area. Mr. Bird, in his Settlement Report dated June 19th, 1834, couples Khoorja with Dadree as an exception to the flourishing account he had given of the remainder of the district; and says that they are inferior to the district generally from local causes, principally from an absence of artificial irrigation. Since then, however, this pergunnah has very much improved, owing, I believe, to its great advantages of position for land and water carriage, and in a less degree to canal irrigation.

Irrigation has increased enormously, quite irrespective of the canal; and now the irrigated area exceeds 47 per cent. on the cultivated area. This is principally from masonry wells, as temporary wells are not constructable all over the pergunnah, but were generally to be found in the northern half of the pergunnah. These ("kutoha") temporary wells have, however, been to a great extent superseded by canal irrigation.

The canal irrigated area at the time of the measurements was 6,353 acres, and it now averages 6,300 acres according to the canal returns for the past three years. It would at first sight appear that the canal irrigation was constant and to be depended upon, but it is the amount only that has remained apparently so near what it was. The distribution, as will now be shewn, has altered very much indeed. In the first place, 6,300 acres is the average of three years, but the supply of each year is different. In the first and third years it exceeds 7,000 acres, whilst it falls very low in the intermediate year. Then again owing to the partial closure of two rajbuhās, an alteration in the channel of a third for a short distance, and the formation of two new rajbuhās, the distribution of the irrigation has greatly changed. Villages and areas which had little or no irrigation from the canal when Mr. Lowe assessed the pergunnah after careful personal inspection in the cold season of 1861-62 A. D., have now an abundance of it; and many which were thoroughly irrigated from the canal only three years ago have now much less, often little, and sometimes absolutely no canal irrigation at all.

All this can be readily seen from my supplementary remarks in the Village No. II. Statements, written daily whilst revising the whole pergunnah and introducing the Permanent Settlement in the pergunnah itself, and after careful personal inspection.

The uncultivated area in the pergunnah is still and always will be extensive, as much of it is composed of large tracts of "oosur," stretching for miles through several villages, quite barren and incapable of producing any crops at all, not even grass. Across the Kharon Nuddee there are continuous tracts of dhak jungle, some of which is good culturable land, but it is much interspersed with barren patches called "shor," "kullur." In the aforementioned supplementary remarks the quality of the culturable waste, wherever there is any amount of it, has been carefully noted. The really good culturable land being often much intermixed with inferior and even barren land, the area which has been recorded as culturable includes much that is very poor and even, in my opinion, absolutely barren.

These large "oosur" or salt plains become quite white in December and January, and give the appearance of newly-fallen snow, and often (producing mirages) look like vast lakes of water. The white appearance is caused by a bloom or efflorescence which spreads all over these plains after the rainy season is well over and the cold

season far advanced, and remains until washed away by rain. Where this efflorescence is abundant no vegetation will thrive. These "oosur" plains preponderate in this pergunnah, though they are to be found in others as well; and in passing through the Allygurh District, either by railroad or along the metalled roads in any direction, one becomes impressed with the idea that the Allygurh District has been monopolized by these "oosur" plains.

Besides the ordinary cereals, millets, and pulses, the only produce worthy of special notice is indigo. Cotton and safflower are both of them grown more than in the neighbouring pergunnahs of this tehseel; and owing to the late great demand for cotton, the high price it has commanded in the market, and the facilities for transport which this pergunnah enjoys, the cotton cultivation has been very extensive for the last two years. This was, however, merely temporary; and, as the price of cotton has fallen nearly to its original average, the cotton cultivation will this year revert to the former average. The cultivation of indigo, however, is steadily increasing. Four or five years ago the average area under indigo was 2,500 acres, but it has considerably increased since then.

The railroad passes through the western portion of the pergunnah, crossing the Kharon Nuddee, the nearest railway station to the town of Koorja being some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from it. This road has been recently made and metalled, and other feeders are being made to bring the traffic by good roads to the railway.

The Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta bifurcates at Koorja, the one branch going to Delhi and the other to Meerut. Both of these branches of the Grand Trunk Road are connected with the railroad by the before-named metalled road from the town of Koorja.

The main Ganges Canal passes through the north-eastern portion of the pergunnah, so that now no part of the pergunnah is at any considerable distance from good land or water carriage. There are good cross-country roads connecting Koorja with the towns and larger villages of this and the surrounding pergunnahs. Koorja is the principal town not only of this pergunnah, but is also the largest and most important town in the district.

The population according to the late census of January last is 24,558, of which

Designation.	Adults.		Children.		Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agriculturists ...	574	551	374	288	1,787
Non-agriculturists ...	7,287	7,576	4,216	3,692	22,771
Totals ...	7,861	8,127	4,590	3,980	24,558

the Mahomedans number 9,894, and the Hindoos 14,664. Further particulars are given in the margin.

The town was first founded by Feroze Shah, Emperor of Delhi, in the year 1399 Sumbut, 522 years ago, and one of the gunges or bazars is still called "Feroze Gunge." Koorja is said to be a corruption of the word and name "Kharijuh," which meant "rent-free," and was given to this place in consequence of the large rent-free grants bestowed upon the first settlers here. The Kainyus of Koorja are well known as extensive traders in Calcutta, Mirzapore, Delhi, and all India generally, and they have extensive banking transactions all over the country. Ameen Chund Kainyuh has a house in China.

The exports are principally indigo, cotton, safflower, and corn, and a brisk trade in these articles is carried on, not only from the surrounding villages and adjacent pergunnahs, but from the district generally. The imports are principally English cloth manufactures of all kinds, and iron of all kinds; also country cloth from

Farrukabad, and brass vessels from Mirzapore. Common country cloths are also manufactured here, particularly "dusootee," but only for the poorer classes of residents of the town and neighbouring villages, who throng the markets held here on Sundays and Thursdays.

After the era of the Dors came the Meos from Mewat, who spread all over this part of the country and became powerful and very annoying from their predatory habits. An expedition was made against them by the orders of Ghyas-ood-deen Toghluk, Emperor of Delhi, and these Meos were utterly ousted and cleared from the country by the Bhal Rajpoots under Keerut Singh, the head of their clan, and all the Mewatees' villages were given to these Bhal Rajpoots, and they settled down in them, and have lived and multiplied in them ever since. Consequently, the peasant residents of this pergunnah are very generally Bhal Rajpoots. The rest of the cultivating community is composed of other classes of Rajpoots, as Chouhans and Jadons; and there are also Jats, Burgoojurs, Puthans and Syuds, as well as Brahmins and Tuggas. Khan Ohund, one of the two sons of the said Keerut Singh, turned Mussulman in order to regain his share of the ancestral property from his brother, Uswah Singh, who had deprived him of it, and to this day, the descendants of these two brothers are respectively Mussulmans and Hindoos, and are large landed proprietors in the pergunnah.

The proprietary distribution of the villages of the entire pergunnah at this day is as follows:—Bhal Rajpoots, 80 villages; Burgoojurs, 25 villages; Chouhans, 7 villages; Jats, 8; Bunneahs, 10; Jadons, 3; Puthans, 4; and the remaining 23 villages belong to several various castes, as Syuds, Brahmins, Tuggas, &c.

The late Settlement was a light one, and was paid readily and without the necessity for either sale or farm for arrears of revenue, and very generally without any coercive measures. In the year 1268 Fuslee, during the time that the present Settlement operations were being carried on, a suspension of demand, amounting to Rs. 2,300, was granted in consequence of the famine, and considering the severity of the famine the mere fact of so small a suspension speaks volumes in itself.

The transfers of property in this pergunnah during the currency of the late Settlement are numerous, but do not appear to have been caused by any undue pressure of the Government Revenue demand, but are mainly due to the presence of several large landed proprietors, who have been ready and anxious to extend their properties by taking villages in mortgage and advancing money on the security of landed property. The Alienation of Property Statement shows the following results, viz., by private transfer, 26 entire villages and portions of 78 others; by decree of Civil Courts 7 entire villages and portions of 53 others.

Tenures.—There are in all 173 mehals and 162 mouzahs. As might have been expected, the zemindaree tenure preponderates greatly. There are 103 "zemindaree" mehals, 57 putteedaree mehals (of which 5 are perfect and 52 imperfect putteedaree,) and 13 bhyacharah. Of these 13 bhyacharah villages 6 belong to Burgoojurs, 2 to Bhal Rajpoots, 2 to Jats, 2 to Puthans and 1 to Tuggas.

The same remarks apply here as in Pergunnah Puhasoo regarding the compara-

<i>Distribution of the entire cultivated area in acres.</i>			
Description of cultivator.	Separate holdings.	Cultivated area.	Average per holding.
Proprietary	894	19,328	19.44
Non-pro- } Hereditary.	1,080	12,813	11.95
prietary, } Non-hereditary.	4,644	49,471	10.65
Totals.	6,568	81,112	12.18

tively small number of hereditary cultivators, viz., the existence of several large and powerful landed proprietors, and the prevalence of the custom of

"buttai," or rather of "kunkoot" or appraisement of the crop grown. Money rents have now, however, been very extensively introduced, and with the exception of

very poor villages, both proprietors and cultivators prefer the money rents to the valuation-and-division-of-produce system.

Term of Settlement.—Out of the 162 mouzahs of which this pergunnah is composed, the settlements of 144 have been fixed in perpetuity, and only 18 villages remain at temporary and terminable assessments. The offer of a permanent settlement was refused in only 14 instances, and in the remaining 4 villages no option was given, as they are the Kalee Nuddee villages in which deterioration caused by the canal has taken place.

Assessment.—This pergunnah was visited first by Mr. Charles Currie, and then by Mr. Freeling, with the purpose of making the assessment. The former left the district on promotion, and the latter on sick leave, and died at Umballa without making or even actually commencing the assessment. Then the late Mr. Lowe came and personally inspected the whole pergunnah, taking with him the notes of his predecessors, and assessed the pergunnah in the cold season of 1861-62 A.-D., and the new jumma came into force from the commencement of 1270 Fuslee.

Mr. Lowe has left on record in a Pergunnah Report the full details by which he arrived at his average rent-rates. Owing, however, to many subsequent alterations from the introduction of the Permanent Settlement and other causes, the greater portion of that Report required alteration, and also contained particulars which apply equally to all pergunnahs, and which will, therefore, be embodied in the General Report which prefaces the Pergunnah Reports. The average rent-rates eventually decided upon, and those by which the entries in the Village No. III. Statements have been made, are as follows :—

<i>Denomination of soil.</i>		<i>Rent-rates per beegah.</i>		<i>Rent-rates per acre.</i>
Baruh, irrigated	...	7 8 0	...	12 0 0
Ditto unirrigated	...	3 12 0	...	6 0 0
Outlying, irrigated	...	2 8 0	...	4 0 0
Ditto unirrigated	...	1 4 0	...	2 0 0

The revenue rates are half of the above. The test jummas have as usual been entered in the remarks under the No. III. Village Statements. The average rent-rates deduced merely from the rent-rates prevalent in some few or comparatively few villages, and those generally good villages, and above the average were—Baruh irrigated Rs. 13-14-0, Unirrigated Rs. 6-9-0, Outlying irrigated Rs. 4-2-0, Outlying unirrigated Rs. 2-13-0 per acre. These, however, are above the true average of the pergunnah, and are only given because Mr. Lowe mentioned them in the Report which he wrote. The correct average and one that proved very applicable was the set of rates already detailed, which was finally adopted by Mr. Lowe, after careful enquiry and comparison :—

The increase in the cultivated area is as follows :—About 2,000 acres

Settlement.	Area in acres.		Assessable.		from resumed rent-free grants, and the remainder from the culturable waste, i. e., actual increase in the present over the past cultivated area.
	Total.	Barren or otherwise exempted from assessment.	Culturable.	Cultivated.	
Last	1,20,653	6,280	38,005	76,860	
New	1,23,176	10,054	32,010	81,112	
Decrease	...	...	5,995	...	
Increase	2,523	3,766	...	4,752	

Although much of the "oosur" and absolutely barren land has been included in the barren and unassessable area, yet by no means all of the 32,010 acres can bear any honest pretensions, in my opinion, to being really culturable. I believe that there are not more

than 12,000 acres of really good and culturable land, if even so much, left in this pergunnah, which are ever likely within the next 50 or 60 years to be brought into cultivation, and the best part of this has been already anticipated in the progressive assessments, or remains in those villages in which the settlement is not permanent.

The increase in irrigation, as has been already mentioned, is enormous, the well irrigated area out

Settlement.	Total cultivated area in acres.	Detail of cultivated area.		Wells for irrigation.				
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Masonry.	Lao.	Temporary.	Lao.	Average per lao.
Last ...	67,360	21,798	54,562	...	...	...	...	...
New ...	81,112	38,626	42,486	1,016	2,471	491	662	10
Decrease, ...	...	...	12,076	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	4,752	16,828	...	...	...	...	...	...

gated area out of 38,626 acres being no less than 31,574, on which the average per lao has been calculated.

of 38,626 acres being no less than 31,574, on which the average per lao has been calculated.

Wells have

doubtless multiplied exceedingly, but unfortunately no data at all are obtainable to enable me to form any comparison. The average depth of the water-level below the surface of the earth is 19 feet, and the average depth of water in wells is 11 feet, and hence the average of 10 acres per lao is not at all excessive, although above the average of other Pergunnahs.

The pergunnah jumma obtained from the average rent-rates is now given :—

Denomination of soil.	Acres.	Rent-rates.	Ra.	As.	P.
Baruh, irrigated	... 4,266	$\times 12 \ 0 \ 0 =$	51,192	0	0
Ditto, unirrigated	... 378	$\times 6 \ 0 \ 0 =$	2,268	0	0
Outlying, irrigated	... 34,360	$\times 4 \ 0 \ 0 =$	1,37,440	0	0
Ditto, unirrigated	... 42,108	$\times 2 \ 0 \ 0 =$	84,216	0	0
	81,112		2,75,116	0	0
	Deduct Chowkeedaree...		5,334	0	0
			2,69,782	0	0
	Add cesses	...	6,070	2	0
Divide the value assumed at average rent-rates by 2	...		2,75,852	2	0
And the result is a pergunnah jumma of			Ra. 1,37,926	1	0

The jumma actually assessed, village by village, by Mr. Lowe, amounted to Ra. 1,34,344-0-0, exclusive of cesses, or Ra. 1,37,366-12-0, inclusive of cesses. This new assessment of Mr. Lowe's came into force from the beginning of 1270 Fuslee, and was an increase on the actual jumma collected for the previous year, under the late settlement of Ra. 8,954-14-0, both inclusive of cesses.

The above-named jumma remained in force for two years, and the revision for the introduction of the Permanent Settlement was effected by myself in the cold weather of 1864-65 A. D., and took effect from the commencement of 1272 Fuslee. For reasons already given, viz., the great variations in the distribution of canal irrigation chiefly, and also from other causes, there were great changes made in the jummas in this review of mine, and I trust that the reasons given in the supplementary remarks in the No. III. Village Statements will be found ample and convincing. The result of my review is an increase in 1272 Fuslee of Rs. 1,028-13-0, and in 1273 Fuslee of Rs. 1,235-5-0, over the above-mentioned jumma assessed by Mr. Lowe. Mention is made of both 1272 and 1273 Fuslee, as the increase in one village was post-

poned until 1273 Fuslee, instead of having retrospective effect from the commencement of the current agricultural year.

This will explain the increase in the jumma of 1273 Fuslee of Rs. 206-8-0 over that of 1272 Fuslee, will be observed in the No. V. Statement.

In this, as in other canal-irrigated pergunnahs, two separate assessments have been made in every canal-irrigated village, stating the jumma inclusive of canal irrigation, and the jumma entirely irrespective of canal irrigation. In the marginal statement, the total pergunnah jummas are shown according to both systems, the

<i>Pergunnah Jummas per annum.</i>	
	From 1266 Fuslee to end of settlement, or for ever.
Inclusive of canal irrigation...	Rs. 1,39,655-2-6.
Irrespective of ditto ...	„ 1,34,599-10-6.

upper line containing the jummas of the present system, inclusive of canal irrigation. The jummas given in the first column are those of 1273 Fuslee, for reasons already mentioned. The difference between the jummas of the two systems will be seen to be Rs. 5,000-8-0. Even omitting all en-

hancement for canal irrigation, the increase in the initial jumma, irrespective of canal irrigation, over the jumma of the last year of the old settlement, amounts to Rs. 6,141-15-0.

The financial result of the present settlement will be best seen and under-

<i>Jummas, inclusive of cesses.</i>		
Of last settlement, viz., the then initial Jumma.	Of 1269 fuslee viz. the last year of old settlement	Initial Revised Jumma of—
1,28,403-8-0	1,28,412-11-0	1272 fuslee. 1273 fuslee.
		1,39,448-10-6 1,39,655-2-6

stood from the simple marginal statement. Cesses are included in all, for the sake of fair comparison.

This procedure has also been observed in deducing the rates per acre of the

<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Total area.</i>	<i>Malgozarses.</i>	<i>Cultivated.</i>
Last ...	1 1 6½	1 1 11½	1 10 10½
New ...	1 2 2	1 3 9	1 11 6

last and newly revised settlement. The rates of the new settlement are of course those of the jumma, inclusive of canal irrigation, according to the ex-

isting system and rules, and for 1273 Fuslee. Any further particulars regarding rates and details of jummas can be seen by a reference to the various figured Statements.

Of the maximum jumma, Rs. 1,39,655-2-6, which commences from 1273 Fuslee, Rs. 1,19,155-1-6 are permanent and unalterable, and Rs. 20,500-1-0 are temporary and liable to revision on the expiration of the current settlement on the 30th of June 1889 A. D.

The initial enhanced Government Revenue due solely to canal irrigation has been already mentioned as Rs. 5,000-8-0; but against this has to be set the annual remission of Rs. 861-10-0 for the damaged khadir lands of the four Kalee Nuddee villages. The actual profit in enhanced revenue to Government from the Settlement Department is, therefore, only Rs. 4,138-14-0. There is no more room for deterioration, I believe, in the Kalee Nuddee khadir; but unless proper precautions are taken before the continuance of the use of the Kharon Nuddee as a canal escape, there is no saying now what the result may be in that quarter.

The pergunnah comprises 192½ square miles, of which the cultivated area alone amounts to 127 square miles. The entire population according to the census of January last is 90,678, being at the rate of 466 per square mile. The agricultural population is smaller in comparison to the entire population than in other pergunnahs, and numbers only 34,046, of which 30,391 are Hindoos and 3,655 are Mussulmen.

The adult cultivators of both sexes and creeds number 21,390, which gives an average of 168 able-bodied cultivators to every square mile of actual cultivated area.

There are 50 Putwarees and 2 Gomashtas. The salaries of the Gomashtas are Rs. 80 per annum each, and the Putwarees have been divided into three grades thus:—1st grade, Rs. 144 per annum, 15 Putwarees; 2nd grade, Rs. 124 per annum, 20 Putwarees; and 3rd grade, 105 per annum, 15 Putwarees.

The Municipal cess amounts to Rs. 5,334, which will be formed into a fund, together with the collections of the house tax, under Section 6, Act II. of 1865, for the payment of the Village Chowkeedars. The said house tax will be introduced into the following villages from the commencement of 1273 Fuslee, viz.:—Sarungpore, Gwarolee, Bhojgurhee, Moodakheruh, Shahpore Kulan, and Meeranpore. The former Municipal Act (XX. of 1856) is in force in Khoorja.

(Sd.) R. G. CURRIE,
Settlement Officer.

PERGUNNAH JEWUR.

THIS pergunnah was first formed by Akbur I., and was attached to the Dustoor of Burrin, in the Circar and Soubah of Delhi. In the reign of the Emperor Shah Alum, this pergunnah was given in jageer to the Begum Sumroo, together with Pergunnah Puhasoo, and the grant was confirmed by the British to the Begum for the term of her natural life.

On the death of the Begum, this pergunnah, comprising 95 villages, escheated to Government, and it was attached to the Khoorja Tehseel. The number of mouzahs, however, was reduced in the following manner:—the 15 “dakhili” mouzahs were absorbed into the 80 “usulee” or parent mouzahs; 6 mouzahs were transferred to Pulwul of the Goorgaon District, and 2 mouzahs were included in this pergunnah from Pulwul. More alterations took place on the revision of pergunnahs generally in 1844 A. D., and this pergunnah contained 75 mouzahs up to 1859 A. D., when 17 of the Tuppeh of Rubboopoorah villages were incorporated in it, on the confiscation of the Taiool Shahee grant of Tuppeh Rubboopoorah. A year or two later in the present Settlement, the two villages of Surroulee and Umurpoor Pullaka were formed into two mouzahs, as they were in reality two distinct villages, but had been hitherto borne on the “Towzee” as only one mouzah.

The number of mouzahs, therefore, which this Pergunnah Jewur now contains is 93, and the number of separate mehals is 108.

General Features.—This pergunnah is bounded on the north and east by Pergunnahs Dunkour and Khoorja of this district; on the south and south-east by pergunnahs Tuppul and Chundous of the Allygurh District; and on the west by the Jumna, which separates it from Pergunnah Pulwul of the Goorgaon District.

With the exception of the high ridge of yellow sand, which runs almost without interruption down the centre of the Pergunnah, becoming narrow in places, and again spreading out wide, and a portion of such another ridge in the north-east corner of the pergunnah, the soil is generally good. On the whole, I do not consider that the soil is quite as good as that of the neighbouring pergunnahs. The inferior denominations, “bhoor” and “peelotuh,” are in the proportion of 16½ per cent. to the entire cultivated area, but there is of course more inferior soil than this where the bhoor and peelotuh merge into, and are more or less mixed with, the seota. The 16½ per cent. of bhoor and peelotuh only includes the very worst soil on and about the ridge of sand-hills above alluded to. The great want is irrigation; for although the present irrigated area is very much in excess of the irrigated area of the last settlement, yet even now the irrigated area is only in the proportion of 28 per cent. to the total

cultivated area. There are no streams or nullahs, or lakes or ponds, and as there was no canal near here, when the measurements were made four years ago, the entire area irrigated is from wells. There are numbers of both masonry and temporary (kutcha) wells, but they are unequally distributed through the pergunnah. The reason of this inequality of distribution of wells for irrigation is that in the eastern half of the pergunnah the water is near the surface,—the water-level being only from 15 to 18 feet below the surface of the ground; whereas throughout the western half of the pergunnah the water is much further off, being at a depth of from 25 to 43 feet. The map shows clearly the boundary line between the close and the distant water-level, as in the eastern half, where the water level is close, the village areas are small; and in the western half, where the water is at a great depth, the village areas are large; and besides this in the latter or western half of the pergunnah there are enormous tracts of uncultivated land. The nearer one approaches the high banks dividing the “bangur” or upland from the “khadir” or valley of the Jumna, the further is the water-level below the surface. The soil too for about half a mile or three-quarters of a mile inland on the “bangur” from the high banks throughout the length of the pergunnah is very poor. In the western half of the pergunnah, where the water is at a great depth, the soil is, as a rule, firm right down to the water; but in the eastern half the substrata are generally loose and friable, and the water-level or spring is often in sand, which, of course, makes the construction of wells difficult and their duration uncertain. In places, however, where wells are constructable they are plentifully made, and the absence of a large irrigated area is, I look upon it, the misfortune and not the fault of the proprietary and cultivating community of the pergunnah.

Although there has been a great increase in the cultivated area within the last 20 years, yet the amount of excellent culturable waste, still remaining unbroken, is enormous. As a rule, there is more culturable waste in the Tuppeh Rubboopoorah villages than in any others. Most of this land is very good, and must in process of time be brought into cultivation. Hitherto, however, it has been by no means unremunerative. The dhak wood and gum and grass are all very valuable, and herds of cattle graze here, also numbers of camels, all of which pay “poonchee” to the zemindars. “Poonchee” means tail money. In England we should say “so much per head;” here in India they have a predilection for the tail.

This last year there has been some canal irrigation about the large village of Rubboopoorah, but the assessment of the entire pergunnah has been made quite irrespective of canal irrigation, as there was none whatever when Mr. Lowe visited this pergunnah and assessed it.

The right branch of the Boolundshuhur Branch, Ganges Canal, will pass through the eastern half of this pergunnah when it is extended; but as yet it is undug, and all new works have been stopped for the last year. The right main rajbuha and the Outraolee rajbuha, which runs into it in the area of Dyanutpoor, will probably soon commence irrigating the western portion of the pergunnah, supposing, of course, that the canal is not closed, and the executive officers are allowed to put these rajbuhās into good irrigating order. This right main rajbuha is nearly completed to the end of the pergunnah, but the bridges have not yet been built below Dyanutpore.

The khadir lands vary in quality, but on the whole they are better than the bangur. The best and largest tract of khadir is close under Jewur, where the Jumna has left the old high broken banks, and gone over to the other side of the valley, and left a broad expanse of low fertile land which stretches into the Allygurh District. But though this land is low, it is above the flood-level, and both harvests are grown in it; that portion only of it being liable to flooding which is near the Jumna. In a few of the khadir villages, separate mehals have been formed of the alluvial tracts, which are liable to constant change from the action of the river, and they have been assessed distinct from the

parent mehals for short terms of five years under the Board's Circular Order P. P., dated 17th October, 1856 A. D.

There are no metalled roads in the pergunnah, but there are fair country roads, and a good feeder is being made to join Jewur to the Khoorja Railway Station. Hitherto there has not been any traffic to speak of. Khoorja has been the mart for the surplus produce of the pergunnah, but, owing to the limited irrigated area, only the common crops of the two harvests are generally raised, and rents, owing to the demand for cultivators, have been low.

Jewur, the capital of the pergunnah, is down in the south-west corner of the pergunnah, and the town is situated in the ravines and broken ground below the high banks, which divide the "bangur" or uplands from the valley of the Jumna.

Lat. 28° 7'
Long. 77° 39'

Designation.	Adults.		Children.		Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agriculturists ...	833	805	527	496	2,661
Non-agriculturists ...	1,349	1,442	835	689	4,315
Totals ...	2,182	2,247	1,362	1,185	6,976

The population, according to the census of January last, amounts to 6,976, a detail of which is given in the margin.

This is not a place of any commercial importance. The market day is Friday, an ordinary market for the surrounding villages. Rubboopoorah and Jehangeerpore are only large villages. The former is famous for its large cattle fairs; an ordinary market is also held here on Mondays. The Jehangeerpore market day is also Friday, the same as at Jewur. The Mewatees were for years the dominant tribe in this part of the country, but as they much oppressed the Brahmins of Jewur and other villages, these said Brahmins applied to the Chokeer Rajpoots of Teinugger in Bhurtpore to assist them in exterminating the Mewatees.

The Chokeer Rajpoots under their Chief, Uburdow, *alias* Deopal Singh, obeyed the summons, and eventually expelled the Mewatees and took possession of their villages. They also, however, took the town of Jewur from the Brahmins, but gave them five of the Meos' villages instead.

The descendants of Deopal Singh are the present Zemindars of the town of Jewur. The prevailing classes of village residents and agriculturists, partly proprietary and partly mere cultivators, are Chokeers, Jaiswars and Punwars; all three of them different clans of Rajpoots; also Jats and Tuggas numerous; but the population is principally Rajpoots. The Jats, Brahmins and Tuggas are the best cultivators; the Rajpoots are good or bad cultivators according as they are surrounded by or intermixed with industrious or idle cultivators of other castes. The Rajpoot Bhyacharah villages are generally well cultivated. The following castes are the proprietors of the numbers of villages coupled with their names, *viz.*, Chokeers 27, Jaiswars 16, Punwars 2, Jadons Jats 16, Tuggas 5, Sheikhs 3, Brahmins 1, the Skinner Estate 2, whilst the remaining villages are owned in whole or part by various other castes in small proportions. The Brahmins, it will be seen, have now only one village left out of the five that the Chokeers gave them, but are cultivators in the other four.

The late Settlement of this pergunnah was conducted and completed by Mr. Tonnochy, Deputy Collector of Boolundshuhur, and reported by him together with Pergunnah Puhasoo in his letter No. 35, to the Commissioner of the Meerut Division, dated the 15th of July, 1841 A. D. Since then, however, both these pergunnahs have undergone very great changes in their boundaries, and have increased by these changes,

Name of village.	Late jumma, plus cesses.			New jumma, inclusive of cesses.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Sadoollapore ...	371	2	9	306	12	0
Chatunga Khoord...	776	1	0	818	0	0
Bainwareebas ...	409	0	0	306	12	0
Mungroulee ...	460	2	0	511	4	0
Dhunpoorah ...	215	12	0	260	8	0
Mukeempore ...	325	3	0	325	3	0
Kunheruh ...	1,543	15	0	1,227	0	0

so that all the areas and jummas mentioned by Mr. Tonnochy apply to smaller limits than those of the present pergunnahs. This jumma has proved a heavy one, for although no villages have been sold up for arrears of revenue, yet no less than seven entire villages have

been farmed for arrears, and portions or puttees of six other villages temporarily transferred to solvent putteedars of other puttees. In the margin are given the late and new jummas of the 7 villages which were farmed for arrears during the currency of the late Settlement.

Chatunga Khoord is the only Goojur village in the pergunnah, and severity of jumma was *not* the cause of its being farmed. In Mungroulee, the cultivated area has increased nearly 100 acres, and in Dhunpoorah it has nearly doubled. Of the six villages the puttees of which were transferred, the jummas have been lowered in five villages and slightly raised in the sixth, Khwajpore, in which the cultivated area has increased 60 acres. The most notable are Manchur, in which the late jumma was Rs. 2,250 inclusive of cesses, and the new jumma is Rs. 2,045, and Chupnuh, a Jat village, of which the late jumma inclusive of cesses was Rs. 1,370, and the new one is Rs. 950. The alienation of property statement also shows that the changes, both by private agreement and decree of Civil Courts, have been very numerous, and many if not most of them are owing to heavy or over-assessment. The transfers have been chiefly in Raj-

<i>Mode of transfer.</i>	<i>Entire villages.</i>	<i>Portions of villages.</i>	
Private arrangement ...	4	35	
Decree of Civil Court...	2	22	

poor villages, but also in five Jat villages, and the jummas must be heavy to drive Jats to the Muhajuns to mortgage their lands. Notwithstanding, therefore, the great increase both in the cultivated and irrigated areas, a reduction from the late jumma has been granted in the new Settlement. In the late famine year, 1268 Fuslee, a suspension of demand of Rs. 8,787-4-0 of revenue out of a net demand of Rs. 84,650 was found necessary. The jumma was a russudee or progressive one, and increased from Rs. 63,896 in 1248 Fuslee, to Rs. 70,890 in 1265 Fuslee; the increase to Rs. 84,650 in 1266 Fuslee was in consequence of the addition to the ("Towzee") Revenue Register of the 17 Tuppeh Rubboopoorah villages. There were no irrecoverable balances. The late Mr. Lowe, by whom this pergunnah was assessed, has left the following on record in his draft Pergunnah Report:—"Having completed my tour, gone over my notes, and compared village with village, I was at once struck with the remarkable inequality of the assessment. For this inequality I could not account, except by opining that the last Settlement had been based on the Begum's assessments, which were exceedingly severe, and on her collections, which were as much as her ingenuity could extract from the cultivators. I do not, of course, allude to the Tuppeh Rubboopoorah villages, which, on their confiscation in 1859 A. D., were continued for term of the current Settlement to the Skinner family at the mocurruree jumma they had till then paid to the King of Delhi. The absence of any arrear would tend to the inference that the demand was moderate and realized with ease. But such was not the case. I ascertained from the records that the revenue had, in the majority of the villages, been realized with extreme difficulty; that mortgages, sales and transfers, private and public, had been frequent, though not very numerous, and had arisen from over or rather unequal assessments, and not from the extravagance of the proprietors; that, in addition to this, the average rate of the current (old) jumma of the pergunnah on the cultivated area was higher than that of the adjoining Pergunnah Jewur, Rs. 1-14-2, although inferior to it in

every respect, and that of Koorja Rs. 1-10-5½, and the malgoozars were generally speaking in indigent circumstances. My first object, then, was, as far as possible, to equalize the assessments; my next, to be prepared for a small net decrease."

Tenures.—There are now in this pergunnah 93 mouzahs, and 108 mehals. The Putteedaree and Bhyacharah mehals far outnumber the Zemindaree mehals. The totals of the numbers of mehals of each tenure are as follows:—Zemindaree 42, Putteedaree 39, (of which 9 are perfect and 30 are imperfect Putteedaree) and Bhyacharah

Distribution of the entire cultivated area in acres.			
Description of cultivator.	Separate hold- ings.	Cultivated area.	Average per holding.
Proprietary ...	1,421	21,400	15.06
Non-proprietary { Hereditary ...	1,251	13,556	10.83
Non-proprietary { Non-hereditary ...	3,227	22,340	6.92
Total ...	5,899	57,296	9.69

27. In many of the Zemindaree and Putteedaree mehals the proprietors themselves cultivate very extensively, and hence the large number of separate proprietary holdings. The number of hereditary and non-hereditary separate holdings call for no special remarks. Money rents are now the rule, and "Kun Buttaie" the exception.

Term of Settlement.—The Government demand has been either fixed, or offered and accepted permanent in 59 mouzahs. In the remaining 34 villages, then, the assessments are temporary and terminable with the current settlement on June 30th, 1889 A. D. The large tracts of good culturable waste, and backwardness of cultivation in quantity and quality in some villages in which a permanent settlement could not be offered, has increased the number of villages in which the assessments are terminable with the current settlement. The option of a permanent settlement was refused in 12 instances, but I expected that the refusals would have exceeded the acceptances.

Assessment.—This pergunnah was visited in person, and the assessment made by the late Mr. Lowe in the cold season of 1861-62 A. D., and his revised jummas came into force from the commencement of 1270 Fuslee. The summary rate which existed in a number of villages, gave an average of Rs. 2-14-0 per acre all round for rent. Mr. Lowe also took the averages on the various classes of soils from villages in which money rates prevailed, and obtained another set of rates from the "Kun Buttaie" villages, the result of both processes being two very similar sets of rates, out of which the following set of average rent-rates was formed, by which the No. III. Village Statements have been filled up, viz.—

Denomination of soil.	Rent-rates per beegah.		Rent-rates per acre.	
	Bangur.	Khadir.	Bangur.	Khadir.
Baruh irrigated ...	6 14 0	6 14 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Ditto unirrigated ...	3 7 0	3 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Outlying irrigated ...	2 5 6	2 8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
Ditto unirrigated ...	1 4 0	1 6 6	2 0 0	2 4 0

The rates for the irrigated and unirrigated outlying "Khadir" lands, it will be seen, are rather higher than for the "Bangur" or uplands, whilst for the Baruh they are indetical for both "Bangur" and "Khadir." The revenue rates are half of the above. The usual test jummas at the "Malgoozaree" and cultivation rates have been added to the No. III. Statement of every village for check and comparison.

The total areas of the Tuppeh Rubboopoorah villages have been taken from the

AREA IN ACRES.				
Settlement.	Total.	Barren or otherwise excluded from assessment.	Assessable.	
			Culturable	Cultivated.
Last ...	88,445	8,704	34,837	44,904
New ...	89,642	7,791	24,688	57,163
Decrease ...	...	913	10,149	...
Increase ...	1,197	...	...	12,259

measurement of them made by Mr. Turnbull, whilst Collector in 1855 A. D., as the measurement of last Settlement. There are no records of any survey before that, if there ever was any survey made. The increase in the cultivated area is enormous, and of the 24,688 acres entered as culturable, not less than from 17,000 to 18,000 acres are really good lands, which may and will be brought into cultivation in process of time. The villages in which the largest areas of culturable waste exist have been

excepted from the permanent settlement.

Out of the 16,166 entered as irrigated, 15,731 acres are irrigated from wells, and

Settlement.	Total cultivated area in acres.	Detail of cultivated area.		Wells for Irrigation.				
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Masonry.	Lao.	Temporary.	Lao.	Average per Lao.
Last ...	44,904	8,426	36,478	...	...	...	...	...
New ...	57,163	16,166	40,997	418	897	900	1,040	8
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	12,259	7,740	4,519	...	...	...	...	...

only 435 acres from ponds and the Jumna; the little canal irrigation there is now being recent.

The average depth of the water-level from the surface of the earth, through-

out the entire pergunnah, omitting the khadir, is 28 feet, and the average depth of water in the wells is 9 feet. It has been before mentioned that water is near in the eastern and far off in the western portion of the pergunnah, and the averages of each half of the pergunnah are accordingly given separately, viz., eastern side 24 feet, 5 inches; western side 32 feet. Where the water-level is at a great distance, the depth of water in the wells exceeds the depth of water where the water-level is near the surface; but the time, labour and expense in raising the water is greater, and so the average irrigation comes to 8 acres per lao, with but few exceptions, all over the pergunnah.

The pergunnah jumma, obtained by multiplying the various denominations of the cultivated area by the average rent-rates, is now given :—

Denomination of soil.	Acres.	Rent-rates.	Rs.	A.	P.
Baruh, irrigated ...	1,915	11 0 0	21,065	0	0
Ditto, unirrigated ...	190	5 0 0	950	0	0
Outlying irrigated Bangur	11,862	3 12 0	46,482	8	0
Ditto, unirrigated Do.	32,881	2 0 0	65,762	0	0
Ditto, irrigated Khadir	2,389	4 0 0	9,556	0	0
Ditto, unirrigated Do.	7,926	2 4 0	17,833	8	0
	57,163		1,59,649	0	0
	Deduct Chowkeedaree	...	3,072	0	0
			1,56,577	0	0
	Add Cesses	...	3,522	15	0
Divide the value assumed at average rent-rates by 2,			1,60,099	15	0
And the result is a pergunnah jumma of		Rs.	80,049	15	6

The jumma assessed, village by village, by Mr. Lowe, amounted to Rs. 82,603, exclusive of cesses, or Rs. 84,461-9-0, inclusive of cesses; the increase on the pergunnah above detailed being in consequence of the Sewaie items, and large tracts of culturable waste.

Notwithstanding, however, the enormous increase in cultivation and irrigation, this new revised jumma of Mr. Lowe's was Rs. 2,093-1-0 below the current jumma of the preceding year, owing to the former jumma having been, as before explained, unequal, and on the whole oppressive.

Mr. Lowe's jumma remained in force for two years, and my own revision for the introduction of the permanent settlement was carried out during the present cold weather, and came into force from the commencement of the current Fuslee year 1272.

For reasons fully explained in every instance in the supplementary remarks of No. III. Statements, I have found it necessary to make very considerable alterations in individual cases. Mr. Lowe in some instances anticipated canal irrigation, which has never come, nor is it any nearer than when Mr. Lowe saw and assessed the pergunnah three years ago, so that alteration was accordingly needed. The assessment of this pergunnah is entirely irrespective of what little canal irrigation there is, and none has been anticipated by me; and where the contrary course had been pursued by Mr. Lowe, it has been altered by myself. The result of my own revision which comes into force from the commencement of 1272 Fuslee is an increase on Mr. Lowe's revised jumma of Rs. 1,077-4-4; the pergunnah jumma itself being Rs. 85,538-13-4 inclusive of cesses. This is a decrease on the pergunnah jumma of 1269 Fuslee, the last year of the late Settlement, of Rs. 1,015-12-8.

The reason of the very considerable increase in the progressive jummas given is owing to 10 villages transferred from Allygurh in which there are progressive assessments for a few years. Of the maximum jumma, Rs. 86,440-11-0, the greater portion is permanent and unalterable, viz., Rs. 55,761, whilst the sum Rs. 30,679-11-0 represents the jummas of the villages in which the assessments are terminable and liable to revision at the end of the current Settlement. This jumma will further be increased at the time when the khadir mehals will be revised at the end of the year 1274 Fuslee.

The last Settlement I have already stated was progressive, but the rates now given

Settlement.	Total Area.	Malgoozares.	Cultivated.	of the late settlement are
Last ...	0 15 8	1 1 4½	1 14 10	according to the highest
New Initial ...	0 15 8	1 0 9	1 7 11	jumma as entered in the

No. IV. Statements of that Settlement; and also inclusive of the Tuppeh Rubboopoorah villages, and with cesses added. This remark applies equally to the jummas here given in the margin for the late Settlement. The initial jumma and current jumma of

Jummas inclusive of Cesses.		Initial Of Revised Settle- ment	Tuppeh villages), they are not given separately as in other pergunnahs. Further particulars of the increase of one jumma over another and the various rates need not be detailed here, as they can be seen best in the figured Statements. The jumma of the 2nd term does not even quite come up to the lately current jumma. I believe that a commensurate remission has been given, and that the Government demand is fair and equally distributed.
Of last settlement, viz., maximum and current, on expiration.	Of Revised Settle- ment		
Rs. 86,554-10-0	Rs. 85,538-13-4		

The pergunnah comprises 140 square miles, the cultivated area of which amounts to 89 square miles. The total population according to this late census is 49,380, being at the rate of 353 per square mile. The agriculturists alone are 26,597, of which 24,650 are Hindoos, and 1,947 are Mussulmen. The adult cultivators of both creeds and sexes amount to 16,408, which gives an average of 184 able-bodied cultivators to every square mile of actual cultivation.

There are 32 Putwarees and two Gomashtas. They have been divided into three grades with separate salaries as follows :—1st grade Rs. 140 per annum, 10 Putwarees ; 2nd grade, Rs. 120 per annum, 14 Putwarees ; 3rd grade, Rs. 100 per annum, 8 Putwarees. The Gomashtas receive Rs. 60 per annum each.

The municipal cess of the entire pergunnah amounts to Rs. 3,072, which will be formed into a fund, together with the proceeds of the house tax under Section 6, Act II. of 1865, for the payment of the Village Chowkeedars of the Pergunnah. The said house tax will be introduced into the following villages, from the commencement of 1273 Fuslee, *viz.*, Rubboopoorah, Jehangeerpore, Thoruh, Ahmudpore, Churoulee, Dyanutpore, Phuleduh, Runherah, Neemka, Shahjehanpore, Juwah, Julalabad, Chungroulee. In the town of Jewur Act XX. of 1856 has been in force for several years.

R. G. CURRIE,
Settlement Officer.

TEHSEEL SECUNDRABAD.

PERGUNNAH DUNKOUR.

PERGUNNAH DUNKOUR was first formed in the reign of Akbur I., and was attached to the Dustoor of Burrun, in the Circar and Soubah of Delhi. At the commencement of the British rule, this pergunnah, which then contained 92 villages, was included in the Meerut District, or southern portion of Suharunpore.

In 1824 A. D., on the formation of the Boolundshuhur District, this pergunnah was transferred from Meerut to this district. On the revision of pergunnahs in 1844 A. D., after considerable exchanges with the surrounding pergunnahs of this district, and the absorption of several of the smaller ones, as Kasnuh ; and also after exchanges with Pergunnah Pulwul of the Goorgaon District, a comparatively new pergunnah was formed containing 108 mouzahs. Further alterations have been made from time to time since the rebellion in 1857, and the pergunnah now consists of 114 mouzahs ; and the present number of separate mehals is 116.

General Features.—This is the centre pergunnah of the three pergunnahs of this district bordering on the Jumna, and is bounded on the north by Pergunnah Dadree, on the east by Secundrabad, and on the south by Jewur, and together with the Pergunnahs of Dadree and Secundrabad makes up the Secundrabad Tehseeldaree.

There is a very extensive river frontage, and the valley of the Jumna, or “*khadir*,” varies from 3 to 6 miles, and in some place to 8 miles, in width, from the high banks between the “*bangur*” or uplands and the “*khadir*” to the river. Consequently nearly one-half of the pergunnah is “*khadir*” and the other half “*bangur*.” The line of the high banks and ravines has been clearly and correctly defined in the large District Map which accompanies this Report.

The cultivated area of the *khadir* is generally composed of good productive soil, but for the last two years the crops have not been good and have suffered from heavy floods, the entire *khurreef* crops having been carried away two years ago, and the *rubbee* of that year also spoilt by super-saturation of the land, and the consequent delay in ploughing and preparing the land for the crop in season. There are very extensive salt plains in most of the villages, which are utterly incapable of producing anything in the way of crops or even good grass. The only grass that grows in these tracts is *dāb* (not *doob*), a very coarse grass that cuts very sharp if drawn through the hand, and quite useless for fodder or thatching. Besides these salt plains, however, there are large tracts of culturable waste, in which “*poolah*” or long thatching grass and “*jhow*” grow; and these tracts are valuable for their spontaneous produce and for grazing; but are never likely to be cultivated. The population of the *khadir* is principally Goojur, and this tribe, it is well known, is pastoral and bucolic rather than agricultural. The Goojurs, and indeed

all the khadir residents, keep large herds of cattle from the force of circumstances, by which I mean the existence of large uncultivated tracts and the thinness of the population in the khadir, and the impossibility of depending entirely upon agriculture, owing to the constant damage from high floods. The khadir is very unhealthy during and immediately after the rains, and generally only one or two members of a family remain in the khadir in their houses during the rains, and the rest migrate to the bangur villages of their kith and kin, relieving one another constantly in looking after their homes in the "khadir." But for these causes I might have hesitated in many instances in granting permanent settlement in the khadir villages. Fever and famine have much thinned the khadir population within the last four years, and so long as the natural features and characteristics of the khadir remain unaltered, the population of it can never be dense, or sufficiently numerous to cultivate the extent of land which is in reality culturable and capable of producing good crops in the "rubbee" or spring harvest.

The soil of the "Bangur" or uplands is throughout more or less light and mixed with sand, but of very fair average quality. The inferior denominations of soil, viz., "bhoor" and "peelotuh," are in the proportion of 11 per cent. to the entire cultivated area, and are to be found principally in two parts of the pergunnah. Firstly, all along the high banks from one end of the pergunnah to the other, to the breadth of from half a mile to a mile. Secondly, in an almost continuous ridge between Bilaspore and Jhajhur, widening out in some places and contracting in others.

When the recent survey of this pergunnah was made, and the field maps and khusrehs were prepared, there was very little canal irrigation, only some 1,200 acres, as the rajbuhars were then in course of construction. Now, however, the greater portion of the "bangur" of this pergunnah is traversed by "rajbuhars" and "gools" of the Boolundshuhur Branch of the Ganges Canal.

The right main rajbuhar passes through the pergunnah from end to end, down the very centre of the "bangur."

Canal irrigation has accordingly been very much extended within the last three years, and is extending annually, and has to a great extent superseded irrigation from temporary wells. The amount of canal irrigation in existence at the time of my visiting the pergunnah, according to the canal returns furnished to me, and the amount which has been taken into consideration in assessment, is 5,585 acres. Most, but not by any means all of this is new irrigation, the rest of it being merely in supersession of previous well irrigation.

There is but little culturable waste worth mentioning in the bangur, except in Outroulee, and one or two other villages near it towards the Jewur Pergunnah.

There are no metalled roads in this pergunnah, but there are very fair country roads connecting the principal towns in the pergunnah with one another, and with the towns of the surrounding pergunnahs and the Mukhunpore Ghât.

Feeders are also being planned or made to connect the principal towns with the Railroad, which skirts, but does not pass through, this pergunnah.

The produce of the pergunnah has hitherto been chiefly consumed within itself, the surplus finding a ready market at Secundrabad and Delhi. In consequence of the large tract of khadir, the "Rubbee" or spring harvest crops are much more extensively grown than those of the "Khurreef" or autumnal harvest. Wheat and barley are the staple products, and although cotton, safflower, tobacco and other garden crops are of course raised, yet they call for no special remark. Indigo, however, is very extensively grown throughout the entire "bangur," as the Skinner family have Indigo factories at Bilaspore and Wylanuh in this pergunnah, and at Chuk Julalabad

adjoining it in Jewur. The extension of canal irrigation will probably considerably increase the area under indigo.

The Town of Dunkour, the capital of the pergunnah, is near the centre of the
 Lat. 28° 21' . pergunnah, and is situated in the ravines and on and below the
 Long. 77° 37' high bank between the "bangur" and "khadir." Its importance as a town dates from the reign of Akbur I., when it was constituted the capital of

Designation.	Adults.		Children.		Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agriculturists ...	497	484	294	268	1,543
Non-agriculturists ...	825	889	536	465	2,715
Totals ...	1,322	1,373	830	733	4,258

the Pergunnah, which was then first formed. The population, according to the census of January 1865, was 4,258. The traffic to and from the Mukhunpore Ghât passes through here, but there is no considerable amount of original trade in the place itself. A market is

held here every Sunday.

The Town of Kasunuh was originally founded by one Rao Kasil, a Rajpoot Bhuttee, and first became a place of importance in the time of Akbur I.,
 Lat. 28° 26'.
 Long. 77° 36'. when the Fort (which has been lately dismantled) was built there, and it was made the capital of the new pergunnah which bore its name. Some years subsequently, during the Timour Dynasty, a large "maafee" grant of 2,500 beegahs was given to one Sheikh Choochur, and a small grant of 200 beegahs was at the same time given to Rugnath Dass, a Bunneah, out of the area of Kasunuh. Portions of these grants are still held revenue-free, and portions have lapsed and been assessed, and some have been confiscated for rebellion, and the descendants of the original grantees are the present zemindars of Kasunuh, having ousted the descendants of Rao Kasil, who are to be found in Ghoree, a village in the adjoining Pergunnah of Dadree. It is no longer a place of any importance, and the population, according to the recent census, was only 1,532 souls. An ordinary market is held here on Mondays.

Jhajhur, at the south-eastern extremity of the pergunnah, is the largest town of this pergunnah, the population amounting to 4,768. It was founded by Syud Khan, a Beeloch, in the reign of the Emperor Humaiyaon, and the present Zemindar, Gholam Ghous, is a descendant of the said founder. Tuesday is the market day.

Bilaspore is merely a large village, but is notable for being the head-quarters of the Skinner-family property in this district. At a short distance from the village is a fine large garden surrounding the large house and fort built here by the late famous Colonel Skinner. It is one of the nine jagheer villages belonging to the Skinner family, the heirs of the said Colonel Skinner, situated in this pergunnah. Besides these nine jagheer villages, the heirs of the late Colonel Robert Skinner (a brother of the famous Colonel Skinner) have two jagheer villages in this pergunnah.

In both instances, the jagheerdars are merely the assignees of the Government Revenue, except where they have acquired the Zemindaree or proprietary rights by mortgage or purchase. Investigations were made under Section 17, Regulation VII. of 1822, and the settlements were concluded with those who were proved to be the proprietors. A full special Report of this important case of the Skinner jagheer was made in my letter to the Commissioner of Meerut, No. 282, dated 1st July, 1864, and the course of procedure adopted by me was approved of and sanctioned by the Sudder Board of Revenue in their Secretary's letter to the address of the Commissioner of Meerut, No. 577, dated 4th November, 1864. Where the proprietors are others than the

jagheerdars, a regular engagement has been taken from them, as in villges paying revenue, except that a distinction has been made between the would-be Government Revenue which the jagheerdars receive, and the extra cesses for the road, school, and district dak funds, which are paid to Government.

It will be as well to make a short mention in this place of the lease held by the Skinner family of Tuppeh Rubboopoorah. This Tuppeh Rubboopoorah consisted of 22 villages, and was a "Taiool Shahee" grant, and was set aside for the private expenses of the King of Delhi. It was leased by the King of Delhi to Colonel Skinner some 30 years ago, after other lessees had had it for a few years at a time. Subsequently a perpetual lease was granted to Colonel Skinner by the Emperor of Delhi at a fixed annual payment of Rs. 16,000. Previous to the rebellion of 1857 A. D., investigations were being made regarding the proprietary titles of all these 22 villages, and most of the cases had been decided, but the orders had not been issued and executed when the mutiny broke out, and all the papers except some few authenticated copies of orders were destroyed. All these cases were consequently either re-tried *de novo*, or reviewed in the Settlement Department according to the orders of Government, and wherever none of the claimants could prove proprietary right, the Skinner family were invested with it, and had the "zemindaree" conferred on them. In villages in which the sub-proprietary title and rights were awarded to others than the Skinner family, a Talookdaree allowance of 10 per cent. on the net Government jumma was assigned to the Skinner family, in conformity with the orders of Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1496A., of 1864, dated December 15th, 1864, received under Board's docket to the Commissioner of Meerut, No. 676, dated December 25th, 1864.

No investigations whatever were made at the late Settlement into the tenures, proprietary rights, or any of the subordinate rights existing in these villages, either of the Tuppeh or of the jagheer; but they appear to have been passed over, as if the villages formed no portion of this district.

The Mewatees and Bhotiyah Rajpoots were for a series of years the dominant races in this part of the country until they were driven out and succeeded by the Bengallah Rajpoots, and two classes of Goojurs called Bhuttee and Naguree. At the present day, the agricultural population is chiefly Goojur, and next in order of number come the Rajpoots, of whom there are several clans, both Hindoos and Mussulmen. The rest of the cultivating community is made up of Brahmins, Jats, Jodhas, Tuggas and various classes of Mussulmen. The Goojurs are notoriously bad cultivators, and as the Rajpoots are good or bad cultivators according as they are surrounded by or associated with industrious or idle and careless cultivators, it cannot be expected that agriculture is at that pitch of perfection which it reaches in those pergunnahs where the classes of industrious cultivators predominate. At the same time, however, the cultivation is not so bad as to lower the rent-rates and Zemindars profits and rate of assessment below the average of the district generally, and of this Tehseel in particular.

Including the jagheer villages of the pergunnah, the distribution of the villages amongst the castes who hold the proprietary rights is as follows:—Goojurs, 48 villages; Rajpoots of various clans, 11 villages; Beeloches, 11 villages; and Puthans 7 villages. The Skinner-family are the proprietors of 25 villages, and the remaining villages are held by various castes and classes, and come under the head of miscellaneous.

The late Settlement appears to have been light, or at all events not heavy on the entire pergunnah as a whole, but it most certainly pressed heavily in some instances, more particularly in some of the khadir villages; and on Gholam Ghous of Jhajhur,

Mode of transfer.	Entire villages.	Portions of villages.
Private arrangement ...	18	27
Decree of Civil Court ...	2	3

as will be seen from the explanation given of the Alienation of Property Statement in the margin. The villages and portions of villages alienated by private arrangement are chiefly Goojur villages, and several of them

belonged to Gholam Ghous of Jhajhur.

The Skinner estate have always been ready to advance money for indigo, and to take proprietary rights in mortgage, and have been most successful with the Goojurs, who are very improvident, and have no idea of the value of property until they have lost it. The Kaiyuths of Secoundrabad too have taken a good number of mortgages, and although these cannot all be ascribed to pressure of assessment, yet they are certainly, to a certain extent, due to this cause.

The sales which occurred for arrears of revenue were rather punitive measures than genuine sales for arrears, and many villages were mortgaged to save their being sold. The Goojur community were heavily fined after the mutiny, and when the fines could not be collected, they were added to any arrears of revenue there might be, and notice of sale given unless the whole sum was paid up by a specified date. Only those villages of course were actually allowed to come to the hammer which were either heavily assessed, or in themselves poor and not worth taking in mortgage. During the late famine which was very severe indeed in this and the Dadree Pergunnah, a suspension of demand for 1267 Fuslee of Rs. 14,171-2-6 was found necessary, and Rs. 2,132-2-0 out of this were remitted; but there was no canal irrigation then, and the famine was quite as bad if not worse in the khadir than on the bangur, and more severe here than in Jewur or Khoodja.

Tenures.—The tenures of the 116 mehals composing this pergunnah, inclusive of the jagheer villages, are as follows:—Zemindaree, 62 mehals; Imperfect Putteedaree, 18 mehals; Bhyacharah 36 mehals.

The average per holding of the non-hereditary cultivators is small, as all the poorest and worst cultivators are included in this, and in this pergunnah they are plentiful.

Distribution of the entire cultivated area in acres.			
Description of cultivator.	Separate holdings.	Cultivated area.	Average per holding.
Proprietary ...	1,694	19,422	11.46
Non-proprietary { Hereditary ...	1,374	13,296	9.67
Non-proprietary { Non-hereditary ...	3,624	24,385	6.73
Totals ...	6,692	57,103	8.53

All the new rentals are being prepared in money rent payments.

Term of Settlement.—The Khalsa or Revenue-paying villages are 103 in number, and out of these the assessment is temporary and terminable with the current Settlement on June 30th, 1889 A. D., in 23 villages, and permanent in 77 villages.

In like manner in the 11 jagheer villages, the settlement has been declared permanent in 8, and remains temporary in only 3 villages.

Assessment.—The assessment of this entire pergunnah was made by myself, and came into force from the commencement of 1272 Fuslee. I had seen portions of the pergunnah in former years, but visited and inspected every village carefully in the end of the rains and during the cold season of 1863-64, testing as I went the correctness of the village measurement papers, and more especially noting the change in the irrigated area due to the recent extension of canal irrigation. Although money rents were generally prevalent in the pergunnah, yet they were summary rates or sets of summary rates, as a rule, and not separate rates for the various generally acknowledged descriptions of soil. The summary rent-rates varied in different villages and in different directions in the same avillage according to the quality of the soil and the general presence or absence of irrigation from Rs. 4 per acre to Rs. 1-8 per acre, the most common rates being

Rs. 2-10-0 and Rs. 3 per acre, and the nearest approximate average obtainable was Rs. 3 per acre on the entire cultivated area all round.

The separate rent-rates for the various denominations of soil were obtained partly from the various villages in which they were found to be prevalent, and partly from the rates of similar villages in other adjoining pergunnahs, where rent-rates had been fixed both by mutual consent and judicial decision. According to a then recent Circular of the Board's, the average rent-rates for the various pergunnahs of this Secundrabad Tehseel and the method by which they were obtained were reported direct to the Board, and were sanctioned by them previous to assessment, and are as follows :

Denomination of soil.			Rent-rates per beegah.			Rent-rates per acre.		
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
<i>Bangur</i> and <i>Khadir.</i>	Baruh, irrigated	...	5	0	0	8	0	0
	Ditto unirrigated	...	2	8	0	4	0	0
<i>Bangur.</i>	Outlying, irrigated	...	2	4	3	3	10	0
	Ditto unirrigated	...	1	4	0	2	0	0
<i>Khadir</i>	Lands bearing two crops and sugar-cane	...	3	7	0	5	8	0
	Lands bearing 1 crop	...	1	9	0	2	8	0

The Revenue rates are the half of the above. Besides these rates I made use of the following Revenue rates to a great extent, and always used them as a check, viz:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Bangur.</i>	Revenue rate on cultivated area when entire area was irrigated		2	2	0
	Ditto ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ of ditto...		1	13	6
	Ditto ditto $\frac{1}{4}$ of ditto...		1	9	0
	Ditto ditto $\frac{1}{4}$ of ditto...		1	4	6
	Ditto ditto when no irrigation whatever		1	0	0
<i>Khadir.</i>	Ditto when $\frac{1}{4}$ th was "Do.-fuslee"		1	10	6
	Ditto when there was no "Do-fuslee" but only "Ek-fuslee"		1	4	0

The test jummas at the malgoozaree and cultivation rates have been added in the remarks of the No. IV. Statement for every village, and full explanations of the grounds of assessment have been given. I obtained a correct detailed return from the Skinner Estate for all their villages, showing the annual rentals, collections and balances for the last twelve years, and frequent mention is made of these in the general remarks appended to the No. III. Village Statements.

The expression "Do-fuslee" is the equivalent of lands bearing two crops in the year, inclusive of sugar-cane lands; and "Ek-fuslee" of lands bearing only one crop in the year, in one or other harvest either rubbee or khurreef.

The increase in the total area is mainly attributable to changes in the khadir on

Area in acres.				
Settlement.	Total.	Barren or otherwise exempt from assessment.	Assessable.	
			Culturable.	Cultivated.
Last ...	91,550	23,301	24,635	43,614
New ...	95,764	25,543	23,189	47,027
Decrease ...	...	...	1,446	...
Increase ...	4,214	2,247	...	3,413

the banks of the Jumna. This statement and also the following one shows the assessable area of villages paying revenue to Government only. The areas of the 11 jagheer villages are included in their appropriate

column, as being exempt from assessment on behalf of Government. The detail of the irrigated area is—from wells 14,150 acres, from the Canal 1,244 acres, and from ponds and streams 1,086 acres.

Settlement.	Total cultivated area in acres.	Detail of cultivated area.		Wells for Irrigation.				
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Masonry.	Lao.	Temporary.	Lao.	Average per Lao.
Last ...	43,414	9,878	33,736	...	...	...	...	...
New ...	47,027	16,480	30,547	360	727	888	107	8
Decrease ...	...	...	3,189	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	3,413	6,602	...	...	...	...	...	...

It has been already mentioned that the Canal irrigation has much extended within the

last three years, and is still on the increase. The average depth of the water-level below the surface of the earth is 20 feet, 9 inches, and the average depth of water in the wells is 10 feet, 9 inches.

The pergunnah jumma obtained by multiplying the various denominations of soil by the average rent-rates is now given in detail, and amounts to Rs. 67,068-2-0 for "khalsa" villages.

Denomination of soil.		Acres.		Rent-rate.		Rs.	As.	P.
<i>Bangur and Khadir.</i>	Baruh, irrigated	...	2,104	×	8 0 0 =	16,832	0	0
	Ditto unirrigated	...	255	×	4 0 0 =	1,020	0	0
<i>Bangur.</i>	Outlying irrigated	...	10,033	×	3 10 0 =	36,369	10	0
	Ditto unirrigated	...	19,193	×	2 0 0 =	38,386	0	0
<i>Khadir.</i>	Lands bearing 2 crops	1,062	×	5 8 0 =	5,841	0	0	
	Ditto do. 1 crop	14,380	×	2 8 0 =	35,950	0	0	
						47,027		
							1,34,398	10 0
						Deduct Chowkeedaree	3,214	0 0
							1,31,184	10 0
						Add cesses	2,951	10 0
							1,34,136	4 0
						Divide the value assumed at average rent-rates by 2	67,068	2 0
						And the result is a pergunnah jumma of Rs.		

As the revision for permanent settlement followed close upon the first assessment, and both revision and assessment were made by myself, I omit all mention of the first assessment, which was not in force for any portion of a year, and proceed to give the results of the final revision. It must still be borne in mind that, except when the jagheer villages and their jummas are specially mentioned, they are omitted from the assessable areas and Government jummas.

The new assessment and revision both came into force together from the commencement of 1272 Fusal. Two separate jummas have been assessed in all villages in which there is canal irrigation, the one inclusive and the other entirely irrespective of canal

irrigation. The results of both methods are shewn in the margin with the progressive

<i>Pergunnah jummas per annum of villages paying revenue to Government.</i>		
	1st term, from 1272 to 1278 Fuslee.	Maximum, from 1286 to end of settlement.
Inclusive of canal irrigation,	66,625 0 0	67,680 0 0
Irrespective of ditto,	62,372 0 0	63,527 0 0

jummas, for "khalsa" villages only. In the first period of 7 years from 1272 Fuslee, the jummas of 1272 and 1275 Fuslee are both

given, as they differ materially in consequence of the amount of increase having been deferred for three years in several villages in order to allow them to recover from the effects of the famine. It will be seen that the difference between the two methods of assessment, inclusive or irrespective of canal irrigation, is Rs. 4,153. Of the Rs. 67,680, the maximum jumma, the greater portion is permanent, viz., Rs. 50,670, and Rs. 1,710 are liable to revision on the expiration of the current settlement.

<i>Jummas, inclusive of Cesses, for Khalsa Villages only.</i>			
Of last settlement, viz., the then initial jumma.	Of 1271 Fuslee, viz., the last year of the old settlement.	Initial jumma of new settlement.	
		For 1272 Fa.	For 1275.
62,587 11 6	63,316 5 0	66,925	67,680

It will be seen by the annexed form compared with previous statements that the increase in the revised settlement over the current jumma of the last year of the late settlement is due to canal irrigation, and that without canal irrigation

there is no real appreciable difference between the total pergunnah jummas before and after revision.

The amount of jumma assessed upon the 11 jagheer villages, being the sum alienated by Government from its lawful revenue in favour of the jagheerdars, is Rs. 13,073; of which Rs. 9,863 have been assessed in perpetuity, whilst Rs. 3,210 represent the jummas of those jagheer villages which are temporary and terminable with the current settlement. The extra cesses payable to Government are over and above these said jummas.

The rates per acre of the assessments of the last and new settlement are given in

Settlement.	Total area.	Malgoosaree.	Cultivated.
Last ...	0 10 11	0 14 8	1 6 11½
New ...	0 11 4	0 15 5	1 7 0

the margin. The jumma of 1275 Fuslee, viz., the maximum jumma of the initial term of seven years, has been taken, and of course inclusive of canal irrigation, as this is the present

recognized procedure. Inasmuch as the cultivated area has increased, but the jumma irrespective of canal irrigation has not materially altered, the rates per acre of that jumma would be rather lower than the rate on the cultivated area of last Settlement.

This pergunnah comprises 149½ square miles, of which the cultivated area alone amounts to 73½ square miles. The entire population is 47,612, being at the rate of 319 per square mile.

The agricultural population is 27,980, of which 24,487 are Hindoos, and 3,493 are Mussulmen. The adult cultivators of both creeds and sexes number 17,526, being an average of 238 cultivators to every square mile of cultivated area.

There are 31 Putwarees and 2 Gomashas, and the grades with their salaries are as follows:—In the 1st grade, on salaries of Rs. 140 each per annum, 8 Putwarees; in the 2nd grade, on Rs. 120 per annum, 10 Putwarees; and 13 Putwarees in the 3rd grade on Rs. 100 per annum each. The Gomashas receive Rs. 80 per annum each. As the jummas increase, the salaries of the various grades will be raised.

The municipal cess of the entire pergunnah amounts to Rs. 3,698, which will be formed into a fund together with the proceeds of the house tax under Section 6, Act II. of 1865 for the payment of the Village Chowkeedars. The house tax will be introduced into the following villages from the commencement of 1273 Fuslee, viz., Badolee, Bilaspore, Parsol, Kasnuh, and Mirzapore. In Dunkour, Act XX. of 1856 is in force.

R. G. CURRIE,
Settlement Officer.

PERGUNNAH DADREE.

THIS is not at all an old pergunnah,—not one of those first pergunnahs formed in the time of Akbur I. The villages now composing this pergunnah were formerly attached to other pergunnahs which now no longer exist, as the Shukurpoor, Tilbegumpoor and Kasnuh; and also to Dasna of the Meerut District and Secundrabad of this district. Shah Alum, Emperor of Delhi, nearly 100 years ago, gave Dadree with 132 mouzahs to one Durgai Singh, a Goojur, at a light assessment or *mocurruree jumma* of Rs. 29,000, and named the 133 mouzahs, inclusive of Dadree, *Tuppeh Dadree*.

On the accession of the British and death of the heir of Durgai Singh, then in possession of the said *mocurruree*, it was broken up and the Pergunnah of Dadree was formed, consisting of those very 133 mouzahs, and was attached to the Meerut District, and on the first formation of this district was transferred intact to it from the Meerut District in 1824 A. D.

On the revision of pergunnahs in 1844 A. D., and the absorption of Pergunnah Shukurpoor, the number of mouzahs in this pergunnah was increased to 183. In 1850 A. D., 37 villages lying between the Hindun and Jumna were transferred to the Delhi District, which then formed a portion of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Province s.

Again in 1859 A. D., when the Delhi District was removed from the North-Western Provinces and included in the Punjab, and the Jumna was made the boundary between the two Provinces, most of those villages were returned to this district, and the pergunnah now contains 178 mouzahs and 201 separate mehals.

General Features.—Pergunnah Dadree is bounded on the east and south by Pergunnahs Secundrabad and Dunkour of this District; on the west by the Jumna, which separates it from the Delhi District; and on the north by the Meerut District. The Pergunnah is divided into “Bangur,” or uplands, and “Khadir,” or lowlands, in the valley of the Hindun and Jumna. About two-fifths of the area are “Khadir,” and three-fifths “Bangur.” The line of the high banks and small ravines which forms the boundary between the “Bangur” and the “Khadir” and the Hindun and other streams and lines of natural drainage in the “Khadir,” are all carefully entered in the accompanying large District Map.

In this valley of the Hindun and Jumna, between the high broken banks of the Bangur and the River Jumna, the best soil is to be found in those villages which border on the Hindun, owing in a great measure to the constant renovation of the land by alluvial deposits left by the floods of the Hindun. Sometimes, however, these floods are too high and violent, and do great damage. The Hindun flows between high banks and has no separate valley or trough of its own, but winds very much, and is constantly altering its channel, and is not therefore used as the boundary between the villages situated near it. It is rather the rule than the exception that the village areas in immediate proximity to the Hindun are situated entirely on either side of it. Irrigation is carried on extensively therefrom, the water being raised chiefly by “laos” as in well irrigation, the wheel and uprights being placed close to the edge of the bank, and the leathern bucket (*churrus*) lowered into the stream itself. Between the Hindun

and the Jumna the land rises in some places and becomes light and sandy, and the descriptions of soil in these villages are very much the same as those of the Bangur or uplands, and are above the level of the highest floods.

Wherever these lands are found they have been entered in the No. II. and III. Statements under the denomination of "Dakruh," "Seotah," "Peelotuh," or "Bhoor," as if they were in the Bangur ; whereas all lands which are either subject to flooding from the Jumna or Hindun, or to saturation and inundation during the rains from the lowness of their natural level, have been entered as "Khadir." These Khadir lands have been again subdivided into "Do-fuslee" and "Ek-fuslee" according as they produce two crops in the year (one in each harvest) or only one crop in either harvest. Sugar-cane lands have been included in the "Do-fuslee," as sugar-cane occupies the land during the greater part of both harvests.

The confluence of the Hindun and the Jumna occurs just beyond the limits of this pergunnah, in the area of Kanslukshpoor, in Pergunnah Dunkour. The culturable waste in the Khadir is extensive, there being much "jhau" jungle and grass in the villages bordering on the Jumna, but the waste uncultivated land down the middle of the tract lying between the Jumna and the Hindun is mostly poor, and infected with various kinds of salts. Chupeesana Khoord and Hybutpoor near the Meerut boundary, and between the Hindun and ravines of the Bangur, have the most useless waste lands in them of any of the Khadir villages. In these and several of the adjacent villages of the Meerut District both saltpetre and salt used to be extensively manufactured. Below this, along the sides of the small stream called the "Booriyah Nuddee," there are large tracts of uncultivated land, covered with long grass and interspersed with ponds and hollows. This grass is valuable both for thatching and fodder, but for many reasons this large area is never likely to be cultivated to any considerable extent. The remarks in the Report of Pergunnah Dunkour regarding the population and peculiar characteristics of the Khadir in that Pergunnah are equally applicable here, and need not be repeated.

The soil of the Bangur is generally of good quality, and quite capable of producing any crops that may be sown in it. The same rule holds good in this pergunnah, as in others, of the unevenness and inferiority of the land along and near the high banks of the Bangur. All along the line of the high banks the land is uneven and sandy, running into sand-hills of both yellow and white sand, and badly off for irrigation, not only from the irregularity of the surface of the earth, but also from the greater distance of the water, and the friable, sandy nature of the subsoil. There is a ridge of low sand-hills also running almost parallel with the Boolundshuhur Branch Canal and on the right bank of it, of which the ridge mentioned in Pergunnah Dunkour is a continuation. The proportion of the really poor "Bhoor" and "Peelotuh" to the entire cultivated area is only 11 per cent., but this by no means includes all the soil of inferior quality. The cultivation in the "Bangur" has increased very considerably since the last Settlement, and there are still large tracts of good arable land in some of the villages, but these are now being annually brought under the plough.

This pergunnah suffered more severely from the late famine in 1860-61 A. D. and the preceding dry seasons than any other portion of the district, and many of the villages in which there was little or no irrigation were almost deserted. But for the relief funds and new works set on foot by Government, and more especially the construction of the Boolundshuhur Branch of the Ganges Canal, the mortality must have far exceeded the alarming proportions that it reached. The Goojur population especially was very dense. They are a notoriously idle and improvident race of people, and have tremendous families. The cause of these large families amongst the Goojurs is the custom of the widows not remaining unmarried. But for the excessive mortality during the famine, the population of this pergunnah, and more especially the agricultural population, would have exceeded, I think, in proportionate density the population of any other portion of the district.

The canal irrigation before the famine was confined to a few villages in the eastern portion of the pergunnah, through which a large rajbaha of the Main Ganges Canal passes; but then that was the very part of the pergunnah which stood least in need of canal irrigation, as there was an abundance of irrigation there formerly from both masonry and temporary wells, as the soil is firm and of excellent quality, and water near the surface. The Boolundshuhur Branch Canal was only commenced during the famine; and that branch in general, and the Kulduh Rajbaha in particular, have been chiefly instrumental in restoring this Pergunnah to more than its former degree of flourishing cultivation, and in palliating, by a ready and ample supply of irrigation, the serious after-effects of a severe famine.

The increase in the Government revenue due to this canal irrigation is very considerable; but this direct profit sinks into insignificance when compared with the more indirect but equally substantial benefit to the Government from the speedy restoration of the country to fertility, and the prevention of further mortality and demoralization which must have ensued but for the energy and rapidity with which this branch canal and its irrigating channels were constructed and put into good working order.

The Grand Trunk Road to Delhi has for years traversed the centre of the "Bangur" portion of the pergunnah, and the old Delhi high road traverses the entire length of the Khadir. Now the East Indian Railway runs through the middle of the pergunnah, having a station at Dadree within three miles of the Grand Trunk Road. Feeders are also in course of construction to connect Soorjupore and the Khadir generally with the railroad. With these improvements in the way of communication and irrigation the pergunnah has already assumed a far more flourishing appearance than it ever wore till within the last few years, and the Goojur population shows signs of becoming more thoroughly agricultural than Goojurs generally are elsewhere, and I have great hopes of a thorough reformation in the Goojur community. One great sign is that the Goojurs begin to recognize the value of property, and have benefited considerably by greatly increasing their cotton cultivation in the last two years.

Owing to the large extent of Khadir in which the "Khurreef" crops are not generally raised, the produce of the pergunnah is chiefly wheat, barley and grain. Indigo is grown principally in Khodnuh Khoord and the neighbouring villages, as the Skinner family have a factory at that place, and also in the villages near Chholus to the east of the Branch Canal, as there is a small factory in the village of Ourungabad. A little sugar-cane is grown in the "Khadir" and in a few of the Bangur villages, but not to any extent. The cotton cultivation has been very considerable for the last two years, but ordinarily it is merely grown for home consumption. The tobacco of the pergunnah generally, and of Maincha in particular, has a good name in this district.

Dadree, from which place the pergunnah derives its name, is little more than a large village with a population of only 2,073 souls. It is situated on the Grand Trunk Road, and there is an encamping-ground for troops here. A general market is held here every Monday. The town lies 32 miles south-east of Delhi.

Jharchuh, in the eastern corner of the pergunnah, is the only town, and contains a population of

Designation.	Adults.		Children.		Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agriculturists ...	382	382	252	254	1,270
Non-agriculturists ...	829	871	549	499	2,748
Totals ...	1,211	1,253	801	753	4,018

4,018 souls. The residents are chiefly Syuds who held large revenue-free grants, some of which had lapsed from time to time and been assessed, and the remainder

were confiscated for disaffection and want of loyalty during the rebellion of 1857 A. D. There are numbers of very fine mango groves here. Three separate mehals have been formed, one being the former "khalsuh" which has not been confiscated, and two mehals made out of the late revenue-free lands which were confiscated as above stated. Wednesday is the market day.

Soorujpore in the khadir is a large village containing 2,109 inhabitants. It contains a good-sized bazar, and a market is held here every Tuesday. Until 1844 A. D., a Tehseel and Moonsiffee were kept up here, but were done away with on the absorption of several small pergunnahs.

There are 8 jagheer villages in the pergunnah, 5 of them belonging to the Sunta Baiee, one to the heirs of Colonel Robert Skinner, and two mere revenue-free villages. They have all been assessed and a jumma fixed upon each, which said jumma is received by the jagheerdar, and the cesses are paid separately to Government by the Zemin-dars with whom the settlement has been made. The jummas of the Sunta Baiee's villages are collected for the jagheerdar by Government, and a percentage taken for the said collection.

The agricultural population of this pergunnah is chiefly made up of Goojurs and Rajpoots, and besides these there is a sprinkling of other castes, viz., Brahmins, Aheers, and Tuggas.

The Jats are more numerous than they were, as the surplus Jat population of Bhutonuh in Agotuh have come and settled down in several of the villages of this pergunnah.

Before the rebellion of 1857 A. D., and the subsequent droughts and famine, the Goojurs were proprietors of even more villages than the 47 which they still have, as they lost several by confiscation and private transfer. The various clans of Rajpoots are the proprietors of 18 villages, and there are 25 villages belonging to the Skinner family; the Kaiyuths of Secundrabad own 5 villages besides those they hold in mortgage; the Aheers own 4 villages, the Syuds 3 villages, and the remainder are held in part either by several different castes or only one or two by any one caste, and can come only under the head of miscellaneous.

The fact of there having been six whole villages sold up for arrears of revenue, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ biswahas of a seventh village during the currency of the late settlement, besides 11 villages having been farmed for balance, it would naturally be concluded that the late assessment was generally oppressive and required reduction. This is not, however, the case as the rule, though it is as the exception. The sales and farms were only partially caused by pressure of assessment, and wherever the jummas were heavy they have been reduced. In the margin is given a detail of the villages sold for arrears. It will be

SALES FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.			LATE PROPRIETARY BODY.	REMARKS.
Name of village.	Late jumma.	New jumma.		
Choukundes ...	400	375	Aheers.	Khadir.
Hybutpore ...	655	750	Ditto	Ditto
Kukroluh ...	1,153	875	M. Rajpoots.	Ditto
Meerpoor ...	620	425	Goojurs.	Ditto
Nurgurh ...	828	700	Ditto	Ditto
Kutehruh	295	325	Ditto	Bangur Re-cent Canal Irrigation.
Kiranehpoor, mahal $\frac{1}{4}$	80	150	Ditto	

seen that most of the villages are in the Khadir and belonged to Goojurs. The Khadir sales appear to be owing to some disaster, as a heavy flood. The only really oppressive jumma was in Kukrolah, and I have now kept down the jumma in consequence of the frequent floods to which this village is subject. It is unnecessary to give a detailed statement of the farms. The proprietors of these villages are almost without an exception Goojurs, and hence one disastrous season was sufficient to cause a heavy balance. Remissions

have been granted in six out of the eleven villages, and the former and new jummas of those six villages are given in the margin.

Name of village.	Late jumma.	New jumma.	Proprietors.
Phoolpore ...	515	400	Goojur.
Duryare ...	1,250	1,300	Jat and Brahmin.
Chumroulee Ramgurh,	747	700	Goojur.
Deoluh ...	304	240	Ditto
Dabneh ...	504	425	Ditto
Chupeanuh Khoord, ...	275	175	Aheer.

These Dadree Goojurs have always paid up their jummas with great difficulty, and the Tehseeldar of Secundrabad has always been the hardest worked Tehseeldar in realizing the revenue. The difficulty in paying has, however, been obstinacy and unwillingness rather than inability, and I am inclined to think that several of these sales and farms must have been enforced against the greatest offenders as a warning to others.

The severity of the famine has been already mentioned. The amount of jumma suspended in 119 villages was Rs. 31,290-6-0 for the year 1267 Fuslee, and out of this Rs. 4,668-10-3 were remitted entirely. This famine was much aggravated by a very severe flood in the khadir, as the villages were recovering from the famine. The trans-

Mode of Transfer.	Entire villages.	Portions of villages.
Private arrangement ...	12	25
Decree of Civil Courts ...	13	39

fers shown in the margin both by private arrangement and by decree of the Civil Courts are chiefly of Goojur and Rajpoot proprietary bodies, and are all of them separate and miscellaneous, and not any number of them belonging to one individual or family.

Tenures.—The total number of mehals, inclusive of the jagheer villages, is 201; and of these 100 are Zemindaree, 33 Putteedaree, (*viz.* Perfect Putteedaree 9, and Imperfect 24) and 68 Bhyacharah.

The marginal statement, showing the distribution of the cultivated area amongst

Distribution of the entire cultivated area in acres.				the various descriptions of cultivators, calls for no special remarks. Money rents are now the rule, and the custom of "Kun Buttai" is quite the exception.
Description of cultivator.	Separate holdings.	Cultivated area.	Average per holding.	
Proprietary	3,200	34,206	10.39	
Non-pro- prietary. { Hereditary	3,472	23,143	6.60	
Non-hereditary	5,542	32,383	5.86	
Totals.	12,304	89,732	2.75	

Term of Settlement.—The assessments mostly commence from the beginning of 1272 Fuslee, but those of the villages which were assessed in Meerut, transferred to this District, then to Delhi, and returned eventually to this district, in which there is an increase, commence from 1273 Fuslee, and the revised jumma of Mamodruh assessed in and transferred from Delhi, comes into force from the commencement of 1278 Fuslee, and all of them that are not permanent end on the 30th of June, 1889 A. D.

Of the 170 "khalsa mouzahs," or villages paying revenue to Government, the assessment is temporary in 45 villages, and permanent in 125. In like manner in the 8 jagheer villages the jummas are permanent in four villages, and temporary and terminable in four villages.

Assessment.—The assessment of this pergunnah was made by myself after a careful personal inspection of every village in the cold season of 1863-64 A. D. During part of the cold season of the previous year and during the rains between these two cold seasons, I visited different parts of this pergunnah, whilst testing the correctness of the field maps and internal measurements and details of the khusras, and other measurement papers.

The custom of summary money rates was very prevalent in this pergunnah, being found in no less than 80 villages, and the approximate average rent-rate obtained

from all the various summary rates is Rs. 3 per acre. These summary rates obtained both in the bangur and in the khadir.

Separate rent-rates on the various denominations of soil were found complete in but few villages, and the average rent-rates were deduced from these with the aid of the average rent-rates of the surrounding pergunnahs, and of the rates in certain individual villages of those other pergunnahs adjoining or similarly situated with the villages of this pergunnah. The "zabtee" rates too for garden products aided materially in showing the proportion of rent-rates in this pergunnah compared to its neighbours and the district generally, and the highest summary rates which were found in villages with good soil and ample irrigation were in reality rates for irrigated outlying lands.

The result is a set of average rent-rates somewhat lower than those of the adjacent Pergunnah of Dunkour for the outlying irrigated and unirrigated lands, but in all other instances similar to them, and a little below the average rates of Pergunnah Secundrabad. These rates have been reported to and approved by the Board, and are as follows:—

Denomination of soil.		Rent-rates per beegah.	Rent-rates per acre.
Bangur and Khadir.	Baruh irrigated	5 0 0	8 0 0
	Do. unirrigated	2 8 0	4 0 0
Bangur.	Outlying irrigated	2 3 0	3 8 0
	Do. unirrigated	1 1 6	1 12 0
Khadir.	Lands bearing 2 crops and sugar-cane lands	3 7 0	5 8 0
	Lands bearing 1 crop	1 9 0	2 8 0

The revenue rates are half of the above. The same revenue rates were also used in this pergunnah as have been detailed in Dunkour for purposes of check and comparison. The same test jummas at the malgoozaree and cultivation rate have also been added as usual to the No. III. Village Statements. The same returns also of demand, collection and balance for the past 12 years were received from the Skinner Family for all their villages in this pergunnah, and proved of great assistance.

The increase in the cultivated area is principally genuine increase from the cul-

AREA IN ACRES.				
Settlement.	Total.	Barren or otherwise excluded from assessment.	Assessable.	
			Culturable.	Cultivated.
Last ...	135,794	17,627	52,010	66,157
New ...	138,470	19,068	33,116	66,296
Decrease...	...	...	18,894	...
Increase...	2,676	1,431	...	20,139

tivable waste, but about 5,000 acres are due to the confiscated revenue-free tenures of Jharchuh and Chholus, and to resumed rent-free grants all over the pergunnah. Of the 33,116 acres entered as culturable waste, doubtless 20,000 acres are really good and culturable, and may possibly be to a great extent brought into cultivation within the next 40 or 50 years, if the population continues to increase steadily, and famine and pestilence and heavy floods keep themselves within fair bounds. There

is, however, but little valuable arable land left on the Bangur which has not been included in the progressive permanent assessments, and I am not one of those who ever expect to see the "khadir" fully cultivated. The pasture lands of the khadir will moreover increase greatly in value as the culturable waste and grazing ground of the Bangur decreases in extent, and I have kept this in mind in fixing my assessments on villages containing large tracts for pasturage.

It is as well to mention here that a difference of a few acres in some of the totals

Settlement.	Total cultivated area in acres.	Detail of cultivated area.		Wells for Irrigation.				
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Masonry.	Laos.	Temporary.	Laos.	Average per laos.
Last ...	66,157	15,498	50,659	...	...	...	...	...
New ...	86,396	37,064	49,242	898	1,820	791	942	9½
Decrease...	...	...	1,417	...	...	...	...	...
Increase...	20,139	21,566	...	..	...	...	...	...

here given and those of the No. IV. Statement may occur, but any such difference will be very slight and trifling, and this mere mention of the possibility is sufficient. The detail of the irri-

gated area according to the measurement of the present settlement is—From wells 25,929 acres, from the canal 7,511 acres, and from ponds and streams and rivers 3,614 acres. The canal irrigation has increased since the measurements were made; but inasmuch as the measurements and attestation of the measurement papers of this pergunnah continued until the end of 1862 A. D., by which time the Boolundshuhur Branch Canal and most of its rajbuhars were irrigating freely, by far the greater portion of the canal irrigation in existence at the date of assessment has been included in the above. In Secundrabad and Dunkour, on the contrary, the recent canal irrigation has not been much of it shown in the measurement papers, as the measurements of those pergunnahs were completed before they were commenced in Dadree, and the canal irrigation reached Dadree first, and those other two pergunnahs of the Secundrabad Tehseel after passing through Pergunnah Dadree. The irrigation from temporary wells has been in a great measure superseded by canal irrigation. The average distance of the water-level below the surface of the earth is twenty feet, eight inches, and the depth of the water in the wells averages eight feet, eleven inches for the “bangur” only, omitting of course the “khadir,” where water is much closer to the surface.

Before proceeding further, I mention the assessments of the eight jagheer villages, but the areas of those villages have been excluded from the assessable areas of the preceding figured statements, as they were also excluded in Pergunnah Dunkour, for those villages yield no revenue to Government, and their entire areas have been recorded in the column for lands exempt from payment of Government revenue.

The entire jummas of those said eight jagheer villages then amounts to Rs. 4,390, exclusive of the extra cesses for Road, School and District Dâk Funds, which are paid to Government. The aggregate jumma of the four villages in which the demand has been fixed in perpetuity is Rs. 1,790, and the jummas of the four villages liable to revision on the expiration of the term of the settlement of the district amount to Rs. 2,600.

The pergunnah jumma of the “khalsa” villages, obtained by multiplying the aggregate amounts of the various denominations of soil by their respective rent-rates, is now given in detail, and amounts to—

Denomination of soil.		Acres.	Rent-rates.	Rs.	As.	P.
Baruh irrigated	...	3,977	× 8 0 0 =	31,816	0	0
Ditto unirrigated	...	325	× 4 0 0 =	1,300	0	0
Outlying irrigated	Bangur ...	26,706	× 3 8 0 =	93,471	0	0
Ditto unirrigated	Do. ...	37,059	× 1 12 0 =	64,853	4	0
Lands bearing two crops	Khadir ...	1,687	× 5 8 0 =	9,278	8	0
Ditto	one crop Do. ...	16,542	× 2 8 0 =	41,355	0	0
		86,296		2,42,073	12	0

Brought forward	...	Rs. 2,42,073	12	0
Deduct Chowkeedarees		6,182	0	0
		2,35,891	12	0
Add cesses	...	5,307	8	0
Divide the value assumed at average rent-rates by 2	...	2,41,199	4	0
And the result is a pergunnah jumma of		Rs. 1,20,599	10	0

As the revision for permanent settlement in this pergunnah was simultaneous with the revised assessment, being in this single instance in the entire district identical with and not subsequent to the ordinary revision of the late settlement, all comparisons will be drawn between the highest jumma of the first period and the jummas of the late settlement.

Separate assessments have been made in all villages materially affected by canal irrigation, and the jummas, inclusive and irrespective of canal irrigation, have been distinctly specified in every single instance.

The aggregate results of both methods are given in the margin. It has been

<i>Pergunnah jummas per annum of villages paying revenue to Government.</i>				
		1st term, from 1272 to 1278 Fuslee, inclu- sive of initial of 1272 Fuslee.		Maximum from 1278 Fuslee for ever, or to end of current Set- tlement.
		Rs.	As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Inclusive of Canal Irrigation	...	1,36,395	4 3	1,27,423 0 0
Irrespective of ditto	...	1,20,053	4 3	1,21,081 0 0

already mentioned that, in consequence of several villages transferred to this district, the terms of whose assessments have not yet expired, the commencement of the revised settlement is different in certain instances. The totals of the annual Jumma Statement No. V. accordingly

vary in 1272, 1273, 1275, and 1278 Fuslee. Another reason of this variation is the postponement for three years of the enforcement of the revised assessment, or of the greater portion of the increase in four villages which had suffered severely from the famine, in order to allow them time to recover. The jumma of the year 1278 Fuslee is therefore the first jumma in which the entire initial result of the revised settlement appears. It will be seen that the difference in the two methods of assessment, *viz.*, inclusive or irrespective of canal irrigation, is Rs. 6,342 in both cases. The portion of the maximum jumma (Rs. 1,27,423) which is permanent and fixed for ever amounts to Rs. 92,673 and Rs. 34,294-11-9 represent the jummas of those villages which are terminable and liable to revision on the expiration of the current Settlement.

The annexed statement shows the jummas of the late and newly revised Settlements in juxta-position.

<i>JUMMAS INCLUSIVE OF CESSSES FOR "KHALSA" VILLAGES ONLY.</i>			
Of last Settlement, <i>viz.</i> , the then initial jumma.	Of 1271 Fuslee, <i>viz.</i> , the last year of old Settlement.	Initial jumma of new Settlement.	
		For 1272.	For 1278.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1,07,988 4 0	1,10,063 5 0	1,26,395 15 3	1,27,423 0 0

The increase in 1278 Fuslee over the jumma of 1271 Fuslee, the last year previous to revision, amounts to Rs. 17,360-11-0, inclusive of canal irrigation; but of this Rs. 4,700 are on account of the confiscated former

rent-free holdings of Jharchuh and Chholus, so that the actual increase (irrespective of these newly-acquired mehals of Jharchuh and Chholus) inclusive of canal irrigation is Rs. 10,794-11-0, of which Rs. 6,342 are due exclusively to the canal, which

reduces the enhancement due solely to improvements in extension of cultivation and irrigation since the last settlement, other than ascribable to the Canal, to Rs. 6,318-11-0. The said increase in cultivation and irrigation, as before explained, is about 15,000 acres.

The rates per acre of the last and new settlement are now given, and I trust that the result is satisfactory. I am myself quite satisfied with the result, and am confident that relief has been given where it was required, and that the amount of enhancement is fairly apportioned. Further particulars of rates and the like can be best gathered from the accompanying detailed figured statements. In comparing the present with the former settlement, it should be borne in mind that the new assessments are at about half assets, whereas the former assessments professed to be at nearer two-thirds of the assets.

Application has been made for the transfer of Mouza Belakullan from the Delhi to the Boolundshuhur District, as the inhabited village site and the greater portion of the cultivated area are both on this, the east side of the Jumna and adjoining the villages of Uttuk, Belukhoord and Moonj Kheruh of Pergunnah Dunkour. The term of its current settlement expires in 1277 Fuslee, and it has been assessed in anticipation of transfer at Rs. 350, inclusive of cesses, from the commencement of 1278 Fuslee to the end of the current settlement of this district. It should therefore be brought on to the "Towzee" as soon as the sanction for the transfer is received.

This pergunnah comprises 216 square miles, of which the cultivated area alone amounts to 135 square miles. The entire population numbers 73,486 inhabitants, being at the rate of 340 per square mile. The number of the agricultural population is 46,637, of which 42,139 are Hindoos, and 4,498 are Mussulmen. The adult agriculturists of both creeds and sexes amount to 29,108, being an average of 215 cultivators to every square mile of actual cultivation.

There are 48 Putwarees, but there are no Gomastahs.

The Putwarees have been graded as follows:—1st grade salary, Rs. 140 per annum, 14 Putwarees; 2nd grade salary, Rs. 120 per annum, 16 Putwarees; 3rd grade salary, Rs. 100 per annum, 18 Putwarees.

The municipal cess of the entire pergunnah amounts to Rs. 6,458, which will be formed into a fund together with the proceeds of the house tax under Section 6, Act II. of 1865, for the payment of the village chowkeedars of the pergunnah. The house tax will be introduced into the following villages from the commencement of 1273 Fuslee, viz., Bisahruih, Jharchuih, Chuteruih, Chupeanuih, Chuleruih, Bhoorka, Chholus, Dadree, Dojanuih, Dhoom Manukpore, Soorujpore, Muneerpore, Sohurka, Zahidpore, Sudderpore, Kulonduih Kondlee, Ghoree Bucheruih, Mainchuih, Kote, and Gulistanpore.

R. G. CURRIE,

Settlement Officer.

PERGUNNAH SECUNDRABAD.

THE Emperor Secunder Lodi founded the Town of Secundrabad, and made it the head-quarters of a chukla comprising 22 tuppehs. Akbur I. made some slight alterations in the tuppehs and attached this Chukla Secundrabad to the Dustoor of Burruih, which was itself in the Circar and Soubah of Delhi.

In the early days of the British rule this pergunnah was first attached to the Allygurh District, and soon after transferred thence to the Meerut District, and in

1824 A. D., on the formation of the Boolundshuhur District, was removed from Meerut and included in this district, and then contained 176 mouzahs.

In 1844 A.D., on the revision of pergunnahs, the number of villages in Pergunnah Secundrabad was reduced to 154 villages, and in the present settlement a village which had been hitherto borne on the Towzee merely as a mehal was made into a separate mouzah, and so now the number of "mouzahs" or villages in this pergunnah is 155, and there are 178 separate mehals.

General Features.—Pergunnah Secundrabad is bounded on the north-east and east by the Pergunnahs of Agotah and Burrun, on the south by Khoorja, on the west and north-west by Dankour and Dadree, and on the north by Pergunnah Dasna of the Meerut District.

The soil is generally of good quality and productive, the north and north-eastern portion of the pergunnah being composed of almost universally excellent soil. The lighter sandy soil and the "Bhoor" and "Peelotuh" are to be found principally all along the western portion of the area from Tilbegumpore to Kukor between the two main branches of the Boolundshuhur Branch Canal, and more particularly near the right one. The proportion of Bhoor and Peelotuh to the entire cultivated area is 17 per cent. The Main Ganges Canal itself, with a network of rajbuhas, occupies the north-eastern portion of the pergunnah towards Agotuh, and the irrigation from these channels has been going on for the last eight or nine years, and has therefore all of it been entered in the measurement papers of the present Settlement. The Boolundshuhur Branch Canal is, however, quite new, and but little irrigation from it or any of its rajbuhas appears in the measurement papers, as the survey and preparation of the khusrehs had been almost completed before the Boolundshuhur Branch Canal reached this pergunnah. Now, however, all the western and southern portion of the pergunnah, near and about and between the two main branches, is irrigated from them and their rajbuhas.

Secundrabad is now by far the most fully canal irrigated pergunnah in the district. Without the canal, however, it was by no means destitute of irrigation, and even at the time of the measurements the well irrigated area was in the proportion of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the cultivated area.

The Grand Trunk Road traverses the pergunnah from north-west to south-east, and the metalled road from Anoopshuhur and Boolundshuhur meets it at Secunderabad. The East Indian Railway passes along the western side of the pergunnah, having one Station at Gangrol called Cholah though Cholah is three miles off, and another at Kherlee—Hufeezpore, the Secundrabad Station. The former, which is the Boolundshuhur Road Station, is connected with Boolundshuhur by a metalled road, which will be continued in the opposite direction past Kukor and through Jhajhur into the Jewur Pergunnah. A metalled feeder is also in course of construction between Secundrabad at the Kherlee Station, and also a direct road between Secundrabad and Guloutee on the Grand Trunk Road to Meerut. It will be readily seen, then, that this pergunnah is particularly well off for roads and both land and water carriage.

The culturable waste, at least the really good uncultivated land, is not very extensive, but the uncultivated area is large as the good culturable land is much interspersed in places with poor and barren land called "Shor kullur" and "Oosur." Cholah and Puchgaien and the villages about the source of the Kharon Nuddee afford the best examples of villages with large and almost useless uncultivated tracts.

In Surai Ghasee and several of the neighbouring villages in the triangle between the metalled road from Boolundshuhur to Secundrabad and the Grand Trunk Road there are very extensive Oosur plains. In the villages to the north of Secundrabad in the direction of Gesoopore and in Gesoopore itself, there are large tracts of Dhak jungle

and low lands, with long grass in them interspersed with "Oosur," good in parts, and absolutely useless in others.

In the Aheer villages about Eesepore and Mohanuh, sugar-cane is extensively grown, as also are most of the superior crops. Indigo, cotton, and safflower are produced in small quantities throughout the pergunnah generally, but not to any great extent in any one direction, and sugar-cane cultivation is almost confined to those few Aheer villages in the north-east of the pergunnah. The staple products are, as usual, wheat, barley and grain.

The Town of Secundrabad is situated on the east of the Grand Trunk Road to Delhi. It contains a population of 15,968 inhabitants, the details which, according to the late census of January last,

Designation.	Adults.		Children.		Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agriculturists, ...	509	473	380	331	1,693
Non-agriculturists ...	4,658	4,767	2,684	2,169	14,276
Totals ...	5,165	5,239	3,064	2,500	15,968

are given in the margin. It was founded by Secunder Lodi some 375 years ago, and named after that Emperor. Rent-free grants were given to all the first leading residents, most of which

have lapsed and been resumed from time to time,—more during the settlement under Regulation VIII. of 1852 than at any other time. Some revenue-free lands were confiscated for disaffection during the rebellion of 1857 A. D., and some few remain at the present day.

The town was thoroughly sacked and plundered during the rebellion of 1857 by the Goojurs, and all the neighbouring villages of all castes for miles round, and not a door-post or window-frame or stick worth carrying away was left in it. It is therefore astonishing to find it in the flourishing condition it now is, with a larger population than it contained at the last census before this one in January, 1865. It does not contain any large merchants or traders, but is famous for the manufacture of fine cotton cloth called "Poorbiyah ki Udhotur," and also of "Pugrees" which fetch Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and even Rs. 20 each, as they are interwoven with silver thread, and are sent to Meerut, Saharunpore, Allygurh and all the country round. Very good pocket-handkerchiefs are also made here. There is no regular market day. This has for years been the head-quarters of the tehseel, but lately a new tehseel has been built on the west of the Grand Trunk Road at the point where the metalled road to the Railway Station leaves the Grand Trunk Road. The town is situate 36 miles south-east of Delhi, and is 792 feet above the sea.

Kukor, in the south-western corner of the pergunnah, contains 2,263 inhabitants, has a good bazaar, and a market is held here every Wednesday, but beyond this it is not a place of any importance.

Aduh (which is pronounced Aruh) was formerly the capital of the pergunnah which bore its name, and was absorbed in the revision of pergunnahs in 1844 A. D. It is now nothing but a large village, and contains a population of 1190 inhabitants.

Tilbegumpore, to the north-west of Secundrabad on the old native high road to Delhi, was also the capital of a pergunnah which was named after it. This pergunnah was also absorbed on the general revision of pergunnahs in 1844 A. D. The Choudhrees of Tilbegumpore turned rebels, and their property, consisting of this and other villages, was confiscated. This village was given in reward to the late Mr. Thomas Skinner, of Bilaspore, a son of the famous Colonel Skinner, for good service during the rebellion of 1857 A. D., as also several other villages in this pergunnah. This said reward of the late Mr. Thomas Skinner, together with other villages purchased by him

during his life-time between the years 1858 and 1864 A. D., form a separate property called by him the Til Property, quite distinct from the Bilaspore or Skinner Family Estate.

There are seven villages in this pergunnah either jagheer or revenue-free, which pay no revenue to Government. Two of them form part of the jagheer of the heirs of the famous Colonel Skinner, and one of them of the jagheer of the heirs of his brother, the late Colonel Robert Skinner; two are revenue-free in perpetuity, and two are revenue-free only for the life-time of the present incumbents. Investigations have been made under Regulation VII. of 1822 into the proprietary titles, and the same procedure has been observed as in villages paying revenue to Government, except that the would-be Government jumma received by the jagheerdar or maafeedar has been distinguished from the cesses payable by the zemindars to Government, and the usual engagements have been taken accordingly.

The life revenue-free villages are Hussunpore and Moradabad; in the former the maafeedars or grantees are also the proprietors; in the latter the proprietors are the Jat residents of the village, and not the grantees.

The agricultural community, both proprietary and non-proprietary, is chiefly composed of the following castes, *viz.*, Aheers, Jats, Goojurs, and Rajpoots. The principal Rajpoot clans are the Burgulluhs and Gorwuhs, and this latter clan is partly Musulman and partly Hindoo. There are also Beloches, Syuds and Sheiks. The Aheers and Jats are the best cultivators, and some of the Rajpoots are also good. The proprietary distribution of the villages is as follows:—The various clans of Rajpoots, 22; Aheers, 13; Jats, 8; Goojurs, 9; Kayuths, 17; Beeloches, Syuds and Sheiks, 7; the Skinner Estate 14 entire villages besides portions of others both in proprietary right and by mortgage; the late Mr. Thomas Skinner's $7\frac{1}{2}$ villages; the remainder are held by miscellaneous castes and classes, mostly only in part by one caste; and in this catalogue are included partially mortgaged and transferred villages. They can only be mentioned as Miscellaneous.

The striking feature of the late Settlement is the heavy assessment on the Bhyacharah villages, containing hard-working cultivating proprietors, *viz.*, Aheers and Jats. Their capability of paying heavy assessments has been amply tested, and they have come well out of it without any sale or farm for arrears, but I have given relief, as I do not approve of and never would countenance over-working a willing horse or over-assessing a thrifty and hard-working community. I quote as instances the Jat villages of Ihlalsooree, Buchoulee, Nusrutabad, and Kondo, and the Aheer villages of Kutoulee, Mohanuh and Eesepore. There were farms of parts of two villages for arrears of revenue, but not caused by over-assessment. During the late famine in 1860-61, a suspension of the demand for 1267 Fuslee was made in 74 villages, amounting to Rs. 11,207-12-6, out of which Rs. 1,994-1-0 were eventually remitted altogether, but this was previous to the recent canal irrigation from the Boolundshuhur Branch Canal. This was not caused, however, by an unduly high assessment, but by a succession of dry seasons followed by a very severe famine. The jumma was indeed light except upon the best paymasters, and had it been even much lighter there must still have been suspension of demand in all the Goojur and scantily-irrigated villages.

The Alienation of Property Statement confirms my assertion regarding the general

<i>Mode of transfer.</i>	<i>Entire villages.</i>	<i>Portions of villages.</i>	lightness of the assessment, and calls for no special remarks.
Private arrangement	... 11	30	
Decree of Civil Courts	... 1	34	

Tenures.—There are in all 178 mehals, inclusive of the jagheer and maafee villages, and the proprietary tenures of these are as follows:—Zemindaree 95, Putteedaree 25, (of which 7 are Perfect and 18 are Imperfect Putteedaree), and 58 Bhyacharah. These latter are principally Rajpoot, Aheer, Jat and Goojur villages.

The number of tenants-at-will is very large, and the average amount of their hold-

Distribution of the entire cultivated area in acres.			
Description of cultivator.	Separate holdings.	Cultivated area.	Average per holding.
Non-proprietary.	Proprietary ...	2,243	27,072
	Hereditary ...	1,369	11,503
	Non-hereditary,	5,674	33,706
	Total ...	9,286	67,281

ings is small, as there is more competition for land in this than in the other pergunnahs of this tehseel, and all the best classes of cultivators are proprietary or hereditary, and the bulk of the non-

hereditary cultivators are Goojurs and the lower castes and classes, viz., Chumars and others.

Term of Settlement.—The assessments of the entire pergunnah without one single exception are permanent. The new revised jummas came into force from the commencement of 1272 Fuslee. There are 148 khalsa villages, out of which the current jummas are permanent in 145 villages and progressive to permanency in three villages. Of the 7 jagheer and maafee villages the assessment is progressive for permanency in one village, and the current initial assessments are permanent in the other six villages. There will be therefore no revision of settlement whatever in this pergunnah.

Assessment.—The summary rent-rates prevalent in this pergunnah gave a higher average (viz., Rs. 3-4-0 per acre) than those obtained in the other two pergunnahs of this tehseel. The average rent-rates are also slightly higher, and separate rent-rates upon the various denominations of soil were previous to revision far more generally found in this pergunnah than in either Dunkour or Dadree.

The assumed average rent-rates, as reported to and sanctioned by the Board previous to assessment, are as follows :—

Denomination of soil.	Rent-rates per beegah.	Rent-rates per acre.
Baruh irrigated ...	5 9 0	9 0 0
Ditto unirrigated ...	2 8 0	4 0 0
Outlying irrigated ...	2 5 9	3 12 0
Ditto unirrigated ...	1 4 0	2 0 0

The revenue rates are half of the above. I also made much use of summary rent-rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8-0 per acre according to the general quality of soil and the capability or existence of irrigation in the particular village. The Skinner Estate returns of demands, collections and balances from their villages during the last twelve years were also used as a test, not only in their own villages but also in other villages in the neighbourhood. The late Mr. Thomas Skinner also showed me all the papers relative to the internal economy of his villages. The same test jummas as have been inserted in all other pergunnahs, viz., those calculated at the "malgoozaree" and cultivation revenue rate of the pergunnah, have been added to the remarks in the No. III. Village Statements of this pergunnah also.

In the next two statements the areas of the jagheer and maafee villages are

Settlement.	AREA IN ACRES.			
	Total.	Barren or otherwise excluded from assessment.	Assessable.	
			Culturable.	Cultivated.
Last ...	98,679	16,497	28,346	53,836
New ...	1,00,955	23,657	16,247	61,051
Decrease ...	...	...	12,099	...
Increase ...	2,276	7,160	...	7,215

included in the column for lands exempt from assessment, and the detail of the khalsa villages alone has been given. The increase in the barren is owing to greater correctness in the discrimination of the barren from the culturable waste, but still there is much poor land

included in the area called culturable. About half of the increase in the cultivated area is due to resumed and confiscated maafees.

The increase in the irrigated area is by no means all of it caused by canal irri-

Settlement.	Total cultivated area in acres.	Detail of cultivated area.		Wells for irrigation.				
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Masonry.	Laos.	Temporary.	Laos.	Average per lao.
Last ...	53,836	17,583	36,253	...	...	...	...	...
New ...	61,051	28,342	32,809	661	1,237	1,249	1,395	84
Decrease ...	...	...	3,444	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ...	7,215	10,659	...	...	...	...	...	...

gation, as will be seen from the detail, viz., well-irrigation 23,000 acres, canal irrigation 4,868 acres, and 366 acres from ponds and tanks. It has been already mentioned that the recent canal irrigation from the Boonlunshuhur Branch

Canal is but little of it included in the above irrigated area.

Much of the well irrigation, and more especially that from temporary wells, has been superseded by canal irrigation. The average distance of the water-level below the surface of the earth is 22 feet, and the average depth of water in the wells is 9 feet, 10 inches.

The pergunnah jumma of the "khalsa" villages is now worked out by multiplying the various denominations of soil by the average rent-rates, and amounts to Rs. 94,841-3-0.

Denomination of soil.		Acres.		Rent-rates.	Rs.	As.	P.
Baruh irrigated	...	3,532	×	9 0 0 =	31,788	0	0
Do unirrigated	...	109	×	4 0 0 =	4,036	0	0
Outlying irrigated	...	24,710	×	3 12 0 =	92,662	8	0
Do unirrigated	...	32,700	×	2 0 0 =	65,400	0	0

61,051 1,90,286 8 0

Deduct Chowkeedaree 4,778 0 0

1,85,508 8 0

Add cesses 4,173 14 0

Divide the value assumed at average rent-rates by 2 ... 1,89,682 6 0

And the result is a pergunnah jumma of Rs. ... 94,841 3 0

The new assessment and revision for permanency were made simultaneously with the assessment and revision of Pergunnah Dunkour, and came into force from the commencement of 1272 Fuslee. Separate jummas have been assessed in every village

Pergunnah jummas per annum of villages paying revenue to Government.			Maximum from 1286, permanent.	
Inclusive of canal irrigation	...		1,00,525	0 0
Irrespective of ditto	...		93,740	0 0

affected by canal irrigation, the one inclusive and the other irrespective of canal irrigation, and the results of both methods are given in the margin.

For the first three years up to 1275 Fuslee the gross pergunnah jumma is Rs. 550 lower than it is in 1275-76-77 and 1278 Fuslee owing to the postponement of increased assessment

... three years in four villages which had suffered very severely in the famine and were badly off both for cultivators and cattle. From the commencement of 1276 Fuslee, when the progressive assessments reach their maximum, all the jummas are permanent without one single exception.

The difference in the maximum jumma between the two methods of assessment is a decrease in the jumma irrespective of canal irrigation of Rs. 6,785, that being the extent of the enhanced revenue due to canal irrigation, and in this a moderate increase in canal irrigation has been anticipated.

The immediate increase in the initial jumma of the revised settlement over that

<i>Jummas, inclusive of cesses, for khalsa villages only.</i>			of the year preceding revision amounts to Rs. 16,752-13-6, inclusive of canal irrigation, and to
<i>Of last Settlement, viz., the then initial jumma.</i> Rs. 80,306-9-0	<i>Of 1271 Fuslee, viz., the last year of the old Settlement.</i> Rs. 83,772-2-6	<i>Initial jumma of new Settlement.</i> Rs. 97,994-0-0	

Rs. 9,970-13-6 entirely irrespective of canal irrigation.

The amount of jumma assessed upon the Zemindars of the 7 jagheer and maafee villages, which represents the sum alienated by Government in favour of the grantees, is Rs. 9,385, exclusive of the cesses payable to Government. The amount of the jumma assessed upon the two life revenue-free villages (out of the above 7 villages and aggregate jumma) is Rs. 1,235, besides cesses, which on the death of the grantees will revert to and be received by Government. In Moradabad the jumma is progressive.

The rates per acre of the last and new initial settlement are given in the margin.

<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Malgozars.</i>	<i>Cultivated.</i>
<i>Last</i> ...	0 13 0½	0 15 7½	1 7 10
<i>New</i> ...	0 15 11	1 4 10	1 10 4

The rates of the new settlement are rather higher than those of the other two pergunnahs of

this tehseel, and so, for reasons already detailed, I consider they should be.

The area of the entire pergunnah amounts to 157½ square miles, the cultivated area alone being 95½ square miles. The whole population numbers 75,381 inhabitants, being the high average of 478 inhabitants to every square mile of area. The agricultural population amounts to 35,664, of which 32,290 are Hindoos, and 3,374 are Mussulmen. The adult agriculturists of both creeds and sexes number 21,733, being at the rate of nearly 229 able-bodied cultivators to every square mile of actual cultivation.

There are 45 Putwarees, and there is only one Gomashta. The grades have been arranged as follows: 1st grade, salary Rs. 140 per annum, 10 Putwarees; 2nd grade, salary Rs. 120 per annum, 15 Putwarees; 3rd grade, salary Rs. 100 per annum, 20 Putwarees. The Gomashta receives Rs. 80 per annum.

The municipal cess of the entire pergunnah amounts to Rs. 5,174, which will be formed into a fund together with the proceeds of the house tax under Section 6, Act II. of 1865, for the payment of the Village Chowkeedars of the Pergunnah.

The house tax will be introduced into the following villages from the commencement of 1273 Fuslee, viz., Aduh, Buroduh, Bhouruh, Bheer-Kheruh, Tilbegumpore, Chunderoo, Choluh, Dhunourah, Eesepore, Kukor, Gangrol, Gesopore, and Wair Badshahpore. Act XX. of 1856 is in force in the Town of Secundrabad.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR :

13th April, 1865.

}

R. G. CURRIE,

Settlement Officer.

REVISED SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF THE

DISTRICT OF BOOLUNDSHUHUR.

By C. A. DANIELL, Esq.,
Collector, in Charge of the Boolundshuhur Settlement.



Allahabad:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

1869.

REVISED SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF THE
DISTRICT OF BOOLUNDSHUHUR.

Dated Moradabad, the 24th July, 1869.

From—C. DANIELL, Esq., Collector in Charge of the Boolundshuhur Settlement,

To—F. WILLIAMS, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Meerut Division.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions given in the Government Resolution No. 1035, dated 7th May (confidential), I have the honour to submit my Report on the lately Revised Settlement of Boolundshuhur.

2. As directed in paragraph 7 of the letter, I beg to forward the detail village notes of the four pergunnahs of Koorjah (part), Shikarpore, Anoopshuhur (part), and Dadri.*

3. Before taking up the subject from the point at which the operations now under report were started, I think it better to run briefly through the course pursued in forming the late revision of the settlement.

4. *Course of Operations in the late Revision of Settlement.*—In 1858, Mr. Charles Currie commenced the revision of the settlement in the pergunnahs of Burrun and Agowta. During 1860, 1861, and part of 1862, Messrs. G. Freeling and W. Lowe held charge of the settlement, and under these officers, Mr. R. G. Currie worked as assistant. From the time of Mr. W. Lowe's death, in August, 1862, until the settlement was closed, Mr. R. G. Currie held the charge of the office, and finally reported on the settlement operations in April, 1865.

5. From the commencement of the revision until 1864, the settlement was made for a term of years, to close with the year 1296 Fuslee, or 1890-91 A.D. During 1864, the first orders for the introduction of the permanent settlement were received, and Mr. R. G. Currie then introduced the system under those rules in the whole district, during 1864 and two first months of 1865.

6. The rules at that time sanctioned the introduction of "progressive" settlement in villages whose areas of cultivation did not reach the proper standard. Subsequently, the revised orders appeared annulling progressive assessments; and all villages which had been settled on the progressive system, 368 in number, were re-assessed under Mr. Webster's supervision in 1865, and settled either permanently or temporarily, according to the will of the proprietors.

7. I shall have hereafter to revert to the above points, as the course through which the settlements were introduced in the several pergunnahs, during the years above mentioned, most materially affects my subject of report.

8. *Primary Reasons for Re-opening the Settlement Question in 1868.*—Settlement operations having lasted from 1858 to 1865, were then at rest until February, 1868. In that month, the office opened under my superintendence, with Mr. J. G.

* These detailed statements are not printed.

Robertson as my assistant, for the purpose of carrying out the orders conveyed in the Sudder Board of Revenue Circular No. 54, dated 27th November, 1867; also, while the subject was re-opened, it was intended to take fresh agreements from the proprietors, calculated under the rules of Circular No. 3, dated 13th June, 1866, at 55 per cent. of the rent-rolls, which rules were issued subsequent to Mr. R. G. Currie's settlement.

9. *Origin of Present Examination.*—Early in May, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited the district, and all settlement matters came under discussion. On the ascertainment, by His Honor, here and elsewhere, of the difference between the rates of rent prevailing in this district and those of other districts under revision of settlement, Sir William Muir issued directions to me to ascertain in the course of the work in hand, “how far the rates of settlement were pitched too low; that the jummas appeared to be generally very light; and that possibly “the jummas did not represent their proper share of the real income of the villages.”

10. In order to come, in the first instance, to a conclusion on the above points, as far as record evidence could be of use, I prepared with Mr. Robertson's assistance a full detail of every circumstance of area, rent-roll, irrigation, &c., of every village in the district, from the time of settlement to the present year. These returns were prepared from settlement records, Putwaree's papers, and investigations from Kanoongoes and others, and were intended to “form the basis “of further investigations on the spot, in the event of its being found that the “present assets differed materially from those of the settlement.”

11. *Grounds on which Local Examination was directed.*—On the completion of these returns, the preparation of which occupied the office during the hot season, it was found that as far as the record gave evidence there were grounds for further action. Accordingly, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, local examination was commenced in two pergunnahs (Khoorjah and Shikarpore) to ascertain the following points :—

1st,—Whether the record evidence was borne out by the facts found to exist at the time of examination of the villages?

2nd,—What would be approximately the annual loss to Government in consequence of the present low assessments, taking as example the state of the cases as found in the two pergunnahs under examination?

3rd,—What were the causes of increase of assets wherever such increase was found to have occurred?

12. Out of the pergunnah of Khoorjah, 69 villages, and the whole of Shikarpore, 85 villages, were carefully examined and reported on. The evidence found in these cases was laid before the Board of Revenue and the Lieutenant-Governor. The discussion on the subject resulted in the directions conveyed to me in the Government Resolution No. 1035* (confidential), dated 7th May, 1869.

13. I may here note that three other pergunnahs had come under examination during the first three months of this year, and evidence from two of these will be used towards elucidating the main questions on which I have to report, and which will shortly be brought forward.

14. *Extent of Local Examination.*—There have been 460† (in all) villages examined. These have included lands of every description, and tenures of every sort. These have, by no means, been selected because they shewed evidence of being settled on less adequate assets than other villages; on the contrary, the selections were made on very different grounds, namely, Khoorjah and Shikarpore were selected because in the one there was a large

† Part Khoorjah,...	82
Shikarpore, ...	85
Part of Anoopahur, 68	
Dadri, ...	185
Part Dunkour, ...	40
	460

* Printed with this Report.

extent of canal-irrigation, and in the other there was no canal-irrigation at all. Kheorjah is a pergunnah of importance, which, while possessing every variety of soil, has several tracts of indifferent lands. Shikarpore is a pergunnah of mediocre standard with various qualities of soil. Anoopshuhur I next selected, mainly because I desired to clear up by local examination several matters connected with the assessments which were brought to my notice by the manager of the Court of Wards estate of the Katyani family.

Dadri and Dunkour had already been partially examined by Mr. Robertson, with reference to the canal question; and out of the 225 villages examined in those pergunnahs, 125 are "Bhyachara," or otherwise unprovided with recorded rent-rolls.

15. My object has been to examine the different qualities of villages, not only to see how far present ascertainable assets differed from those of settlement, but to test in every varying way the more difficult points of enquiry which have grown to be part of the question under review.

16. *Nature of Local Examination.*—The examination into the above 460 villages has been very full and complete. Having at our disposal all the evidence procured at settlement, as well as all that office records or Putwarees' papers could give us up to the present date, we had numerous details before us on which we had to pass sentence from local examination. I myself felt that the closest scrutiny was necessary in order that there could be no shadow of a doubt on any point which might be raised on the result of this inquiry; and I have every reason to believe that Mr. Robertson has been fully alive to the weight of his responsibility in the case in hand.

17. *Results in Pergunnahs Kheorjah and Shikarpore.*—The 154 villages of Kheorjah and Shikarpore shew the following results:—

Pergunnah.	Approximate Assets on which Settlement was based.	Jumma (less Cesses) of Settlement.	Recorded Assets of 1275 Fuslee.	Cultivated Area of Settlement.	Cultivated Area in 1275 Fuslee.	Irrigated Area at Settlement.	Irrigated Area in 1275 Fuslee.
Kheorjah, ...	1,20,238	60,517	1,42,700	34,443	35,287	18,169	14,987
Shikarpore, ...	1,15,162	57,583	1,37,500	36,237	36,803	13,171	15,973
Total, ...	2,35,400	1,18,100	2,80,200	70,680	72,090	31,340	30,960

18. In fixing the "approximate assets of settlement," I have in nearly all the cases in Kheorjah found the average rent-rolls on which the settlement was based recorded in the remarks of the Settlement Officer. In Shikarpore, however, there were many cases, in which the assets on which settlement was based were not shewn at all. I therefore accepted, as a general rule, that the *nett* jumma represented (as it should do by the rules in force) 50 per cent. of the rent-roll. That portion, then, of the assets of settlement which are taken from Shikarpore, are put at double the jummas. This, I think, is a perfectly fair way of dealing with the matter; and, in fact, is the only explanation which the Settlement Officer himself could give at this distance of time. The settlement jumma is the demand now taken, *less the minor cesses*.

The recorded assets of 1275 Fuslee are those which are written in the Putwarees' books, and which were all collected in this year; but, as I will shew hereafter,

falling short of what by examination has been ascertained to be the real value of the lands for the year 1275 Fuslee.

19. The irrigation in Koorjah fell off because the year (1275 Fuslee) was a good rainy year. I put the proper irrigation of the villages under report at 20,000 acres.

The increased irrigation in Shikarpore has been the result of extension of new wells (mostly kutchas), and the repairing of old ones, since the settlement.

20. The assets of 1275 Fuslee represent actual collections in cash either by differential rating, or by average or "sarsuree" rating, or by payment in fixed lump sums as well as collections in "kind" and by valuation of crops.

21. *Rent-rolls of 1275 Fuslee, and Causes why they do not represent the Full Value of the Land.*—I must now say a few words about the recorded rent-rolls of 1275 Fuslee, which become a subject of importance as touching my estimate of the value of the lands.

22. As a rule, in villages where rents are collected in money, whether by rating or by fixed sums, and where nearly all the land is cultivated by tenants, the recorded rent-rolls represent the *bond fide* demands and collections; but in villages where any considerable portion of the land is cultivated by any of the proprietary community, the portion of the rent-roll which contains the lands cultivated by any of the proprietors is below the proper standard, or, in other words, the recorded rent-roll of these lands is below the average rent of the lands tilled by tenants. This question, I may state, is quite apart from any cases in which proprietors may cultivate at "privileged" rates.

23. The matter may be shewn thus, *e. g.*, tenants 300 acre, "seer" 100 acres; total 400 acres:—

Average rate per acre on 300 tenants	@ Rs. 4	} Rate per acre, Rs. 3-12-0;
Average rate per acre on 100 "seer"	@ „ 3	

whereas, if the "seer" lands were rated according to the tenants' land, the rate would be at Rs. 4 throughout, *i. e.*, the rent-roll would be Rs. 1,600 instead of Rs. 1,500. I have given a moderate exemplar; but this state of things, when spread over a large number of villages, would materially affect the total rent-roll of a pergunnah.

24. I do not now discuss the point of whether the tenants have the good lands, or the "seer" lands are poor. These questions would be disposed of on examination of lands, and rates would be apportioned according to the quality of the lands; but, whether good or bad lands are tilled by the proprietors, the recorded value of those lands is less, as a rule, than would have been the case had these lands been cultivated by tenants. I can refer to one good instance in the Koorjah Pergunnah, *viz.*, Mouzah Deoralah.

25. There are also other cases which came to light by local examination, and which otherwise would probably lie hidden—cases in which the Zemindars, knowing that they have secured light jummas, have kept their lands and assets in much the same state as they are shewn to be at settlement; but in which, directly the settlement receives the Government sanction, great improvement will be made. In such cases it is probable, however, that the error is not to be found so much in the "rating" as in losing sight of the imminent probability of immediate improvement. Other villages there are, too, which, while bearing ordinary rating, are in reality capable of bearing much more, from exceptional causes which do not appear from paper examination. As an example of the above cases, I may mention Surora in Anoopshuhur Pergunnah, and the two Jurcha mehals in Dadri Pergunnah.

26. *Estimate of Present Value of Lands.*—In entering into the next cause of inadequacy of rent-roll, I am treading on ground which occupies a prominent

position in the field of the present enquiry, namely, "what is the proper value of the lands, as I find them, in comparison with the value set upon them at the time of settlement." This point is one which will be referred to later, and be more prominently used in summing up the case under report. I speak just now only as regards the villages under review.

27. While testing the actual recorded and unrecorded assets of the villages, I have also prepared estimates of what should, in my opinion, be the *proper* assets of the villages. In the case of the villages examined by myself, and those examined by Mr. Robertson, the system has been the same.

The estimated value is based not on improbable grounds, but on actually existing facts. From the facts before us, we have drawn a standard value, and have brought a considerable number of villages which bore places at the bottom of the list up to a proper position. The result has, of course, increased the "average rates," and, consequently, the "gross rentals" of the pergunnahs.

28. The average rates which I believe the above villages can fairly bear, are at Rs. 15, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2-4-0 per acre, for the three denominations of soil, *i. e.*, "Bárah" lands, "outlying irrigated," and "outlying unirrigated;" while the average rates of settlement were set at Rs. 12, Rs. 4, and Rs. 2. According to the estimated rates, the rent-rolls would shew considerable increase over those of 1275 Fuslee, as follows :—

Estimated rent-roll,	...	...	...	Rs. 2,98,000
Total 1275 Fuslee,	...	...	...	,, 2,80,200
While that of settlement was,	...	...	...	,, 2,35,400

The above-estimated rent-roll is, however, calculated on the present cultivated area, and might be subject to some slight reduction according to the increase of cultivation; but the foundation on which this estimated rent-roll is based, stands good, that is, the average rating at Rs. 15, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2-4-0, takes the place of the settlement rating of Rs. 12, Rs. 4, and Rs. 2. The difference really to look at is between the figures of settlement and those of the present estimate.

29. *Shewing how in certain cases Settlement Rates were pitched too low.*—The above are the two chief causes from which the recorded rent-rolls of 1275 Fuslee do not, in my opinion, represent the value of the lands; and from this, as well as from the fact that during five years (1271 to 1275 Fuslee) the recorded rent-rolls increased 19 per cent., while the increase on the whole cultivation was 2 per cent., and the irrigation *nil*, I could only come to the conclusion that the rates of these villages, at least, were pitched too low.

30. I do not intend that the above rent-rolls should be the standard from which the value of the whole district is to be measured; on the contrary, there are various considerations which would tend to lower the level of those rates in a considerable portion of the district. As far as I can judge, rates not lower than the above could be obtained more or less in eight of the pergunnahs; while in the five inferior pergunnahs, somewhat lower rates would probably be found more acceptable.

31. I have in the above shewn that local examination has not only borne out the facts recorded in my office statements,* but has proved that in many instances cases must escape notice unless local examination is made, and that the paper evidence I secured did not fully represent the case. The further points of the probable loss to Government, and the causes of present increase of rents, will be treated hereafter.

32. *Anoopshuhur Pergunnah.*—To complete the cases of the other pergunnahs which have been examined and reported on, I have to give the following brief account :—

33. In Anoopshuhur, out of 63 villages examined, 62 have been entered in the detailed village statement; of these, 43 villages belong to the Katyani

* See para 11 ante.

estates held under Court of Wards in Bengal, and 19 villages belong to other proprietors.

34. The Katyani villages shew the following result of cultivation and assets during the past five years (1271 to 1275 Fuslee):—

Rent-roll of Settlement.	Jumma (nett).	Rent-roll of 1275 Fuslee.	Cultivated at Settlement.	Cultivated in 1275 Fuslee.	Irrigated at Settlement.	Irrigated in 1275 Fuslee.
69,241	38,380	72,464	23,631	25,096	9,585	9,824

As will be seen here the jumma is 52.9 per cent. on the present rent-roll. The rent-rolls would have to reach the sum of Rs. 76,760 to correspond with the proper Government demand: 65 per cent. of the lands are held by right-of-occupancy tenants, and their rates are fixed *for the term of settlement*, so that it would be difficult under such circumstances to enhance these rates as far as 65 per cent. of the area is concerned.

There are, also, among the right of occupancy tenants some who hold at privileged rates.

35. Putting aside the restrictions which tie down the advancement of the value of these estates, I believe, from what I have seen, that the rates of these estates would be open to improvement along with those of other parts of the district at a fair ratio.

The average rates of the pergunnah at settlement were Rs. 10, Rs. 3-10-0, and Rs. 1-12-0, for the three denominations of soil; and, from the rates found in certain average villages, I certainly consider the settlement rates are low, and that rates at Rs. 12, Rs. 4, and Rs. 2, would be fairly attainable in the Katyani, as well as in other estates.

36. *Giving Further Instances where Settlement Rates were Pitched too Low.*—The result of the 19 ordinary villages will shew what the "natural" state of the pergunnah may be considered to be, taking the Katyani estates as exceptional, the results of these 19 mehals are as follows:—

Rent-roll of Settlement.	Jumma (nett).	Rent-roll of 1275 Fuslee.	Cultivated Area at Settlement.	Cultivated Area in 1275 Fuslee.	Irrigation at Settlement.	Irrigation in 1275 Fuslee.
33,091	17,229	42,439	10,116	10,754	2,888	3,123

These shew very different results from the 43 villages of the Katyani estates, and these may be taken as a very fair sample of the remainder of the pergunnah. Here, in 19 villages which came under examination, because they happened to lie among the Katyani villages, the rent-roll has increased 28 per cent. during the past five years, while the cultivation has increased only 3 per cent., and the irrigation 8 per cent. This gives in a small area a greater difference than that found in the larger cases of Khoorjah and Shikarpore, and this further confirms my opinion that the rates at settlement were pitched too low.

37. *Dadri Pergunnah.*—Dadri pergunnah was examined by Mr. J. G. Robertson. Out of this pergunnah, 93 villages, or half of the pergunnah, have been entered in the detailed village statement. The remaining villages are all "Bhyachara," and there is nothing to be shewn on paper from those villages which would be of any aid, one way or the other, in the present discussion. Out of the 93 villages reported on, 47 are "bāngur" or upland

villages the assets of which are properly ascertainable. The remaining 46 villages are either wholly or partially situate in the valley lands, or "kádír," of the Jumna or Kalee Nuddee rivers.

38. In the 47 villages from which the details are clearly ascertained, the results of the last five years shew the following figures:—

Settlement Rent-roll.	Jumma.	Rent-roll 1275 Fuslee.	Cultivation at Settlement.	Cultivation in 1275 Fuslee.	Irrigation at Settlement.	Irrigation ⁿ in 1275 Fuslee.
57,436	28,246	67,720	19,192	21,211	7,787	7,824

The assets have risen 17·9 per cent., and the cultivation 10·5 per cent.

39. Mr. Robertson has shewn that the rates which were fixed at settlement are low for these lands. The settlement rates were recorded at Rs. 8 for "Bárah," Rs. 3-8-0 for "irrigated," and Rs. 1-12 0 for "unirrigated" lands. If the "Bárah" be now taken at Rs. 10, and the "irrigated" at Rs. 4, and the "unirrigated" at Rs. 2, which I am sure are remarkably mild rates, the result would be to bring the assets very much to what they actually stand at the present time.

40. From the above, it is fairly shewn that, so far as these 47 villages are concerned, the rates of settlement were pitched too low. It would be probable, also, that where in one-fourth of the pergunnah actual assets can be ascertained, and adequate rent-rates can be determined, the introduction of these rates as the standard rates would have a material effect on the gross rent-rolls of the pergunnah, and consequently affect the Government jummas on the large mass of "Bhyachara" estates.

41. *Dunkour Pergunnah.*—Dunkour pergunnah has, to the extent of 40 villages, passed under examination. The statements of these have not been sent up, as, with very few exceptions, they are all "Bhyachara," and would only be effected according as the general level of rates in surrounding pergunnahs might be raised.

42. *Further Evidence of Present Rent-rolls being in Excess of Settlement Assets.*—I have left but one more set of figures to trouble you with, towards shewing that rent-rolls are at present so far in excess of the assets on which the settlement was based, that it would be very inadvisable for the present settlement to be accepted for a permanency.

43. In the 308 villages of which detail statements have been drawn up, I have selected 78 cases in which the inadequacy of the jummas is most apparent. I have selected those which are proved to pay less than 40 per cent. of the rent-rolls recorded for 1275 Fuslee. The details are as follow:—

Rent-rolls, 1275 Fuslee.	Jumma.	Cultivation at Settlement.	Cultivation in 1275 Fuslee.	Irrigated at Set- tlement.	Irrigated in 1275 Fuslee.
1,70,632	62,496	35,892	37,792	14,358	14,875

The gross jummas of these stand at 36·6 per cent. of the rent-rolls.

44. *Probable State of the Pergunnahs not Locally Examined.*—I have every reason to believe that in five other pergunnahs, namely, Burrun, Ahar, Pahasoo, Debai, and Agouta, should the assets of these come under local testing, there would be found the same average number of villages, the jummas of which bear much the same proportion to the rent-rolls as those herein recorded. In Secunderabad, Syanah, Dunkour, and Jewar, the numbers would be fewer.

45. *Regarding the Financial Loss to Government.*—I must next consider the second point referred to in para. 11 *ante*, i. e., "the financial loss to Government from the present settlement." The villages which pay less than 40 per cent. to Government are not alone those in which increase of assets will be found, and, therefore, from which increase of Government demand would be made. As will be shewn further on, if careful examination is extended throughout the district, I believe that two-thirds of the rent-rolls would become subject to increase.

46. In considering the subject of the loss to the exchequer, it is by no means an easy matter for me to decide with anything like real accuracy what that loss is, notwithstanding that I have studied the facts and figures concerning that portion of the district which has come under local examination, and have gone through a vast number of statements and records of the remainder of the district.

47. *Returns to the Subject of Financial Loss.*—I would refer you back for one moment to my para. 28. I have there shewn the difference between the assets on which the settlement was based, and those which I believe might be raised from the lands now of the two pergunnahs of Khoorjah and Shikarpore. In round numbers, my estimate would produce 3 lakhs; while the settlement income was 2 and 4-10ths lakhs. If this scale of increase be extended to the whole district, the gross rent-roll would be 31 lakhs to the 24 and 6-10ths lakhs which I may assume to have been the gross rent-roll of settlement, and the demand would be 15½ lakhs instead of 12½ lakhs; supposing, always, that the rest of the district stood in the same position and state as the two pergunnahs referred to, and supposing we could secure the full value of the lands.

48. For the purpose of making my calculation of the loss to Government for the whole district, I assume the settlement assets to have been 24 and 6-20ths lakhs, i. e., double the settlement *nett* demand. I first cut out of all account one-third, or 8 and 2-10ths lakhs, leaving 16 and 4-10ths lakhs as representing the rent-rolls of that portion of the district which would be increased on a revision of settlement. As regards the two-thirds, or 16 and 4-10ths lakhs which remain, I believe that throughout the assets which compose this part of the gross rent-roll of the district, an increase of 22 per cent. could now be secured. The addition of 22 per cent. on the sum of 16 and 4-10ths lakhs amounts to an increase of Rs. 3,60,800, shewing an annual loss to Government of half that sum, or of Rs. 1,80,400.

49. I have come to the above conclusion with the greatest sense of caution. The result shews a considerable reduction on the approximate loss of three lakhs which I mentioned in April last, in discussing the subject at Allahabad; but I have since then been able to collect the fullest information concerning the one-fourth of the district which has been examined, and I have, besides, gone through a large mass of records concerning the remainder of the district. My present statement is but an estimate, but it is based on very fair evidence.

50. *Estimate of Loss is based on Present Circumstances.*—I estimate the above to be procurable on the circumstances of the lands as they stood in 1275 Fuslee. It is possible that this increase might be secured even after deducting such improvements as may have taken place since settlement by extended cultivation and *well*-irrigation; but I would rather stand by my estimate as being what I believe the district can easily bear under its circumstances of 1275 Fuslee.

51. *Conclusion of the Subject regarding Inadequacy of Rents and Loss to Government.*—I have had to establish as conclusively as possible the fact of inadequacy of assessment, as the circumstances of the land now stand; it has been, therefore, necessary for me to include every detail which has come to my notice. I may, I hope, then, be excused for having come by such slow degrees to the present point.

52. Having come to the end of this portion of the subject under discussion, I will now turn to the further questions of importance which are noticed in the Government Resolution of the 7th May. Included among those is the third question of para. 11 *ante*, which will be treated hereafter.

53. *Sanction should be Withheld for Permanent Settlement.*—I am decidedly of opinion, from what I have seen and have shewn above, that the settlement should not be sanctioned in perpetuity. As regards the sanction of the present assessment for a term of years, I would beg to record my opinion in favour of the present settlement being sanctioned for a term of years in preference to a complete revision being made now.

54. *Objections to Complete Revision.*—There are various considerations set forth in the Government Resolution which shew how objectionable any present complete revision would be.

The settlement operations have been going on more or less now for above ten years. Although the final operations concluded by Mr. R. G. Currie did not take effect till 1864-65, yet sufficient time has elapsed since then for the people to return to their normal state of quietude.

55. There is also fair evidence that the people have shewn a sense of confidence and security in the actions of the ruling power, from the fact of the increased value of the land.

This increase, which is still growing, in the value of the land, is fairly proved by the enhanced value of the rent-rolls. The high prices, also, at which estates have been lately purchased, give additional proof of the enhanced value at which the landed property is estimated.

56. I believe, if revision were to take place now, that very excellent evidence would be attainable on which to base a new settlement; and, as far as the present assets are concerned, a jumma of fourteen lakhs would be secured. But if the settlement so revised were to be determined in perpetuity, the question of revision brings to my mind a very important consideration other than those suggested in para. 5 of the Resolution.

57. *Further Considerations against Revision for Permanent Settlement.*—I have before me the fact, that while in 1271 Fuslee the Settlement Officer based his settlement on a gross rent-roll of 24 and 6-10ths lakhs, now, in 1275 Fuslee, I am able to estimate the gross rent-roll to be 28 and 2-10ths lakhs, and that for the most part this increase is not attributable to the increase of cultivation or irrigation; but that, apart from any visible improvement, assets have increased to a great and certain extent.

58. I am aware that the Government have acknowledged their willingness to forego future increase in land revenue in introducing the permanent settlement, but I do not think that the possibility of such rapid increase has been anticipated by the Government; in fact, the orders of Circular No. 55, dated 27th November, 1867, would shew that the chief increase in value to be expected was from extended canal-irrigation, which might give 20 per cent. additional value to certain lands within twenty years.

59. It may be assumed, in arguing this point, that in this instance the assets on which the settlement was based did not represent the full value of the land; but whether such be the case or no, the fact remains the same that at the time of settlement the rent-rolls were ascertained and believed to be 24 and 6-10ths lakhs, and five years later they are estimated to be 28 and 2-10ths lakhs.

60. I am far from wishing to introduce any theoretic views as to the subject of permanent settlement ; I merely think it my duty to bring forward every point which is supported by facts, and which in any way bears upon the present settlement.

61. I may I think urge, then, that a complete revision would be harassing to the people, unsettling in its influences, and, if made for a permanent settlement, might be open to question on the grounds of the increasing value of the assets.

I therefore turn now to the terminal settlement.

62. *Recommendation for Terminal Settlement.*—The original terminal settlement was made up to the close of 1296 Fuslee, and I recommend the present settlement to be sanctioned for that term, subject to such amendments as may hereafter come under consideration.

63. I have from first to last been very averse to any partial or "patch-work" revision. I believe that a fair and proper revision cannot be made unless the whole of the district comes under examination, and a *complete* revision on present capabilities be taken in hand.

I have above given a decided opinion that such revision would be harassing, and inadvisable for either terminal or permanent settlement.

64. *Regarding Revision in a Few Cases to be made as an Alternative.*—My views concerning partial revision were first expressed regarding permanent settlement ; and, although I still hold to the same principle in the matter of a terminal settlement, at the same time I grant that such an operation is much less open to objection for a settlement of twenty years than for a permanent one, and I make the following suggestions as *an alternative*, in the event of the Government deciding that an annual loss of Rs. 1,80,000 is not to be endured for twenty years.

65. It is necessary under any circumstances that fresh engagements be taken throughout the whole district for the purpose of introducing the 55 per cent. rule ; and this opportunity might be made of use in re-assessing the most notorious cases of inadequately assessed villages for the term of settlement.

66. Positive or individual injustice would not be done to those proprietors who have secured palpably light assessments, especially as there is every reason to believe that many of those men wilfully disguised their assets at the time of settlement. There would, of course, be several cases in three-fourths of the district which have not been examined which would escape notice, and those would enjoy their profits for twenty years. The consequent inequality of assessments would not be *comparatively* fair to all parties, but the fact of ten men being punished while two men equally guilty may escape, does not make the punishment of the ten men unjust.

67. *Scheme for Revision in Certain Cases.*—In introducing my plan, I would beg to refer you to para. 43, where I have given the totals of certain cases in the pergannahs which have been examined.

These are instances in which the jumma, or Government demand, now paid is less than 40 per cent. of the assets for 1275 Fuslee. In the pergunnah books which have been prepared, it can be found at a glance where, *according to record*, the demand now stands at less than 40 per cent. of the assets. All cases of this standard might be selected, and these cases should be examined, and if the entries turn out correct the new demand should be taken at 55 per cent. of the present assets ; increase in cultivation and in well-irrigation since settlement would be allowed free of charge.

68. In para. 43, I have shewn the details of 78 villages taken from the pergunnahs which have been examined: the remainder of the pergunnahs will probably produce some 200 more villages. These could readily be examined during the next cold season, and the jummas be fixed before July, 1870 A.D.

69. There are other villages which I myself would like to see come under revision (if any revision is to take place at all); such villages as the two mehals of Jarcha in Pergunnah Dadri, of Deoralah in Pergunnah Koorjah, and of Sarora in Pergunnah Anoopshuhur.

The evidence in these cases does not appear in the pergunnah books.

Their recorded rent-rolls represent but a portion of the value of their incomes. I recommend that any attempt at revision in these cases should be kept to valuable villages, say to those which pay a thousand (1,000) rupees and upwards of Government demand.

70. The Revising Officer having found a fair standard level of rates for the villages which pay less than 40 per cent. of their assets, would be able to select other valuable villages which shew rates below that standard level.

There would not be many villages of this description. These, too, should be examined, and fair jummas fixed at the standard level of rates. The rent-rolls, which are now merely nominal, or which are really elastic, would at once reach a better figure.

71. The villages which may be selected for revision will be set aside for the cold-season work, and in all others, proclamation should at once be given that the present settlement, subject to the introduction of the 55 per cent. rule, will be sanctioned for the term of the settlement, *i. e.*, to close of 1296 Fuzlee.

Those villages which become subject to revision will be examined during the cold season, and be reported on in time for all operations to close before the 1st July of next year.

72. I propose the above partial revision as an *alternative*, in case the Government think it to be inadvisable to sanction a settlement of twenty years duration as matters now stand. If, on the other hand, the Government think that it would be better to let the case stand as it is now for twenty years, nothing further will have to be done but to introduce the 55 per cent. rule, and to alter the administration paper to such an extent as may be thought necessary. Regarding this latter matter, I will bring the subject before you further on in this Report.

73. *Shewing that Increase in Income is not the result of Local Improvement.*—I have now arrived at the 8th para. of the Government Resolution, in which I am directed “to shew how far the present proprietary income is the result of the “improvements effected since settlement by landlords or by tenants, or by canal-irrigation.”

In the figures I have given in my paras. 17 and 43, I have shewn that the increase in cultivation is very slight, and that the increase in well-irrigation is confined for the most part to sinking cheap (kutchra) earthen wells, and to cleaning out old wells.

It is probable that during the years of settlement wells were allowed to fall out of repair, and that much of the late increase in this irrigation is but a return of the irrigation to its normal state. There is nothing whatever to shew, in any part of the district, that any expenditure has been made to any appreciable extent either by landlords or tenants.

74. *Canal-irrigation.*—The area of canal-irrigation has extended largely, but the extension is probably confined to some 400 villages. Taking the district, as one case, up to 1275 Fuslee, the extension of canal-irrigation has not caused any large addition to the rent-rolls. I believe that had the canal-extension investigation (Circular No. 53, dated 27th November, 1867), been carried out, in about 400 villages the permanent settlement would have been withheld. In other cases as well, indeed, as in these, a considerable portion of the canal-irrigated area takes the place of what was formerly irrigated by wells.

I may add, that in making my estimates of value throughout the present work, I have, except in a few exceptional cases, based my estimates on the "irrigated area" as recorded at settlement.

75. *Rise in Rents, and the Causes.*—Para. 9 of the Government Resolution concerns the "rise in rent," the several causes of which are to be traced. The rise in rents occurs either from increase in the various rates of rental, or from increase in the gross value paid for the land either in cash or "kind." There were not at the time of settlement more than 40 per cent. of villages paying in "rated" rents. Many of these cases changed their system, directly the settlement was done, to that of paying in lump sums, or by "sárásuree," or average rates, discarding the settlement arrangements, and forming new sums of assets. In the differential rates fixed at settlement by the Settlement Officer, the changes are, as far as I can find, but slight. Where, however, the *tenants-at-will* predominate, changes have taken place; but for the most part the increase in the *rental value* has occurred in villages where "differential" rates have been given up and other money payments introduced, or where fixed cash rent-rolls have been secured in lieu of the "kind" payment of settlement, which latter appear generally to have been estimated very low.

76. *Determination of Government Demand one cause of Immediate Rise in Rents.*—The determination of the Government demand is the one chief cause of rise, especially in villages which are free from any number of right-of-occupancy tenants, who may have hitherto been accustomed to hold at rather low rates. The fact of the Government demand having been fixed, undoubtedly brought the land almost at once to its proper value. In other cases, the value of the land has, I think, risen from the increased value of produce, and in special circumstances from the increased prosperity of any class of cultivators.

77. *State of Rent-rates.*—I do not find that the *rent-rates* which were settled judicially at the time of settlement shewed any rise at that time. The adjustment of rent-rates was made in some cases simultaneously with the adjustment of revenue, and in other cases immediately after the demand was fixed; and as a rule, the rent-rates so adjusted were made to agree with the bases of settlement. The rise of rents occurred as soon as the settlement operations were finally closed. For instance, take Koorjah Pergunnah as an example: this was originally settled in 1861, and the permanent settlement was made in 1864; the rise in rents took place in 1865 and 1866.

78. *Rents Adjusted after Settlement out of Court.*—As a rule, the adjustment of rents which has occurred since settlement has been done by the parties themselves without application to the Courts.

79. *Scale of Rents the same for Right-of-occupancy Tenants and others.*—In almost all cases the rents for the right-of-occupancy tenants and for tenants-at-will were fixed at the same scale; and in cases of enhancement, where such took place immediately after the settlement was made, both classes were equally affected. The increase, however, in assets was more common in villages in which no right-

of-occupancy tenants were than in those in which such tenants predominate. It is natural that the greater increase in assets should occur in villages where tenants-at-will hold the most lands. Seeing, however, that the assets improved so rapidly directly the settlement was determined, and that in many cases right-of-occupancy tenants held lands, it may fairly be considered that the parties concerned had agreed to certain rents which were to come into force directly the jummas were fixed.

80. *Reasons why Rents were kept Low during Settlement Operations.*—The settlement operations were going on from 1858 to 1864, and it was natural that during that period everything affecting improvement, or increase of assets, would be at a stand-still; and that so long as the Government demand was not known, the rental or value of the land would not reach its proper level.

The re-action took place directly the Government demand was fixed. It is true that the increase is still in progress, and it will, I think, improve yet more; but the strides made from 1272-1274 Fuslee were greater than will occur for some time to come.

81. *Regarding the Adequacy of the Present Assessments when Compared with the Resources of the District at Time of Settlement.*—The above subject brings me down to paragraph 10 of the Government Resolution. I am asked, if it is possible, to say "how far the new assessments can be viewed as adequate or otherwise, in reference to the resources of the district as they existed at the time of settlement?"

82. If the assessment made at settlement is to be judged by the value of the rent-rolls as attained very shortly after settlement, it may be fairly presumed that the assessments did not represent 50 per cent. of the resources of the district at the time of settlement. There is nothing to shew, for instance, that the actual value of the lands increased, from 1271 to 1272 and 1273 Fuslee, at all in the same ratio as did the value of the rent-rolls. It is another question how far it was possible for the Settlement Officers to gauge the resources of the district. But, in the first instance, in order to answer the original point, I must enter into a little detail regarding the time and method of the settlements, and the action taken by Settlement Officers in determining the value of the lands.

83. *Reference to the System pursued by Settlement Officers in Gauging the Resources of the District, and in Completing the Settlements.*—There were, in the first place, two distinct settlements, (1) the terminal settlement, and (2) the permanent one. In dividing the responsibilities of the Settlement Officers over the various pergunnahs, I find the result to be as follows:—Mr. Charles Currie is responsible for the terminal or original settlement of Burrun and Agowta; Mr. George Freeling (deceased) for Anoopshuhur, Shikarpore, Debai, and Puhassoo; Mr. Willam Lowe (deceased) for Khoojah and Jewar; Mr. R. G. Currie for Ahar, Syanah, Dadri, Dunkour, and Secunderabad.

84. Mr. R. G. Currie, in paragraph 67 of his report, details at some length the method on which the work of fixing rates of rent was done, the summary of which is, that "prevailing rates of rent for different classes of soil, average or 'sārāsūree' rents, and rents paid in lump sums, and prevailing 'zubtee' rates were ascertained, and from the evidence of these the average rates were formed;" and, as is shewn in Nos. II. and III. Statements, the different classes of soil were priced by the application of these rates. These rates, too, in many instances, appear to have been the guide for the adjustment of rents in the various pergunnahs. So far it would appear that the settlements were based on the prevailing rates of the several pergunnahs of the district; variations in assessments being made to suit, as much as possible, the peculiar circumstances of each village.

85. *Concerning the Prevailing Rates at time of Settlement, and free use of Jumma-bundees.*—The next question, then, is how far the average prevailing rates represented the resources of the district; and it is to this point that I wish to call attention.

86. *Prevailing rates* are those which are most popular or universal ; exceptional rates, being less popular and not universal, are likely to be cut out of the account altogether. This would tend to keep the "rates of rent" to a low level.

87. There are no figures given to prove how far the prevailing rates may have varied in different cases, nor are the prevailing rates of any one class of villages tested by, or compared with, the prevailing rates of other villages. As a rule, the "differential" rates fixed at settlement agreed generally with the bases of settlement ; but the totals of the rent-rolls of many villages fell below the totals of rent-rolls of other villages of the same sort, without any reason for the difference being given ; also, the "Jummabundeas," in cases where there were no prevailing rates, appear to have been accepted too much as true, and as representing the real value of the lands, without any tests having been applied. There may have been much done which has not appeared on paper ; but, in the absence of any evidence, and from the fact that immediately the agreement papers were signed the rent-rolls rose, I have not to jump very far to arrive at the conclusion that the recorded jummabundeas were too freely accepted as the bases of settlement.

88. *Result of free use of Jummabundeas has proved to be different in Boolundshuhur than in other Districts.*—In a late report in the *Revenue Reporter*, Vol. III., No. 2, page 70, note, special attention is called to the fact that in the district of Roy Bareilly the settlement is based entirely on jummabundeas, and the result gives almost the heaviest assessment in India. These jummabundeas must have been more faithfully kept, and possibly more fully tested, than the ones of this district ; otherwise, whence the rapid increase in the rent-rolls directly the jummas were fixed ? It is possible that the same may occur more or less in Roy Bareilly or Furruckabad, or even Meerut, where I believe the Rs. 2-6-0 per acre revenue rates are over-topped. In the case of Boolundshuhur it has been found that in very many instances the assets which were based on jummabundeas have so far increased, during the five years succeeding the settlement, without any proportionate increase in cultivation or irrigation, that sanction to a permanent settlement has most likely to be withheld. It has been my duty to certify to the facts of the increase, and, if possible, to state the causes ; and, in doing so, I have to state my decided impression that a *too free and single-handed use* of the recorded jummabundeas has resulted in inadequate assessments.

89. *Comparative Tests would have Improved the Assets.*—There are many villages having a good, honest rent-roll, with an equivalent demand ; while other villages, of the same sort and with the same capabilities, have lower rent-rolls and light jummas. A more careful comparing of different villages of the same class, and of villages of different classes, would have resulted, I feel sure, in an increased demand in very many cases, especially in those which at the time of settlement made payments in "kind," or contained large tracts under "seer" cultivation.

I think, then, that the pergunnah rates would have reached a better level in those villages, and that "Putteedaree" and "Bhyachara" villages would have followed suit, and the general Government demands have been improved.

90. *Recorded Bases of Settlement did not represent bonâ fide Assets.*—It may, then, be fairly gathered that in most cases in which increase of assets has taken place the assessments were not adequate to the *bonâ fide* resources of the district at the time of settlement, although they represented at that time a fair share of the *apparent* resources, or, in other words, of the assets as shewn by the jummabundeas on which the jummas were fixed.

91. *Permanent Settlement, how done.*—The bases of the assessments which were made for the terminal settlement, were also the foundation on which Mr. R. G. Currie determined his permanent settlement.

92. When the first orders for permanent settlement were published, in August, 1864, Mr. R. G. Currie was personally well acquainted with the circumstances of seven pergunnahs, and there were six with which Mr. Currie was not particularly well acquainted. I give extracts from Mr. Currie's Report, paras. 90 and 91, which will shew how the permanent settlement was introduced.

93. *Extracts from Mr. Currie's Report.*—The following are the extracts:—

Para. 90.—"In revising the work of my predecessors, and also in reviewing my own assessments, the greatest care and pains were taken, and thus revision was in reality tantamount to an entirely fresh assessment of the whole district. I was intimately acquainted with the pergunnahs of Anoopshuhur and Debai, assessed by Mr. Freeling, &c. The same applies to Syanah and Ahar, which I had also myself assessed; and the three pergunnahs of Tehseel Secunderabad I had just lately visited, and completed their assessment."

Para. 91.—"I did not, therefore, visit those pergunnahs which I knew thoroughly, but commenced upon the revision of Anoopshuhur, and finished it, and also Pergunnah Ahar, before the cold season and time for going out into camp arrived. I was not so well acquainted with the pergunnahs of Agowta, Burun, Shikarpore, Puhasoo, Koorjah, and Jewar, and therefore conducted the revision of each of these pergunnahs in tents in the pergunnah itself; visiting all the villages generally, and carefully inspecting those in which any special attention was necessary. I went over the whole of the six pergunnahs, and also spent about a fortnight in Secunderabad (during which time I had a general look at parts of Dadri, Dunkour, and Secunderabad, which I was anxious to see again), from the commencement of October to the end of February, encamping in three or four different places in each pergunnah, and revising the assessments of the villages in the part in which I was encamped."

94. *Rapid Action in Forming Permanent Settlement.*—Mr. Currie, in his para. 90, states that this work was, in fact, "tantamount to an entirely fresh assessment of the whole district." The Circular Order, No. 18, was dated 1st August, 1864. In accordance with that order, Mr. Currie, as above described, began his permanent settlement work in August, 1864; and the operations were completed, and the final report and statements were sent in, in April, 1865. It is to be observed from this, that in the whole district, consisting of 1,798 mehals, a complete revision of settlement took place, and was finally closed within eight months from the time of its commencement; and that with 686 mehals, out of the 1,798, the Revising Officer, when he set out on his work was not intimately acquainted!

95. The revision was complete; that is to say, in every case the jumma-bundee assets were gone into, and settlement was made according to the evidence of those assets. It did not happen that the jummas in every case were altered, but they generally underwent change. The rent-rolls on which the permanent settlements were based were those rent-rolls on which the terminal settlement had been based, or which had come into force together with that terminal settlement. In fact, as I have above stated, the bases of the terminal settlement were mainly depended on by Mr. Currie in his permanent settlement; and, whatever defects there were in the *modus operandi* of the terminal settlement, the same ran on into the permanent settlements.

96. *Entries in Administration Paper.*—I have come to the last point under report, namely, the paragraph concerning the entries in the administration papers. In very many instances, and notably in the Katyani estates, the rents of right-of-occupancy tenants have been fixed for the term of the settlement. The High Court have lately ruled that "specific entries of that sort are binding on the parties concerned." It would, therefore, appear that the rent-rolls in certain cases are fixed for the term of the settlement, and the present settlement was made mostly permanent.

97. It is doubtful how far those entries, which have in many cases the force of contracts, can be formally disallowed, at least except under legal authority. If it is now found advisable to close these entries, and any legal difficulty stands in the way of their annulment, the best plan would be for the present settlement to be sanctioned up to 1277 Fuslee, and a new one be opened for a term of years from 1278 Fuslee, with revised administration papers and record of rights.

98. There are also other entries regarding the rents payable by tenants-at-will, and the terms for such payments. These terms are, year by year, falling in; and, though irregular, will very shortly cease to have effect. The cases, also, are rare. I may, however, notice two peculiar cases which I have met with, in which "these tenants are to hold for ten years, and cannot be ousted so long as they pay their rent then fixed, and can sub-let the land to whom they please, and for any amount;" another, in which these tenants are recorded "to hold at fixed rents for a term of years, and that the Zemindar cannot enhance unless he himself improves the land."

99. If it is necessary, supposing the twenty-years' settlement is approved, to correct the administration papers—and I certainly think it is necessary—these papers should, I think, be *completely* re-written. As they stand now, they are very voluminous, and contain a good deal of superfluous matter. The introduction, also, of the 55 per cent. rule will require a reconstruction to a certain extent of the records of proprietary rights.

100. *Brief Summing-up of Proposals.*—In conclusion, I will summarily put together my proposals:—

1st,—The permanent settlement, as the case stands now, should not be sanctioned.

2nd,—Complete revision for permanent or even for temporary settlement is unadvisable.

3rd,—The present settlement should be sanctioned up to the end of 1296 Fuslee year, or 1890-91 A.D.

4th,—If the Government consider an annual loss of Rs. 1,80,000 to be unbearable, a partial revision can be made, to be confined to all cases in which the Government jumma stands at less than 40 per cent. of the assets of 1275 Fuslee; also to extend to the few other *notorious* cases in which the Government demand is not less than Rs. 1,000, and in which the assets are below the fair standard.

5th,—In all other cases, the jummahs should be immediately sanctioned.

6th,—If the Government consider it necessary, the administration papers should be altered, and all unnecessary matters be left out; also, if such cannot be done, in consequence of the present papers in many instances having, for the term of the settlement, the force of contracts, the present settlement should be sanctioned to 1277 Fuslee, and the new settlement begin from 1278 Fuslee.

7th,—The introduction of 55 per cent. rule should be made at once.

8th,—The whole work should be completed by 1st July, 1870.

101. *Mention of the Assistant Settlement Officer.*—I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government the very valuable assistance I have received from Mr. J. G. Robertson, through whose hands and under whose superintendence all the detail of the office-work has passed. Mr. Robertson has made most minute and careful examination of the pergunnahs made over to his charge. I am indebted to Mr. Robertson for a large amount of general information which he has collected in the course of his work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CAIRNES DANIELL,

Collector in Charge of the Boolundshuhur Settlement.

RESOLUTION No. 1034.—(CONFIDENTIAL).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 7th May, 1869.

READ confidential Minute dated 28th May, 1868, regarding the Revision of Settlement in Boolundshuhur.

In accordance with the above Minute, Mr. Daniell, and his Assistant, Mr. Robertson, have been engaged in testing by local inquiry the sufficiency of the assessment of Boolundshuhur, as fixed at the late revision.

Mr. Daniell, being on leave, took opportunity of laying the result of his investigation, so far as it has gone, before the Board; and, on the 20th ultimo, he explained personally to the Lieutenant Governor, at a conference with the Board, the general conclusions at which he has arrived.

Two Pergunnahs* have been completely examined, and two others are in progress of examination. Mr. Daniell regarded these portions of the district to be amply adequate as tests of the general assessment of the district; and declared that with the materials now in his possession, he was prepared to furnish a report which should conclusively establish in a general and approximate, but still for the purpose in hand in an amply sufficient, manner, the inadequacy of the present assessment. It was determined, under these circumstances, that the investigation need not be prosecuted further, but that Mr. Daniell might at once report the result of his proceedings.

Mr Daniell has come to the conclusion that, judged by the existing standard of assessment, the revenue of the district is from 3½ to 4 lakhs of rupees short of a full moderate demand. The land revenue is about 11 lakhs; so that the deficiency, supposing the above estimate to be correct, is not short of one-third, or 33 per cent.

This is a sufficient reason, supposing the position to be satisfactorily made out, why the Settlement should not be confirmed in perpetuity. But there will still remain for consideration a number of questions of the gravest moment, namely, whether the assessment is sufficient for confirmation even for a term of years; and, if sufficient, whether that term should not be limited to 20 instead of 30 years: or whether the whole Settlement should not be disallowed and a new one formed afresh. Various points connected with these alternatives will require to be studied. The Settlement has now been in operation for a considerable number of years, and expectations have grown up in consequence; property has been purchased at advanced prices on the faith of these expectations; the operation of Land Revenue Settlement is harassing to the people; and it is for consideration whether, having gone through this operation, we should be justified in again subjecting the district to its unsettling influences, checking improvement and inducing feelings of uncertainty and want of confidence in the treatment of the land holders by the Government. On the other hand, the claims of the Exchequer on this, as on all other districts, must not be lost sight of; and we must seek to strike the balance so as, in view of all these considerations, our action shall result upon the whole in that which is most expedient and equitable in reference to the various interests concerned.

In reporting the result of his enquiries, the Government will look to Mr. Daniell, the Commissioner, and the Board, to furnish their views, in order that this weighty question may be decided with the full benefit of their judgment. The matter is all the more important, as the course taken may form a precedent for other similar cases, such as that of Moozuffernugger, where it is possible that the investigation now going forward may bring to light conditions somewhat analogous.

Mr. Daniell will submit his own and Mr. Robertson's detailed village notes in substantiation of his conclusions; but it will not be necessary to tabulate the details contained in these. It will be sufficient to give general results in his report. There are, however, many points which will bear essentially upon the course proper to be taken. They are such as these:—

How far the present proprietary income, being in excess of what was assumed by the Settlement Officers, is the result of improvements effected since the Settlement, either by the landlords or the tenants, in extended cultivation, sinking of wells, &c., or otherwise by extended canal irrigation.

The rise in rent should be traced to its several causes. Where due to the action of the Settlement Officer in the adjustment of rents judicially, it should be explained how far it has been the subject of subsequent modification by the parties themselves; how far otherwise the scale of rent has advanced by the action of the landlord; and, in either case, what distinction has prevailed in respect of enhancement between the hereditary cultivator and the tenant-at-will.

Is it possible to say how far the new assessments can be viewed as adequate, or otherwise, in reference to the resources of the district as they existed *at the time of Settlement*?

It may be sufficient to indicate these, as some of the questions with which Mr. Daniell must be prepared to grapple, and on which such information as is available to him should be laid before the Government.

Connected with the future probabilities of a farther rise in rent, it has been brought to notice that there has been entered in some of the Administration papers stipulations that the rents, as fixed by the Settlement Officer, should continue unchanged for the term of Settlement. The Board have justly laid down that any such stipulations are wide of the duty of the Settlement Officer, and of the objects of the Settlement Record. These are to record prevailing rates and customs; not to forestal future action. It will be necessary now to disallow formally all such entries; and the simplest way, rather than to have an entire re-construction of the Administration papers, will be to strike out and erase all such entries, and thus to leave the future adjustment of rent to the unfettered action of the landlord and tenant, subject to the restrictions and conditions of the law. Or, if it be doubtful whether such erasure will cancel the obligation supposed to have been created by the former entry, then perhaps it should be cancelled by a formal and supplementary entry for each village.

This Resolution must be considered at the present stage to be like the former, strictly confidential; but the Board may take open and formal action at once on the proposal contained in the last preceding paragraph, should they concur in the course therein proposed.

R. SIMSON,

*Secretary to the Government of the
North-Western Provinces.*

NOTE BY H. S. REID, ESQ., JUNIOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, N.-W. P., ON MR. CAIRNES DANIELL'S BOOLUND-SHUHUR REVISED SETTLEMENT REPORT, DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

MR. DANIELL gives statistics regarding the Government demand, ~~and the~~ rent-roll, cultivated and irrigated area at time of settlement (Mr. Currie's) and in 1275 Fuslee, for 263 villages in Pergunnahs Shikarpore, Khoorjah, Anoopshuhur, and Dadri.

The totals are as follow:—

	Rs.
(a) Government demand fixed by Mr. Currie, ...	2,01,955
(b) Rent-roll at settlement, ...	3,95,168
(c) Ditto 1275 Fuslee, ...	4,62,823
	Acres.
(d) Cultivated area at settlement, ...	123,619
(e) Ditto 1275 Fuslee, ...	129,151
(f) Irrigated area at settlement, ...	51,600
(g) Ditto 1275 Fuslee, ...	51,844

That is, in 263 villages, with a Government demand of Rs. 2,01,955, the rental assets are supposed to have increased by Rs. 67,655, or 17·12 per cent.; the area under cultivation, by 5,532 acres, or ~~4·48~~ ^{4·48} per cent.; and the irrigated area, ~~4·48~~ ^{4·48} by 244 acres, or 0·47 per cent.

Assuming the rental of 5,532 additional acres brought under cultivation, and the additional rent of 244 additional acres irrigated to be at Rs. 2 per acre (which appears to be a sufficiently moderate calculation), we must deduct (5,532 + 244 =) 5,776 × 2 = Rs. 11,552, from Rs. 67,655 (the excess of the rent-roll of 1275 Fuslee over that of Mr. Currie's settlement) to find the additional rental obtained on the area under cultivation when Mr. Currie's assessment was made. The remainder is Rs. 56,103—equivalent to a rise of 14·2 per cent. That is, the rental of the area assessed by Mr. Currie at Rs. 2,01,955 was 14·2 per cent. higher in 1275 Fuslee than it was supposed by him to be when he made his assessment.

The revenue by Mr. Currie's assessment is Rs. 12,33,536 (see para. 47 of Mr. D's Report).

If the 263 villages, with a Government demand of Rs. 2,01,955 are to be taken as a "fair sample" of the whole district, there would be a loss of Rs. 1,72,000 (in round numbers), i. e., 14 per cent. on Rs. 12,33,536, on the 1275 Fuslee rental of the land under cultivation when Mr. Currie's settlement was made, or of Rs. 2,09,000 ⁷⁰¹ $\left(\frac{12,33,536 \times 17}{100} \right)$ on the entire rental of 1275 Fuslee.

Mr. Daniell, by another mode of calculation (which is based on the figures relating to 154 villages of two pergunnahs only, viz., Koorjah and Shikarpore, while I have taken 263 villages of 4 pergunnahs), shews the loss to be Rs. 1,80,000 (see his paras. 48 and 49).

These figures (whether Mr. Daniell's, or ~~any~~ ¹¹¹¹ results), may be accepted as shewing that Mr. Currie's assessment was based too entirely on jumabundees, which might have represented the actual rental, but which should have been corrected by a reference to prevailing rates, i. e., on *declared* in place of *deduced* jumabundees (to adopt Mr. C. A. Elliott's terminology). Had the *value* of the land as well as the existing rental (which was probably under the proper value of the land) been taken duly into account, there would not have been so large a disproportion between Mr. Currie's *jumma*, and present (or 1275 Fuslee) rental assets within so short a period as that which has elapsed since his assessment.

These same figures also prove that Mr. Currie's assessment cannot be accepted as the bases of a permanent settlement.

(I would here remark that I understand Mr. Daniell to be satisfied, after an examination of jumabundees, that Mr. Currie assessed on the rates nominally paid by cultivating proprietors on their own "seer," in place of rating such "seer" land at the rents which non-proprietary cultivators would have paid. (See Mr. Daniell's paras. 22, 23, and 24).

Mr. Daniell proposes that, either the settlement be sanctioned as it stands (with a revision in regard to the Municipal Cess) for twenty years (remainder of the original term of settlement), or that a partial revision be made in the shape of a re-assessment of those Government demands on those villages of which the jumma now paid is less than 40 per cent. of the assets for 1275 Fuslee. Mr. Daniell estimates there would be about 278 such estates.

I would recommend that the present assessment, with the necessary revision of the Municipal Cess, be sanctioned for the whole district for the remainder of the original term of settlement. The Settlement Officer cannot now assess on existing assets, or on those of 1275 Fuslee, and it is hardly possible now to discover what the actual assets of 1275 Fuslee were. Undoubtedly much land held by cultivating proprietors was assessed at too low a figure. But, on the other hand, there has been a large actual increase on the rental; and I doubt whether the Government would be justified in claiming a share in that increase. That the rise in rent resulted immediately on the determination and declaration of the Government demand, and that it was not the result of local improvements, are facts which do not appear to admit of doubt. But, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that rents will rise immediately on the introduction of a revised assessment; and, if the Settlement Officer has not made due allowance for the same in his determination of what the rental *ought* to be before the declaration of the jumma, the Government can hardly raise its demand after the lapse, at any rate, of four or five years. In other words, if the assessment was made on jumma-bundees not thoroughly tested, and corrected by a reference to prevailing rates, the error can scarcely be remedied years after the assessment was declared.

I would here note, with reference to Mr. Daniell's remarks in his para. 89, that the jumma-bundees of the Roy Bareilly District (in the Baiswara Division, of which I was in charge in 1865) were very carefully and thoroughly tested by Major MacAndrew, the able Settlement Officer of that district.

With regard to the objectionable entries fixing the rents of right-of-occupancy tenants for the term of settlement, and of tenants-at-will for a term of years, I should have denied that such one-sided agreements, without any good or any valuable consideration whatever, had the force of contracts, had it not been for the ruling of the High Court (quoted by Mr. Daniell), which appears to me to be "bad law." "An obligation entered into without any consideration at all cannot be meddled with after it has once been performed. If not carried into effect already "it will not be aided by the Courts."—(*Macpherson, on Mortgages*, p. 27, Edition of 1864).

But, any how, the administration papers containing the obnoxious stipulations should be amended. To effect this, it will be unnecessary (as pointed out in His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's confidential Resolution, dated 7th May, 1869) "to have an entire re-construction of the administration papers." It may not be sufficient to erase the objectionable entries. The cultivators, whether tenants with right of occupancy or tenants-at-will, are not parties to the administration papers. Their consent to the withdrawal of the zemindar's self-imposed restriction in the matter of enhancement of rent, &c., is not required.

H. S. REID,
Junior Member.

I concur,

J. F. D. INGLIS,
Senior Member.

The 20th September, 1869.

No. 1215, dated Allahabad, the 5th November, 1869.

From—W. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., Secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces,
To—Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

SIR,—I am directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, a revised settlement report by Mr. C. A. Daniell, of certain villages in the tahsils, as marginally noted, in the Bulandshahr district, together with a note thereon by the Members of the Board.

Andpshahr.
Khurja.
Dadri.
Shikarpur.

2. The Commissioner's covering letter and its accompaniment are forwarded in original.

No. 843, dated the 31st August, 1869.

From—F. WILLIAMS, Esq., Commissioner, Meerut Division,
To—Secretary to Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward Mr. Daniell's revised settlement report of certain estates in the Bulandshahr district, with the statements noted in the margin.

Statements A. of pargana
Andpshahr.
Ditto Khurja.
Ditto Dadri.
Ditto Shikarpur.

2. It would be useless recapitulation to follow Mr. Daniell's facts and figures *seriatim*.

3. It will be sufficient to come at once to the conclusions.

4. But before doing so, I would, with reference to the 47th paragraph of Mr. Daniell's report, quote from my memorandum the following passage :—" Government is losing in 154 estates Rs. 45,325 of revenue to which it might be entitled annually ; or, supposing similar results were elicited regarding the rest of the estates in the district (the total number is 1,595), Government is losing Rs. 4,53,250 by the inadequate assessment of this district ; and that to raise the assessment to the standard satisfying the conditions on which it has been determined to grant permanent settlement, the demand must be enhanced by this large sum, above 4½ lakhs of rupees."

5. The figures were correct. The difference between the settlement demand and the assessment proposed by Messrs. Daniell and Robertson was Rs. 45,325 in the 154 estates : there are 1,595 estates in the district. The revision had been made in fair average estates,—in one a canal-irrigated tract, and the other a tract dependent on wells and rain. It was perfectly fair to suppose that a general revision would have similar results, and it was on this supposition that I based my calculations, and it was only a supposition.

6. Mr. Daniell now concludes that the annual loss of revenue will be only Rs. 1,80,000.

7. With great reliance on Mr. Daniell's judgment, with perfect confidence that he has carefully collected the fullest information and based his estimate on very fair evidence, and that he has come to the above conclusion with the greatest sense of caution, I think these figures may be accepted as representing the annual loss to Government if the present settlement were sanctioned for a term of years without any revision of the assessment.

8. Mr. Daniell is of opinion that a complete revision, if made for permanent settlement, might be open to question on the grounds of the increasing value of the assets, and is decidedly of opinion, from what he has seen and shown, that the settlement should not be sanctioned in perpetuity.

9. As regards the sanction of the present assessment for a term of years, he is of opinion that this should be done in preference to a complete revision being now made.

10. He thinks that revision would be harassing to the people and unsettling in its influence.

11. But if Government decides that an annual loss of Rs. 1,80,000 is not to be endured for 20 years, he thinks the opportunity of taking fresh engagements, which must be done to introduce the 55 per cent. rule, might be made use of in re-assessing the most notorious cases of inadequately assessed villages for the term of 20 years, referring to cases in which the Government demand is less than 40 per cent. of the assets.

12. I perfectly agree with Mr. Daniell that the present assessment should *not* be sanctioned permanently. I have given my reasons in my memorandum formerly submitted. Whatever the annual loss from under-assessment may now be, I am quite certain that the loss 20 years hence would be enormous.

13. The district is in a transition state, and this is not the time for permanent settlement.

14. Twenty years hence cultivation will have extended and improved by the sinking of wells wherever possible, and the transfer of canal water to those tracts where wells are impossible; the entire area will have become irrigated; cash rents, at the high standard to which they will then have reached, will be universal; the better paying crops, such as sugarcane, which are now uncommon, will have extended greatly; the percentage of manured land will have advanced greatly. The last five years have given only a slight indication of what the increase of assets will be.

15. To fix the present assessment permanently, or to make 55 per cent. of the present assets the permanent demand, would be a sacrifice of future revenue which, 20 years hence, would be severely condemned.

16. I think that a revision of the assessment now based simply on the discovery that the assets now recorded by the people are greatly in excess of those on which the settlement was founded, would create the greatest dissatisfaction.

17. In the full belief that the assessment would be sanctioned the people have commenced honestly, or certainly more honestly than before, to record the real assets. Those who have done so would, in return for their honesty, have the assessment enhanced; those who have not, would escape with a light demand; the assessment would become irritatingly unequal; honest papers would never be filed again. The opinion which the people would form of the proceeding would be one which Government should not give them occasion to form. It would be far better for the credit of Government to face the loss of Rs. 1,80,000 a year.

18. But I believe this loss may be avoided without giving any ground for complaint.

19. I think late events must have led to the conclusion which, with one exception, all the Settlement Officers of the division came to in the commencement of their work—that the settlement must be made independent of assets due to the canal.

20. There could be no objection to a revision undertaken with the object of effecting this separation of canal assets.

21. Mr. Currie has recorded the amount which, in his opinion, should be deducted from the demand. Mr. Money, late Senior Member of the Sudder Board, revised that estimate. We have now, in Messrs. Daniell's and Robertson's revision, most trustworthy data for such an alteration of the principle of the settlement.

22. Mr. Robertson agreed with me that, with all the data now available, the operation would be one which could be satisfactorily concluded in a few months.

23. The principle is that proposed by Mr. Crosthwaite, which, to His Honor the present Lieutenant-Governor, appeared at the time an unobjectional mode of

getting over the difficulty—assessment of estates on their capabilities independent of the canal, an acreage rate being levied by the Canal Department from the landlords on all lands irrigated from the canal.

24. I have given the statistics from the statements of 50 of the estates in par-gana Khurja examined by Mr. Daniell, and have very roughly estimated what the demand independent of the canal should be.

25. The statement prepared by me shows the demand fixed by Mr. Currie, including canal assets, what that demand would be, 10 per cent. being added on the principle of assessing at the rate of 55 per cent. of the assets, the amount of land irrigated from the canals and by wells at Mr. Currie's settlement; the demand that might now be fixed, exclusive of canal assets, at the rate of 55 per cent. of the other assets. On the maximum area which Mr. Daniell thinks would be irrigated from the canal, I have calculated the total of the acreage rate which, at one Rs. 1-8 per acre for flush-irrigation and Re. 1 per acre when the canal water has to be raised, the landlord would have to pay to the Canal Department. I have shown what the total of this and of the demand which I propose would be. Two columns show the actual assets estimated by Mr. Daniell, and 55 per cent. of these assets.

26. The totals in the 50 estates are—

	Rs.
Mr. Currie's demand	48,030
That demand <i>plus</i> 10 per cent., fractions omitted ...	52,696
The demand at 55 per cent. of ordinary assets roughly fixed by me, deducting, where necessary, canal assets	51,522
The total of ordinary Government revenue demand and extraordinary canal charge, supposing the landlord availed himself to the full of canal-irrigation ...	61,321

27. I do not mean to put this forward as an accurate settlement; it is only a rough approximation to what might perhaps be fixed after due consideration of all available data.

28. But the entries and the remarks will show that it is a tolerably fair estimate.

29. In one case only, No. 15, I have added a slight increase to Mr. Currie's demand. In some cases I have been obliged, of course, to reduce it considerably.

There are many cases in which an enhanced demand might be fixed if it were thought fair to take advantage of the disclosures made in the village papers, but I have not thought it fair to do so.

30. Taking this merely as a rough estimate and nothing more, it would indicate that, by taking the acreage rate, 13 out of the 22 per cent., which Mr. Daniell considers will be lost by abstaining from complete revision, would be recovered.

31. When the canal water runs where it ought to run, *i.e.*, where wells are impracticable, even though the 13 per cent. in the 50 estates in Khurja and such tracts might be much reduced by the fuller use of wells, I think it is quite possible that there would be no loss at all to Government; on the contrary, probably gain by the acreage rate in the large tract now unirrigated in the district.

32. Not having the requisite papers with me, I have been unable to note in the statements I have prepared all the points that should be noted.

I have not been able to enter Mr. Currie's estimate of the amount of assets due to canal, but having given an allowance of Rs. 1-8 per acre, I probably have made more deductions than he did.

I have not been able to note in what cases permanent settlement was given on condition of a slight enhancement of demand being accepted, in which case it would be only fair to return to the initiative demand, which is a matter which should be noted.

The statement I have prepared is only partly indicative of what the Settlement Officer should now show.

33. I believe perfect statements for the whole district could be prepared by Mr. Robertson, before next hot weather, to enable the Board and Government to dispose of and sanction the settlement and relieve the people from the harassing suspense.

34. I believe that such a settlement would be very much more popular than a temporary, or a permanent demand enhanced with reference to existing assets. I am certain the eventual loss to Government involved in making any demand (howmuch-soever it could be enhanced now) permanent would be enormous. I am almost confident that any loss consequent on faithfully adhering as closely as possible to Mr. Currie's demand would be covered by the acreage rate.

35. The settlement which I propose would undoubtedly be a very moderate one, in many cases now not proportioned to the assets. Long before the termination of 20 years the share of the assets which Government would be getting would in every case be very far below the prescribed standard, but no arrangement that can now be made could possibly anticipate the immense increase of assets that will take place.

36. The people were led to understand that the settlement should be for 30 years, and for 30 years from the termination of the last settlement this temporary settlement should be sanctioned : to reduce the term would be to stop progress. All the advance that will be made in 20 years will not be made if the people know they will be subject to settlement again in 10 years.

37. There are points which I would notice regarding Mr. Currie's proceedings. It cannot be denied that Mr. Currie's assessment was a very moderate one. He was instructed to be moderate.

It cannot perhaps be denied that in some cases it would appear that he trusted too much to the rent-rolls, but it is beyond doubt that, if he did so, it was after most careful examination of the estates. To my knowledge he used to be out from day-break to noon or 1 p. m. examining estates, checking the entries in all papers, entering in the field maps with his own hand the manured home-fields, &c., &c.; and he worked till midnight. A man who slaved the whole day and half the night in this way, who already knew much of the country and had voluminous notes, who was not hampered with the business of a district but had only settlement work to do, and who was able to dispose of 240 estates without visiting them, and was intimately acquainted with half of the remaining estates, might do all that was needful in those with which he was not so intimately acquainted, and finish his work in eight months.

38. One very important point in Mr. Daniell's report remains to be noticed—that is, what is to be done with the village administration papers, and how are certain improper entries to be corrected, such as appear in the papers of the Katyani estates, fixing the rents for the term of settlement?

39. How this mistake escaped notice I am at a loss to imagine. Almost every order of Mr. Currie's on the Katyani estates was appealed to me. Appeals were presented objecting to the demand he fixed. A large number of his orders adjusting the rate of rents between landlord and tenants were appealed.

There was a great feud between the proprietor and the tenants who had acquired a quasi sub-proprietary position, and almost every arrangement was disputed but this

one fixing the rents immutably. I can only suppose that these papers were completed after all appeals were disposed of.

40. There is no doubt that the entry in the papers is generally that the rates fixed shall hold good from 1269 fasli to 1286, and sometimes, but not always, it is added, or to the end of the settlement.

41. Whether the papers can be cancelled and fresh papers drawn up, appears to be doubtful.

42. I myself cannot but think that an order of the Board and Government quashing not only all administration papers but the settlement itself all over the district, and directing a new settlement to be made independent of canal assets, should suffice.

43. All administration papers must be altered.

44. Mr. Robertson seemed to think that he would be able to point out all superfluous matter and get new papers prepared at contract rates by the time the necessary revision of settlement would be concluded. On this and all other points the orders of the Board and Government are awaited.

Dated Moradabad, the 24th July, 1869.

*From—C. DANIELL, ESQ., Collector in charge of the Bulandshahr Settlement,
To—Commissioner, Meerut Division.*

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions given in the Government Resolution No. 1035, dated 7th May (confidential), I have the honor to submit my report on the lately revised settlement of Bulandshahr.

2. As directed in paragraph 7 of the letter, I beg to forward the detail village notes of the four parganas of Khurja (part), Shikarpur, Anupshahr (part), and Dadri.*

3. Before taking up the subject from the point at which the operations now under report were started, I think it better to run briefly through the course pursued in forming the late revision of the settlement.

4. *Course of operations in the late revision of settlement.*—In 1858 Mr. Charles Currie commenced the revision of the settlement in the parganas of Burrun and Agauta. During 1860, 1861, and part of 1862 Messrs. G. Freeling and W. Lowe held charge of the settlement, and under these officers Mr. R. G. Currie worked as assistant. From the time of Mr. W. Lowe's death, in August, 1862, until the settlement was closed, Mr. R. G. Currie held the charge of the office, and finally reported on the settlement operations in April, 1865.

5. From the commencement of the revision until 1864 the settlement was made for a term of years, to close with the year 1296 fasli or 1890-91 A.D. During 1864 the first orders for the introduction of the permanent settlement were received, and Mr. R. G. Currie then introduced the system under those rules in the whole district during 1864 and first two months of 1865.

6. The rules at that time sanctioned the introduction of "progressive" settlement in villages whose areas of cultivation did not reach the proper standard. Subsequently the revised orders appeared annulling progressive assessments, and all villages which had been settled on the progressive system, 368 in number, were

* These detailed statements are not printed.

re-assessed under Mr. Webster's supervision in 1865, and settled either permanently or temporarily according to the will of the proprietors.

7. I shall have hereafter to revert to the above points, as the course through which the settlements were introduced in the several parganas during the years abovementioned most materially affects my subject of report.

8. *Primary reasons for re-opening the settlement question in 1868.*—Settlement operations, having lasted from 1858 to 1865, were then at rest until February, 1868. In that month the office opened under my superintendence, with Mr. J. G. Robertson as my assistant, for the purpose of carrying out the orders conveyed in the Sudder Board of Revenue Circular No. 54, dated 27th November, 1867; also, while the subject was re-opened, it was intended to take fresh agreements from the proprietors, calculated under the rules of Circular No. 3, dated 13th June, 1866, at 55 per cent. of the rent-rolls, which rules were issued subsequent to Mr. R. G. Currie's settlement.

9. *Origin of present examination.*—Early in May His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited the district, and all settlement matters came under discussion. On the ascertainment by His Honor here and elsewhere of the difference between the rates of rent prevailing in this district and those of other districts under revision of settlement, Sir William Muir issued directions to me to ascertain in the course of the work in hand "how far the rates of settlement were pitched too low; "that the jamas appeared to be generally very light; and that possibly the jamas "did not represent their proper share of the real income of the villages."

10. In order to come, in the first instance, to a conclusion on the above points, as far as record evidence could be of use, I prepared with Mr. Robertson's assistance a full detail of every circumstance of area, rent-roll, irrigation, &c., of every village in the district, from the time of settlement to the present year. These returns were prepared from settlement records, patwaris' papers, and investigations from kanúngos and others, and were intended to "form the basis of further investigations on the spot, in the event of its being found that the present assets differed materially from those of the settlement."

11. *Grounds on which local examination was directed.*—On the completion of these returns, the preparation of which occupied the office during the hot season, it was found that as far as the record gave evidence there were grounds for further action. Accordingly, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, local examination was commenced in two parganas (Khurja and Shikarpur) to ascertain the following points :—

1st.—Whether the record evidence was borne out by the facts found to exist at the time of examination of the villages?

2nd.—What would be approximately the annual loss to Government in consequence of the present low assessments, taking as example the state of the cases as found in the two parganas under examination?

3rd.—What were the causes of increase of assets wherever such increase was found to have occurred?

12. Out of the pargana of Khurja, 69 villages, and the whole of Shikarpur, 85 villages, were carefully examined and reported on. The evidence found in these cases was laid before the Board of Revenue and the Lieutenant-Governor. The discussion on the subject resulted in the directions conveyed to me in the Government Resolution No. 1035* (confidential), dated 7th May, 1869.

* Printed with this Report.

13. I may here note that three other parganas had come under examination during the first three months of this year, and evidence from two of these will be used towards elucidating the main questions on which I have to report, and which will shortly be brought forward.

14. *Extent of Local Examination.*—There have been 460* (in all) villages examined. These have included lands of every description and tenures of every sort. These have by no means been selected because they showed evidence of being settled on less adequate assets than other villages; on the contrary, the selections were made on very different grounds, namely, Khurja and Shikarpur were selected because in the one there was a large extent of canal-irrigation, and in the other there was no canal irrigation at all. Khurja is a pargana of importance, which, while possessing every variety of soil, has several tracts of indifferent lands. Shikarpur is a pargana of mediocre standard with various qualities of soil. Anúpsahar I next selected, mainly because I desired to clear up by local examination several matters connected with the assessments which were brought to my notice by the manager of the Court of Wards' estate of the Katyani family.

Dadri and Dankaur had already been partially examined by Mr. Robertson with reference to the canal question, and out of the 225 villages examined in those parganas, 125 are "Bhaiachara," or otherwise unprovided with recorded rent-rolls.

15. My object has been to examine the different qualities of villages, not only to see how far present ascertainable assets differed from those of settlement, but to test in every varying way the more difficult points of enquiry which have grown to be part of the question under review.

16. *Nature of Local Examination.*—The examination into the above 460 villages has been very full and complete. Having at our disposal all the evidence procured at settlement, as well as all that office records or patwáris' papers could give us up to the present date, we had numerous details before us on which we had to pass sentence from local examination. I myself felt that the closest scrutiny was necessary in order that there could be no shadow of a doubt on any point which might be raised on the result of this inquiry, and I have every reason to believe that Mr. Robertson has been fully alive to the weight of his responsibility in the case in hand.

17. *Results in parganas Khurja and Shikarpur.*—The 154 villages of Khurja and Shikarpur show the following results :—

Pargana.	Approximate assets on which settlement was based.	Jama (less cesses) of settlement.	Recorded assets of 1275 fasli.	Cultivated area of settlement.	Cultivated area in 1275 fasli.	Irrigated area at settlement.	Irrigated area in 1275 fasli.
Khurja ...	1,20,238	60,517	1,42,700	34,443	35,287	18,169	14,937
Shikarpur ...	1,15,162	57,583	1,37,500	36,237	36,803	13,171	15,978
Total ...	2,35,400	1,18,100	2,80,200	70,680	72,090	31,340	30,960

18. In fixing the "approximate assets of settlement," I have in nearly all the cases in Khurja found the average rent-rolls on which the settlement was based recorded in the remarks of the Settlement Officer. In Shikarpur, however, there were many cases, in which the assets on which settlement was based were not shewn at all, I therefore accepted, as a general rule, that the *nett* jumma represented (as it should

do by the rules in force) 50 per cent. of the rent-roll. That portion, then, of the assets of settlement which are taken from Shikarpur, are put at double the jama. This, I think, is a perfectly fair way of dealing with the matter, and, in fact, is the only explanation which the Settlement Officer himself could give at this distance of time. The settlement jama is the demand now taken, *less the minor cesses*.

The recorded assets of 1275 fasli are those which are written in the patwáris' books, and which were all collected in this year, but, as I will show hereafter, falling short of what by examination has been ascertained to be the real value of the lands for the year 1275 fasli.

19. The irrigation in Khurja fell off because the year (1275 fasli) was a good rainy year. I put the proper irrigation of the villages under report at 20,000 acres.

The increased irrigation in Shikarpur has been the result of extension of new wells (mostly kucha) and the repairing of old ones, since the settlement.

20. The assets of 1275 fasli represent actual collections in cash either by differential rating or by average or "sárásuri" rating, or by payment in fixed lump sums as well as collections in "kind" and by valuation of crops.

21. *Rent-rolls of 1275 fasli, and causes why they do not represent the full value of the land.*—I must now say a few words about the recorded rent-rolls of 1275 fasli, which become a subject of importance as touching my estimate of the value of the lands.

22. As a rule, in villages where rents are collected in money, whether by rating or by fixed sums, and where nearly all the land is cultivated by tenants, the recorded rent-rolls represent the *bonâ fide* demands and collections; but in villages where any considerable portion of the land is cultivated by any of the proprietary community, the portion of the rent-roll which contains the lands cultivated by any of the proprietors is below the proper standard, or, in other words, the recorded rent-roll of these lands is below the average rent of the lands tilled by tenants. This question, I may state, is quite apart from any cases in which proprietors may cultivate at "privileged" rates.

23. The matter may be shown thus, *e. g.*, tenants 300 acres, "sír" 100 acres; total 400 acres:—

Average rate per acre on 300 tenants	@ Rs. 4	} Rate per acre Rs. 3-12-0 ;
Ditto ditto 100 "sír"	@ „ 3	

whereas, if the "sír" lands were rated according to the tenants' land, the rate would be at Rs. 4 throughout, *i. e.*, the rent-roll would be Rs. 1,600 instead of Rs. 1,500. I have given a moderate exemplar; but this state of things, when spread over a large number of villages, would materially affect the total rent-roll of a pargana.

24. I do not now discuss the point of whether the tenants have the good lands, or the "sír" lands are poor,—these questions would be disposed of on examination of lands, and rates would be apportioned according to the quality of the lands—but whether good or bad lands are tilled by the proprietors, the recorded value of those lands is less, as a rule, than would have been the case had these lands been cultivated by tenants. I can refer to one good instance in the Khurja pargana, *viz.*, mauza Deorala.

25. There are also other cases which came to light by local examination, and which otherwise would probably lie hidden—cases in which the zemindars, knowing that they have secured light jamas, have kept their lands and assets in much the same state as they are shown to be at settlement, but in which directly the settlement receives the Government sanction great improvement will be made. In such cases it is probable, however, that the error is not to be found so much in the "rating" as in

losing sight of the imminent probability of immediate improvement. Other villages there are too which, while bearing ordinary rating, are in reality capable of bearing much more, from exceptional causes which do not appear from paper examination. As an example of the above cases I may mention Surora in Anúpshahr pargana, and the two Jurcha maháls in Dadri pargana.

26. *Estimate of present value of lands.*—In entering into the next cause of inadequacy of rent-roll I am treading on ground which occupies a prominent position in the field of the present enquiry, namely, "what is the proper value of the lands, as I find them, in comparison with the value set upon them at the time of settlement?" This point is one which will be referred to later, and be more prominently used in summing up the case under report. I speak just now only as regards the villages under review.

27. While testing the actual recorded and unrecorded assets of the villages I have also prepared estimates of what should, in my opinion, be the *proper* assets of the villages. In the case of the villages examined by myself and those examined by Mr. Robertson the system has been the same.

The estimated value is based not on improbable grounds, but on actually existing facts. From the facts before us we have drawn a standard value, and have brought a considerable number of villages which bore places at the bottom of the list up to a proper position. The result has, of course, increased the "average rates," and consequently the "gross rentals" of the parganas.

28. The average rates which I believe the above villages can fairly bear are at Rs. 15, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2-4-0 per acre, for the three denominations of soil, *i. e.*, "bára" lands, "outlying irrigated," and "outlying unirrigated;" while the average rates of settlement were set at Rs. 12, Rs. 4, and Rs. 2. According to the estimated rates the rent-rolls would show considerable increase over those of 1275 fasli, as follows :—

Estimated rent-roll,	...	...	...	Rs. 2,98,000
Total 1275 fasli	...	...	...	„ 2,80,200
While that of settlement was	...	...	...	„ 2,35,400

The above estimated rent-roll is, however, calculated on the present cultivated area, and might be subject to some slight reduction according to the increase of cultivation; but the foundation on which this estimated rent-roll is based stands good, that is, the average rating at Rs. 15, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2-4-0 takes the place of the settlement rating of Rs. 12, Rs. 4, and Rs. 2. The difference really to look at is between the figures of settlement and those of the present estimate.

29. *Showing how in certain cases settlement rates were pitched too low.*—The above are the two chief causes from which the recorded rent-rolls of 1275 fasli do not, in my opinion, represent the value of the lands; and from this, as well as from the fact that during five years (1271 to 1275 fasli) the recorded rent-rolls increased 19 per cent., while the increase on the whole cultivation was 2 per cent. and the irrigation *nil*, I could only come to the conclusion that the rates of these villages, at least, were pitched too low.

30. I do not intend that the above rent-rolls should be the standard from which the value of the whole district is to be measured; on the contrary, there are various considerations which would tend to lower the level of those rates in a considerable portion of the district. As far as I can judge, rates not lower than the above could be obtained more or less in eight of the parganas, while in the five inferior parganas somewhat lower rates would probably be found more acceptable.

31. I have in the above shown that local examination has not only borne out the facts recorded in my office statements* but has proved that in many instances cases

* See para 11 ante.

must escape notice unless local examination is made, and that the paper evidence I secured did not fully represent the case. The further points of the probable loss to Government and the causes of present increase of rents will be treated hereafter.

32. *Anúshahr pargana*.—To complete the cases of the other parganas which have been examined and reported on I have to give the following brief account.

33. In Anúshahr, out of 68 villages examined, 62 have been entered in the detailed village statement; of these, 43 villages belong to the Katyani estates held under Court of Wards in Bengal, and 19 villages belong to other proprietors.

34. The Katyani villages show the following result of cultivation and assets during the past five years (1271 to 1275 fasli):—

Rent-roll of settlement.	Jamma (nett).	Rent-roll of 1275 fasli.	Cultivated at settlement.	Cultivated in 1275 fasli.	Irrigated at settlement.	Irrigated in 1275 fasli.
69,241	38,380	72,464	23,631	25,096	9,585	9,824

As will be seen here the jamma is 52·9 per cent. on the present rent-roll. The rent-rolls would have to reach the sum of Rs. 76,760 to correspond with the proper Government demand: 65 per cent. of the lands are held by right of occupancy tenants, and their rates are fixed *for the term of settlement*, so that it would be difficult under such circumstances to enhance these rates as far as 65 per cent. of the areas concerned.

There are also among the right of occupancy tenants some who hold at privileged rates.

35. Putting aside the restrictions which tie down the advancement of the value of these estates, I believe, from what I have seen, that the rates of these estates would be open to improvement along with those of other parts of the district at a fair ratio.

The average rates of the pargana at settlement were Rs. 10, Rs. 3-10-0, and Rs. 1-12-0 for the three denominations of soil; and, from the rates found in certain average villages, I certainly consider the settlement rates are low, and that rates at Rs. 12, Rs. 4, and Rs. 2 would be fairly attainable in the Katyani as well as in other estates.

36. *Giving further instances where settlement rates were pitched too low*.—The result of the 19 ordinary villages will show what the "natural" state of the pargana may be considered to be, taking the Katyani estates as exceptional. The results of these 19 maháls are as follows:—

Rent-roll of settlement.	Jamma (nett).	Rent-roll of 1275 fasli.	Cultivated area at settlement.	Cultivated area in 1275 fasli.	Irrigation at settlement.	Irrigation in 1275 fasli.
33,091	17,229	42,489	10,116	10,754	2,688	3,123

These show very different results from the 43 villages of the Katyani estates, and these may be taken as a very fair sample of the remainder of the pargana. Here in 19 villages which came under examination, because they happened to lie among the Katyani villages, the rent-roll has increased 28 per cent. during the past five years, while the cultivation has increased only 3 per cent. and the irrigation 8 per cent. This gives in a small area a greater difference than that found in the larger cases of Khurja and Shikarpur, and this further confirms my opinion that the rates at settlement were pitched too low.

37. *Dadri pargana*.—Dadri pargana was examined by Mr. J. G. Robertson. Out of this pargana, 93 villages, or half of the pargana, have been entered in the

detailed village statement. The remaining villages are all "bhaiáchára," and there is nothing to be shown on paper from those villages which would be of any aid, one way or the other, in the present discussion. Out of the 93 villages reported on, 47 are "bángur" or upland villages the assets of which are properly ascertainable. The remaining 46 villages are either wholly or partially situate in the valley lands or "khádir" of the Jumna or Káli Naddi rivers.

38. In the 47 villages from which the details are clearly ascertained the results of the last five years show the following figures :—

Settlement rent-roll.	Jama.	Rent-roll 1275 fasli.	Cultivation at settlement.	Cultivation in 1275 fasli.	Irrigation at settlement.	Irrigation in 1275 fasli.
57,436	28,246	67,720	19,192	21,211	7,787	7,834

The assets have risen 17·9 per cent. and the cultivation 10·5 per cent.

39. Mr. Robertson has shown that the rates which were fixed at settlement are low for these lands. The settlement rates were recorded at Rs. 8 for "bára," Rs. 3-8-0 for "irrigated," and Rs. 1-12-0 for "unirrigated" lands. If the "bára" be now taken at Rs. 10, and the "irrigated" at Rs. 4, and the "unirrigated" at Rs. 2, which I am sure are remarkably mild rates, the result would be to bring the assets very much to what they actually stand at the present time.

40. From the above it is fairly shown that, so far as these 47 villages are concerned, the rates of settlement were pitched too low. It would be probable also that where in one-fourth of the pargana actual assets can be ascertained and adequate rent-rates can be determined, the introduction of these rates as the standard rates would have a material effect on the gross rent-rolls of the pargana, and consequently affect the Government jamas on the large mass of "bhaiáchára" estates.

41. *Dankaur pargana.*—Dankaur pargana has, to the extent of 40 villages, passed under examination. The statements of these have not been sent up as, with very few exceptions, they are all "bhaiáchára," and would only be affected according as the general level of rates in surrounding parganas might be raised.

42. *Further evidence of present rent-rolls being in excess of settlement assets.*—I have left but one more set of figures to trouble you with towards showing that rent-rolls are at present so far in excess of the assets on which the settlement was based, that it would be very unadvisable for the present settlement to be accepted for a permanency.

43. In the 308 villages of which detail statements have been drawn up I have selected 78 cases in which the inadequacy of the jamas is most apparent. I have selected those which are proved to pay less than 40 per cent. of the rent-rolls recorded for 1275 fasli. The details are as follow :—

Rent-rolls, 1275 fasli.	Jama.	Cultivation at settlement.	Cultivation in 1275 fasli.	Irrigated at set- tlement.	Irrigated in 1275 fasli.
1,70,692	62,496	35,892	37,792	14,353	14,875

The gross jamas of these stand at 36·6 per cent. of the rent-rolls.

44. *Probable state of the parganas not locally examined.*—I have every reason to believe that in five other parganas, namely, Burrun, Ahar, Pahasu, Debai, and Agauta, should the assets of these come under local testing, there would be found

the same average number of villages, the jummas of which bear much the same proportion to the rent-rolls as those herein recorded. In Sikandarabad, Siana, Dankaur, and Jewar, the numbers would be fewer.

45. *Regarding the financial loss to Government.*—I must next consider the second point referred to in para. 11 *ante*, i. e., “the financial loss to Government from the present settlement.” The villages which pay less than 40 per cent. to Government are not alone those in which increase of assets will be found, and, therefore, from which increase of Government demand would be made. As will be shown further on, if careful examination is extended throughout the district, I believe that two-thirds of the rent-rolls would become subject to increase.

46. In considering the subject of the loss to the exchequer, it is by no means an easy matter for me to decide with anything like real accuracy what that loss is, notwithstanding that I have studied the facts and figures concerning that portion of the district which has come under local examination, and have gone through a vast number of statements and records of the remainder of the district.

47. *Returns to the subject of financial loss.*—I would refer you back for one moment to my para. 28. I have there shown the difference between the assets on which the settlement was based and those which I believe might be raised from the lands now of the two parganas of Khurja and Shikarpur. In round numbers my estimate would produce 3 lakhs, while the settlement income was $2\frac{4}{10}$ lakhs. If this scale of increase be extended to the whole district, the gross rent-roll would be 31 lakhs to the $24\frac{6}{10}$ lakhs which I may assume to have been the gross rent-roll of settlement, and the demand would be $15\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs instead of $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, supposing always that the rest of the district stood in the same position and state as the two parganas referred to, and supposing we could secure the full value of the lands.

48. For the purpose of making my calculation of the loss to Government for the whole district I assume the settlement assets to have been $24\frac{6}{10}$ lakhs, i. e., double the settlement *net* demand. I first cut out of all account one-third or $8\frac{2}{10}$ lakhs, leaving $16\frac{4}{10}$ lakhs as representing the rent-rolls of that portion of the district which would be increased on a revision of settlement. As regards the two-thirds or $16\frac{4}{10}$ lakhs which remain, I believe that throughout the assets which compose this part of the gross rent-roll of the district an increase of 22 per cent. could now be secured. The addition of 22 per cent. on the sum of $16\frac{4}{10}$ lakhs amounts to an increase of Rs. 3,60,800, showing an annual loss to Government of half that sum, or of Rs. 1,80,400.

49. I have come to the above conclusion with the greatest sense of caution. The result shows a considerable reduction on the approximate loss of three lakhs which I mentioned in April last in discussing the subject at Allahabad; but I have since then been able to collect the fullest information concerning the one-fourth of the district which has been examined, and I have besides gone through a large mass of records concerning the remainder of the district. My present statement is but an estimate, but it is based on very fair evidence.

50. *Estimate of loss is based on present circumstances.*—I estimate the above to be procurable on the circumstances of the lands as they stood in 1275 fasli. It is possible that this increase might be secured even after deducting such improvements as may have taken place since settlement by extended cultivation and *well*-irrigation, but I would rather stand by my estimate as being what I believe the district can easily bear under its circumstances of 1275 fasli.

51. *Conclusion of the subject regarding inadequacy of rents and loss to Government.*—I have had to establish as conclusively as possible the fact of inadequacy of assessment as the circumstances of the land now stand; it has been therefore necessary for me to include every detail which has come to my notice. I may, I hope, then, be excused for having come by such slow degrees to the present point.

52. Having come to the end of this portion of the subject under discussion, I will now turn to the further questions of importance which are noticed in the Government Resolution of the 7th May. Included among those is the third question of para. 11 *ante*, which will be treated hereafter.

53. *Sanction should be withheld for permanent settlement.*—I am decidedly of opinion, from what I have seen and have shown above, that the settlement should not be sanctioned in perpetuity. As regards the sanction of the present assessment for a term of years, I would beg to record my opinion in favour of the present settlement being sanctioned for a term of years in preference to a complete revision being made now.

54. *Objections to complete revision.*—There are various considerations set forth in the Government Resolution which show how objectionable any present complete revision would be.

The settlement operations have been going on more or less now for above ten years. Although the final operations concluded by Mr. R. G. Currie did not take effect till 1864-65, yet sufficient time has elapsed since then for the people to return to their normal state of quietude.

55. There is also fair evidence that the people have shown a sense of confidence and security in the actions of the ruling power from the fact of the increased value of the land.

This increase, which is still growing, in the value of the land is fairly proved by the enhanced value of the rent-rolls: the high prices also at which estates have been lately purchased give additional proof of the enhanced value at which the landed property is estimated.

56. I believe if revision were to take place now, that very excellent evidence would be attainable on which to base a new settlement, and, as far as the present assets are concerned, a jama of fourteen lakhs would be secured. But if the settlement so revised were to be determined in perpetuity, the question of revision brings to my mind a very important consideration other than those suggested in para. 5 of the Resolution.

57. *Further considerations against revision for permanent settlement.*—I have before me the fact, that while in 1271 fasli the Settlement Officer based his settlement on a gross rent-roll of $24 \frac{6}{10}$ lakhs, now in 1275 fasli I am able to estimate the gross rent-roll to be $28 \frac{2}{10}$ lakhs, and that for the most part this increase is no attributable to the increase of cultivation or irrigation; but that, apart from any visible improvement, assets have increased to a great and certain extent.

58. I am aware that the Government have acknowledged their willingness to forego future increase in land revenue in introducing the permanent settlement, but I do not think that the possibility of such rapid increase has been anticipated by the Government; in fact, the orders of Circular No. 55, dated 27th November, 1867, would show that the chief increase in value to be expected was from extended canal irrigation, which might give 20 per cent. additional value to certain lands within twenty years.

59. It may be assumed, in arguing this point, that in this instance the assets on which the settlement was based did not represent the full value of the land; but whether such be the case or no, the fact remains the same, that at the time of settlement the rent-rolls were ascertained and believed to be $24 \frac{6}{10}$ lakhs, and five years later they are estimated to be $28 \frac{2}{10}$ lakhs.

60. I am far from wishing to introduce any theoretic views as to the subject of permanent settlement; I merely think it my duty to bring forward every point

which is supported by facts, and which in any way bears upon the present settlement.

61. I may, I think, urge, then, that a complete revision would be harassing to the people, unsettling in its influences, and, if made for a permanent settlement, might be open to question on the grounds of the increasing value of the assets.

I therefore turn now to the terminal settlement.

62. *Recommendation or terminal settlement.*—The original terminal settlement was made up to the close of 1296 fasli, and I recommend the present settlement to be sanctioned for that term, subject to such amendments as may hereafter come under consideration.

63. I have from first to last been very averse to any partial or "patch-work" revision. I believe that a fair and proper revision cannot be made unless the whole of the district comes under examination and a complete revision on present capabilities be taken in hand.

I have above given a decided opinion that such revision would be harassing and unadvisable for either terminal or permanent settlement.

64. *Regarding revision in a few cases to be made as an alternative.*—My views concerning partial revision were first expressed regarding permanent settlement; and although I still hold to the same principle in the matter of a terminal settlement, at the same time I grant that such an operation is much less open to objection for a settlement of twenty years than for a permanent one, and I make the following suggestions as an alternative in the event of the Government deciding that an annual loss of Rs. 1,80,000 is not to be endured for twenty years.

65. It is necessary under any circumstances that fresh engagements be taken throughout the whole district for the purpose of introducing the 55 per cent. rule; and this opportunity might be made of use in re-assessing the most notorious cases of inadequately assessed villages for the term of settlement.

66. Positive or individual injustice would not be done to those proprietors who have secured palpably light assessments, especially as there is every reason to believe that many of those men wilfully disguised their assets at the time of settlement. There would, of-course, be several cases in three-fourths of the district which have not been examined which would escape notice, and those would enjoy their profits for twenty years. The consequent inequality of assessments would not be comparatively fair to all parties, but the fact of ten men being punished while two men equally guilty may escape, does not make the punishment of the ten men unjust.

67. *Scheme or revision in certain cases.*—In introducing my plan, I would beg to refer you to para. 43, where I have given the totals of certain cases in the parganas which have been examined.

These are instances in which the jama or Government demand now paid is less than 40 per cent. of the assets for 1275 fasli. In the pargana books which have been prepared, it can be found at a glance where, according to record, the demand now stands at less than 40 per cent. of the assets. All cases of this standard might be selected and these cases should be examined, and if the entries turn out correct the new demand should be taken at 55 per cent. of the present assets; increase in cultivation and in well-irrigation since settlement would be allowed free of charge.

68. In para. 43 I have shown the details of 78 villages taken from the parganas which have been examined; the remainder of the parganas will probably produce some 200 more villages. These could readily be examined during the next cold season, and the jamas be fixed before July, 1870 A.D.

69. There are other villages which I myself would like to see come under revision (if any revision is to take place at all)—such villages as the two mahals of

Jarcha in pargana Dadri, of Deorala in pargana Khurja, and of Sarora in pargana Anupshahr.

The evidence in these cases does not appear in the pargana books.

Their recorded rent-rolls represent but a portion of the value of their incomes. I recommend that any attempt at revision in these cases should be kept to valuable villages, say to those which pay a thousand (1,000) rupees and upwards of Government demand.

70. The revising officer, having found a fair standard level of rates for the villages which pay less than 40 per cent. of their assets, would be able to select other valuable villages which show rates below that standard level.

There would not be many villages of this description. These, too, should be examined, and fair jammās fixed at the standard level of rates. The rent-rolls, which are now merely nominal, or which are really elastic, would at once reach a better figure.

71. The villages which may be selected for revision will be set aside for the cold-season work, and in all others, proclamation should at once be given that the present settlement, subject to the introduction of the 55 per cent. rule, will be sanctioned for the term of the settlement, i. e., to close of 1296 fasli.

Those villages which become subject to revision will be examined during the cold season and be reported on in time for all operations to close before the 1st July of next year.

72. I propose the above partial revision as an *alternative* in case the Government think it to be unadvisable to sanction a settlement of twenty years' duration as matters now stand. If, on the other hand, the Government think that it would be better to let the case stand as it is now for twenty years, nothing further will have to be done but to introduce the 55 per cent. rule, and to alter the administration paper to such an extent as may be thought necessary. Regarding this latter matter, I will bring the subject before you further on in this report.

73. *Showing that increase in income is not the result of local improvement.*—I have now arrived at the 8th para. of the Government Resolution, in which I am directed "to show how far the present proprietary income is the result of the improvements effected since settlement by landlords or by tenants, or by canal irrigation." In the figures I have given in my paras. 17 and 43 I have shown that the increase in cultivation is very slight, and that the increase in well-irrigation is confined for the most part to sinking cheap (kucha) earthen wells and to cleaning out old wells.

It is probable that during the years of settlement, wells were allowed to fall out of repair, and that much of the late increase in this irrigation is but a return of the irrigation to its normal state. There is nothing whatever to show in any part of the district that any expenditure has been made to any appreciable extent either by landlords or tenants.

74. *Canal-irrigation.*—The area of canal-irrigation has extended largely, but the extension is probably confined to some 400 villages. Taking the district as one case up to 1275 fasli, the extension of canal-irrigation has not caused any large addition to the rent-rolls. I believe that had the canal extension investigation (Circular No. 53, dated 27th November, 1867) been carried out, in about 400 villages the permanent settlement would have been withheld. In other cases as well, indeed, as in these, a considerable portion of the canal-irrigated area takes the place of what was formerly irrigated by wells.

I may add that in making my estimates of value throughout the present work I have, except in a few exceptional cases, based my estimates on the "irrigated area" as recorded at settlement.

75. *Rise in rents and the causes.*—Para. 9 of the Government Resolution concerns the “rise in rent,” the several causes of which are to be traced. The rise in rents occurs either from increase in the various rates of rental or from increase in the gross value paid for the land either in cash or “kind.” There were not at the time of settlement more than 40 per cent. of villages paying in “rated” rents. Many of these cases changed their system directly the settlement was done to that of paying in lump sums, or by “sārāsuri” or average rates, discarding the settlement arrangements and forming new sums of assets. In the differential rates fixed at settlement by the settlement officer the changes are, as far as I can find, but slight. Where, however, the *tenants-at-will* predominate changes have taken place, but for the most part the increase in the *rental value* has occurred in villages where “differential” rates have been given up and other money payments introduced, or where fixed cash rent-rolls have been secured in lieu of the “kind” payment of settlement, which latter appear generally to have been estimated very low.

76. *Determination of Government demand one cause of immediate rise in rents.*—The determination of the Government demand is the one chief cause of rise, especially in villages which are free from any number of right of occupancy tenants, who may have hitherto been accustomed to hold at rather low rates. The fact of the Government demand having been fixed undoubtedly brought the land almost at once to its proper value. In other cases, the value of the land has, I think, risen from the increased value of produce, and in special circumstances from the increased prosperity of any class of cultivators.

77. *State of rent-rates.*—I do not find that the *rent-rates* which were settled judicially at the time of settlement showed any rise at that time. The adjustment of rent-rates was made in some cases simultaneously with the adjustment of revenue, and in other cases immediately after the demand was fixed; and as a rule, the rent-rates so adjusted were made to agree with the bases of settlement. The rise of rents occurred as soon as the settlement operations were finally closed. For instance, take Khurja pargana as an example: this was originally settled in 1861, and the permanent settlement was made in 1864, the rise in rents took place in 1865 and 1866.

78. *Rents adjusted after settlement out of court.*—As a rule, the adjustment of rents which has occurred since settlement, has been done by the parties themselves without application to the Courts.

79. *Scale of rents the same for right of occupancy tenants and others.*—In almost all cases the rents for the right of occupancy tenants and for tenants-at-will were fixed at the same scale, and in cases of enhancement, where such took place immediately after the settlement was made, both classes were equally affected. The increase, however, in assets was more common in villages in which no right of occupancy tenants were than in those in which such tenants predominate. It is natural that the greater increase in assets should occur in villages where tenants-at-will hold the most lands. Seeing, however, that the assets improved so rapidly directly the settlement was determined, and that in many cases right of occupancy tenants held lands, it may fairly be considered that the parties concerned had agreed to certain rents which were to come into force directly the *jamās* were fixed.

80. *Reasons why rents were kept low during settlement operations.*—The settlement operations were going on from 1858 to 1864, and it was natural that during that period everything affecting improvement or increase of assets would be at a standstill, and that so long as the Government demand was not known the rental or value of the land would not reach its proper level.

The reaction took place directly the Government demand was fixed. It is true that the increase is still in progress, and it will, I think, improve yet more; but the

strides made from 1272-74 fasli were greater than will occur for some time to come.

81. *Regarding the adequacy of the present assessments when compared with the resources of the district at time of settlement.*—The above subject brings me down to paragraph 10 of the Government Resolution. I am asked if it is possible to say “how far the new assessments can be viewed as adequate or otherwise in reference to the resources of the district as they existed at the time of settlement.”

82. If the assessment made at settlement is to be judged by the value of the rent-rolls as attained very shortly after settlement, it may be fairly presumed that the assessments did not represent 50 per cent. of the resources of the *district at the time of settlement*. There is nothing to show, for instance, that the actual value of the lands increased from 1271 to 1272 and 1273 fasli at all in the same ratio as did the *value of the rent-rolls*. It is another question how far it was possible for the settlement officers to *gauge the resources of the district*. But, in the first instance, in order to answer the original point, I must enter into a little detail regarding the time and method of the settlements and the action taken by Settlement Officers in determining the value of the lands.

83. *Reference to the system pursued by settlement officers in gauging the resources of the district and in completing the settlements.*—There were, in the first place, two distinct settlements, (1) the terminal settlement and (2) the permanent one. In dividing the responsibilities of the settlement officers over the various parganas I find the result to be as follows:—Mr. Charles Currie is responsible for the terminal or original settlement of Burrun and Agauta; Mr. George Freeling (deceased) for Anúpshahr, Shikarpur, Debai, and Pahasu; Mr. William Lowe (deceased) for Khurja and Jewar; Mr. R. G. Currie for Ahar, Syana, Dadri, Dankaur, and Sikandarabad.

84. Mr. R. G. Currie, in paragraph 67 of his report, details at some length the method on which the work of fixing rates of rent was done, the summary of which is that “prevailing rates of rent for different classes of soil, average or ‘sárásuri’ rents, and rents paid in lump sums, and prevailing ‘zabt i’ rates were ascertained, and from the evidence of these the average rates were formed;” and, as is shown in Nos. II. and III. Statements, the different classes of soil were priced by the application of these rates. These rates, too, in many instances, appear to have been the guide for the adjustment of rents in the various parganas. So far it would appear that the settlements were based on the prevailing rates of the several parganas of the district, variations in assessments being made to suit, as much as possible, the peculiar circumstances of each village.

85. *Concerning the prevailing rates at time of settlement and free use of jama-bandis.*—The next question, then, is how far the average prevailing rates represented the resources of the district: and it is to this point that I wish to call attention.

86. *Prevailing rates* are those which are most popular or universal; exceptional rates, being less popular and not universal, are likely to be cut out of the account altogether. This would tend to keep the “rates of rent” to a low level.

87. There are no figures given to prove how far the prevailing rates may have varied in different cases, nor are the prevailing rates of any one class of villages tested by, or compared with, the prevailing rates of other villages. As a rule, the “differential” rates fixed at settlement agreed generally with the basis of settlement; but the totals of the rent-rolls of many villages fell below the totals of rent-rolls of other villages of the same sort, without any reason for the difference being given; also the “jama-bandis,” in cases where there were no prevailing rates, appear to have been accepted too much as true, and as representing the real value of the lands, without any tests having been applied. There may have been much done which has not appeared on paper; but, in the absence of any evidence, and from the fact that immediately the

agreement papers were signed the rent-rolls rose. I have not to jump very far to arrive at the conclusion that the recorded jamabandis were too freely accepted as the basis of settlement.

88. *Result of free use of jamabandis has proved to be different in Bulandshahr than in other districts.*—In a late report in the *Revenue Reporter*, Vol. III., No. 2, page 70, *note*, special attention is called to the fact that in the district of Rae Bareilly the settlement is based entirely on jamabandis, and the result gives almost the heaviest assessment in India. These jamabandis must have been more faithfully kept, and possibly more fully tested, than the ones of this district; otherwise, whence the rapid increase in the rent-rolls directly the jamas were fixed? It is possible that the same may occur more or less in Rae Bareilly or Farukhabad, or even Meerut, where, I believe, the Rs. 2-6-0 per acre revenue rates are overtopped. In the case of Bulandshahr it has been found that in very many instances the assets which were based on jamabandis have so far increased during the five years succeeding the settlement without any proportionate increase in cultivation or irrigation that sanction to a permanent settlement has most likely to be withheld. It has been my duty to certify to the facts of the increase, and, if possible, to state the causes; and in doing so I have to state my decided impression that a *too free* and *single-handed use* of the recorded jamabandis has resulted in inadequate assessments.

89. *Comparative tests would have improved the assets.*—There are many villages having a good, honest rent-roll, with an equivalent demand; while other villages of the same sort and with the same capabilities have lower rent-rolls and light jamas. A more careful comparing of different villages of the same class and of villages of different classes, would have resulted, I feel sure, in an increased demand in very many cases, especially in those which at the time of settlement made payments in “kind,” or contained large tracts under “sir” cultivation.

I think, then, that the pargana rates would have reached a better level in those villages, and that “pattidari” and “bhaiachara” villages would have followed suit, and the general Government demands have been improved.

90. *Recorded basis of settlement did not represent bona fide assets.*—It may, then, be fairly gathered that in most cases in which increase of assets has taken place the assessments were not adequate to the *bona fide* resources of the district at the time of settlement, although they represented at that time a fair share of the *apparent* resources, or, in other words, of the assets, as shown by the jamabandis on which the jamas were fixed.

91. *Permanent settlement how done.*—The bases of the assessments which were made for the terminal settlement were also the foundation on which Mr. R. G. Currie determined his permanent settlement.

92. When the first orders for permanent settlement were published in August, 1864, Mr. R. G. Currie was personally well acquainted with the circumstances of seven parganas, and there were six with which Mr. Currie was not particularly well acquainted. I give extracts from Mr. Currie's report, paras. 90 and 91, which will show how the permanent settlement was introduced.

93. *Extracts from Mr. Currie's report.*—The following are the extracts :—

“*Para. 90.*—“In revising the work of my predecessors, and also in reviewing my own assessments, the greatest care and pains were taken, and thus revision was in reality tantamount to an entirely fresh assessment of the whole district. I was intimately acquainted with the parganas of Anupshahr and Debai, assessed by Mr. Freeling, &c. The same applies to Syana and Ahar, which I had also myself assessed; and the three parganas of Tahsil Sikandrabad I had just lately visited, and completed their assessment.”

Para. 91.—" I did not, therefore, visit those parganas which I knew thoroughly, but commenced upon the revision of Anúpshahr and finished it and also pargana Ahar before the cold season and time for going out into camp arrived. I was not so well acquainted with the parganas of Agauta, Burrun, Shikarpur, Pahasu, Khurja, and Jewar, and therefore conducted the revision of each of these parganas in tents in the pargana itself, visiting all the villages generally and carefully inspecting those in which any special attention was necessary. I went over the whole of the six parganas, and also spent about a fortnight in Sikandarabad (during which time I had a general look at parts of Dadri, Dankaur, and Sikandarabad, which I was anxious to see again), from the commencement of October to the end of February, encamping in the three or four different places in each pargana and revising the assessments of the villages in the part in which I was encamped."

94. *Rapid action in forming permanent settlement.*—Mr. Currie, in his para. 90, states that this work was, in fact, "tantamount to an entirely fresh assessment of the whole district." The Circular Order, No. 18, was dated 1st August, 1864. In accordance with that order Mr. Currie, as above described, began his permanent settlement work in August, 1864, and the operations were completed and the final report and statements were sent in in April, 1865. It is to be observed from this that in the whole district, consisting of 1,798, máhals, a complete revision of settlement took place, and was finally closed within eight months from the time of its commencement, and that with 686 máhals out of the 1,798 the revising officer, when he set out on his work, was not intimately acquainted.

95. The revision was complete—that is to say, in every case the jamabandi assets were gone into, and settlement was made according to the evidence of those assets. It did not happen that the jamas in every case were altered, but they generally underwent change. The rent-rolls on which the permanent settlements were based were those rent-rolls on which the terminal settlement had been based or which had come into force together with that terminal settlement. In fact, as I have above stated, the bases of the terminal settlement were mainly depended on by Mr. Currie in his permanent settlement and whatever defects there were in the *modus operandi* of the terminal settlement, the same ran on into the permanent settlements.

96. *Entries in administration paper.*—I have come to the last point under report, namely, the paragraph concerning the entries in the administration papers. In very many instances, and notably in the Katyani estates, the rents of right of occupancy tenants have been fixed for the term of the settlement. The High Court have lately ruled that "specific entries of that sort are binding on the parties concerned." It would, therefore, appear that the rent-rolls in certain cases are fixed for the term of the settlement, and the present settlement was made mostly permanent.

97. It is doubtful how far those entries which have in many cases the force of contracts can be formally disallowed, at least except under legal authority. If it is now found advisable to close these entries, and any legal difficulty stands in the way of their annulment, the best plan would be for the present settlement to be sanctioned up to 1277 fasli and a new one be opened for a term of years from 1278 fasli with revised administration papers and record of rights.

98. There are also other entries regarding the rents payable by tenants-at-will, and the terms for such payments. These terms are year by year falling in, and, though irregular, will very shortly cease to have effect; the cases also are rare. I may, however, notice two peculiar cases which I have met with, in which "these tenants are to hold for ten years, and cannot be ousted so long as they pay their rent then fixed, and can sub-let the land to whom they please, and for any amount;" another, in which these tenants are recorded "to hold at fixed rents

for a term of years, and that the zemindar cannot enhance unless he himself improves the land."

99. If it is necessary, supposing the twenty years' settlement is approved, to correct the administration papers—and I certainly think it is necessary—these papers should, I think, be *completely* re-written. As they stand now, they are very voluminous, and contain a good deal of superfluous matter. The introduction also of the 55 per cent. rule will require a reconstruction, to a certain extent, of the records of proprietary rights.

100. *Brief summing up o proposals.*—In conclusion, I will summarily put together my proposals:—

1st,—The permanent settlement, as the case stands now, should not be sanctioned.

2nd,—Complete revision for permanent or even for temporary settlement is unadvisable.

3rd,—The present settlement should be sanctioned up to the end of 1296 fasli, or 1890-91 A.D.

4th,—If the Government consider an annual loss of Rs. 1,80,000 to be unbearable, a partial revision can be made, to be confined to all cases in which the Government jama stands at less than 40 per cent. of the assets of 1275 fasli; also to extend to the few other *notorious* cases in which the Government demand is not less than Rs. 1,000, and in which the assets are below the fair standard.

5th,—In all other cases, the jamas should be immediately sanctioned.

6th,—If the Government consider it necessary, the administration papers should be altered and all unnecessary matters be left out; also, if such cannot be done, in consequence of the present papers in many instances having for the term of the settlement the force of contracts, the present settlement should be sanctioned to 1277 fasli, and the new settlement begin from 1278 fasli.

7th,—The introduction of 55 per cent. rule should be made at once.

8th,—The whole work should be completed by 1st July, 1870.

101. *Mention of the Assistant Settlement Officer.*—I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government the very valuable assistance I have received from Mr. J. G. Robertson, through whose hands and under whose superintendence all the detail of the office work has passed. Mr. Robertson has made most minute and careful examination of the parganas made over to his charge. I am indebted to Mr. Robertson for a large amount of general information which he has collected in the course of his work.

Minute by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, dated the 14th December, 1869, on the land revenue settlement of Bulandshahr.

READ the following papers:—

Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, No. 1215, dated 5th November, 1869. Minute on proceedings for revision of settlement in Bulandshahr, dated 28th May, 1868.

Resolution dated 7th May, 1869.

Minute on the rates of assessment for pargana Baghpat, zila Meerut, dated 13th February, 1869.

Report by Mr. C. Daniell, dated 6th September, 1869.

Minute by the Board of Revenue, dated 20th September, 1869.

Semi-official letter from Mr. R. G. Currie, dated 22nd November, 1869.

This settlement, begun in 1858, was completed in 1865, in which year Mr. R. G. Currie revised the revenue in accordance with the first condition for permanent settlement prescribed by Her Majesty's Government (24th March, 1865), viz., that of 80 per cent. of the area being under cultivation.

2. In 1867 Sir Stafford Northcote affirmed finally the second condition (originally laid down by Earl de Grey, 17th March, 1866), excluding from permanent settlement estates the assets of which were likely to be increased by 20 per cent. within the next 20 years. Accordingly, in February, 1868, Mr. Cairns Daniell commenced a second review of the settlement so as to bring it into conformity with this condition.

3. Shortly after my assumption of the administration of these provinces I took an early opportunity of visiting the Meerut Division, chiefly with the view of observing upon the spot the manner in which this review was being conducted in the several districts in which it had become necessary.

4. On that occasion I found reason to question the sufficiency of the revised assessment of Muzaffarnagar,* and arrangements are now in progress for its revision.

* Minute dated 26th May, 1868.

5. On somewhat similar (though less definite) grounds doubts arose as to the adequacy of the revenue assessed on Bulandshahr, and on 28th May† instructions were issued to Mr. Daniell " to enlarge his commission and to require that he should make a general inquiry into the sufficiency of the assessment." The grounds of suspicion being still vague and the necessity of revision uncertain, the instructions were treated as confidential.

† See Minute (confidential) of that date.

6. In April following Mr. Daniell submitted in person the result of his enquiries, so far as they had then gone. Although extending over only a portion of the district, the data were held sufficient to warrant an opinion on the question at issue, and a decision as to the general course to be pursued. The presumption appeared established that the assessment was not fit for a perpetual settlement; but it was still a question whether there should be an immediate revision or whether the assessment should not rather be confirmed for 20 or 30 years.

7. On these and other points Mr. Daniell was required to furnish a report; ‡ and the points chiefly requiring his attention with suggestions for their treatment were laid down for his guidance.

‡ Resolution (confidential) dated 7th May, 1869.

8. Questions of the greatest moment are raised by the report now submitted,§ and it becomes necessary to lay the whole case before the Governor-General in Council.

§ Dated 6th September, 1869.

9. I would premise that the present is not a regular settlement report. The original settlement reports,|| being in the press, are not before me. But enough is now submitted, I believe, to enable Government to determine the general course proper to be taken in reference to this settlement.

|| By Messrs. C. Currie, G. H. Freeling, W. H. Lowe, and R. G. Currie.

10. The investigation held by Mr. Daniell has been chiefly in two parganas,—one open to canal irrigation, the other not. The year of enquiry, 1867-68, was remarkably favourable in its rains, and the area under canal-irrigation was in consequence less by a sixth than that recorded at the original settlement. In the other pargana irrigation had increased about 20 per cent. by the sinking of temporary wells, but of the entire cultivated area there was an increase of only 2 per cent.

11. In these two parganas the recorded or acknowledged rental was found to have increased by 19 per cent, and a full rental, according to Mr. Daniell's estimate

of rent-rates, would give an increase of 26 per cent. in the proper rental over that assumed at the settlement as the basis of assessment. But this latter calculation is based on theory not altogether admitted by Mr. Currie, who holds that the moderation of his rates was counterbalanced by an enhanced classification of soils—a portion of the inferior being treated as superior.

12. Mr. Daniell finds his conclusions sustained generally by further examination in other quarters. And of the estates looked into he has selected 78, in which the discrepancy between the demand and the rental is more glaring, the jama being only 36 per cent. (omitting cesses) of the rental, and the rental being 28 per cent. in excess of that estimated at the settlement.

13. Applying to the whole district the lesson learned from a part, Mr. Daniell is opinion that, if a new settlement were now made, about two-thirds might be susceptible of increase, and that the revenue if now revised might thus be raised £18,000. Before settlement the demand on the whole district was £105,683; by the new settlement it stands at £123,353; Mr. Daniell thinks it could now be increased to £144,353.

14. The Board of Revenue estimate the possible increase at something less, or say £17,000.

15. Mr. R. Currie has impugned some of Mr. Daniell's strictures,* but his remarks tend rather to assert the sufficiency of his assessments in reference to the assets and data existing at the time of the settlement than to assert their sufficiency in reference to present data and assets.

16. It may therefore be assumed that if a settlement were now to be made in reference to present rentals and the evidence now available as to assets, there would in all probability be an increase of about a lakh and three-quarters of rupees, more or less,—i.e., about 14 per cent. on the revised jama.

17. Mr. Daniell has carefully traced and endeavoured to explain the causes of the real or apparent inadequacy of the assets at the time of settlement.

First, he thinks that the jamabandis, or rent-rolls filed by the proprietors, were too much relied on. Mr. Currie does not admit that they were.

Next, he believes that holdings cultivated by the proprietors were estimated at an inadequate rental. Mr. Currie contests this conclusion also.

Third—and in this there are no grounds of doubt—rents have largely risen.

18. Mr. Currie, indeed, thinks that some portion of the increased assets of Mr. Daniell's test year are due to its extreme fertility—wherever rents are taken in kind, the proprietor's share of the produce being above the average of ordinary years. But however this may have been the case, the enhancement of money-rents is patent and unquestioned. The causes are not far to seek.

Some small portion may be set down to agricultural improvements, but evidently not much; the increase of cultivated area or well-irrigation would account but for a limited part of the increased rental.

Second, there is the general tendency of rent to rise, owing to the advance in prices, stimulated also by the completion of a new assessment. It is surmised that when the settlement has been finally confirmed, a still further movement in this

* Mr. R. Currie's demi-official letter on Mr. Daniell's report is appended to these proceedings. I deemed it proper to give him an opportunity of explanation, but at the same time am averse to further discussion, which, under the circumstances, tends to become personal. Mr. Currie's present letter is purely demi-official, but it sufficiently indicates his views, and may be therefore recorded as such. No doubt if he had had the opportunity, he would have written a more elaborate explanation.

direction may be expected. It must not be lost sight of that the general prevalence of rents in kind at customary shares by division or valuation has a tendency to stereotype rates and to prevent the rise of money-rents. And this was, no doubt, a potent cause of long depression in the rates of rent which prevailed in this district, notwithstanding its populousness, prosperity, and situation in the high lines of commerce.

19. Moreover, as pointed out by Mr. Currie, the conversion of money-rents into rents in kind—an operation largely carried out by that officer—was a matter of great difficulty, especially in tracts where no money standard existed. The operation was generally managed by consent of parties, and the cultivator had to be conciliated as well as the proprietors. The standard assumed was probably, even at the time low, and, with the increasing tendency of rent to rise, it is not to be wondered that proprietors have since been able to raise the rents settled by Mr. Currie.

20. It may, then, be assumed that the difference between the assets as estimated by the Settlement Officers and the assets as now found, arises mainly from an actual rise in rent. And such being the case, the several Settlement Officers are exonerated from negligence and indifference to the interests of Government. Indeed, their very names* preclude the supposition, all having been men of eminent ability and devotion to their work.

* Messrs. Charles and Robert Currie, Mr. G. H. Freeling, and Mr. W. H. Lowe,—the two latter deceased.

21. And before proceeding to consider what course is now proper to be pursued, it may be remarked that Settlement Officers, under the system of property prevailing in Northern India, must frame their assessments on the prevailing standard of rent. They are indeed bound, in estimating the value of an estate, to extend their enquiries in every direction and to take into their account "the character of the people, the style of cultivation, the capability of improvement, the state of the market for produce, &c."* What Mr. Daniell styles "the imminent probability of immediate improvement," should form, and does in point of fact form, an element in the Settlement Officer's calculation,—that is, expected improvement in the productive powers and value of an estate; but that is quite a different matter from basing an enhancement of demand on the theoretical basis of an expected general rise in rent. The measure of anticipated enhancement or the certainty of any enhancement at all within any definite period must, under such circumstances, rest on mere hypothesis, and such assessment upon speculative assets would depress and injure the proprietary interest. It would, therefore, be dangerous to allow the assessing officer to leave the hard ground of current standard rents, and, speculating on an expected enhancement, to rate his assessments upon such expectation. There may indeed be cases (like that of Baghpāt, already submitted to the Supreme Government, in the district of Meerut) where the rates over limited tracts are without any sufficient reason lower than in adjacent places; and there the settlement may safely be made on an anticipated rise—a proceeding justified by the consideration that the current rents are actually below prevailing rates. But where over a whole district or large extent of country, certain rates prevail, these must be held the prevailing rates, and their result the rental or "net assets" which form the basis of the Settlement Officer's proceedings. And under ordinary circumstances (where, at any rate, a revision of assessment is not in immediate prospect) proprietors may be trusted from their self-interest to raise the rates as high as cultivating profits limited by custom will admit.

22. I am not prepared to say that the assessment of Bulandshahr, even on the data available at the formation of the settlement, might not have been pitched a little higher without any departure from the system under which our settlements are framed; but, supposing some inadequacy of this nature to have existed, it would not have assumed dimensions sufficient probably to call the settlement in question, excepting for the intermediate rise in the rates of rent.

23. It remains now to consider what course is proper to be pursued in reference to this settlement.

24. The district is one the greater part of which, under the conditions promulgated by her Majesty's Government, should have been settled permanently,—that is to say, it is so advanced in cultivation and developed as to canal-irrigation, that the greater part of the estates answered the first rule of having four-fifths of their area under cultivation ; and also the second, of there being no prospect of improvement by canal irrigation over 20 per cent. of present income.

25. It is very evident, however, that the demand now assessed, whether adequate or not at the time the settlement was made, could not possibly be confirmed in perpetuity. The Government is prepared for a certain prospective loss in consideration of a permanent settlement, and to forego its increased assets which, it may be presumed, will be in great measure due to the capital and labour invested on the faith of a demand limited in perpetuity. In short, Her Majesty's Government have held out the prospect of a permanent settlement to the people of these provinces, but only at an adequate and fully assessed revenue. In the present case none of these considerations present themselves. Even supposing the demand to have been at first correctly framed on "existing assets," those assets (or rather the produce on which they are based) have not improved or improved only in a very small degree. The fact is that the share of the cultivator, according to the usage of the district at the time of settlement, was too large and the share of the proprietor (i.e., the rent) too low. The rental has thus risen in consequence of previous inadequacy, partly also because of the rise in prices, but not because of the expenditure of labour and capital under the prospect of a permanent settlement. It is clear, therefore, that the assessment cannot be settled in perpetuity. There is no ground that could be urged, in consonance with the spirit of a permanent settlement, that would warrant the relinquishment, of 14 per cent. additional, which, it is strongly to be presumed, the district might at the present moment bear.

26. The question next arises whether (1) the settlement should be set aside, and a more adequate one made of the whole district; or whether (2) a partial revision of the estates most inadequately assessed should be made; or (3) whether the present settlement should not be confirmed for a term of years, either thirty years, the term originally proposed, or any shorter period.

27. Against a completely new settlement, so far as its suitability for confirmation in perpetuity is concerned, there is this to be said, that from what has occurred since the formation of the present settlement it may be assumed that the district as regards rent is in a transition state. If a new settlement were at the present moment made fully equal to the "existing assets"—that is, to the rental collected by the proprietors—in a few years what has occurred would be again repeated. The rental, apart from all expenditure of labour and capital, will have by that time increased largely; and if a permanent settlement were now made, a loss would be sustained of a nature and from causes not contemplated by Government in laying down the principles of a permanent settlement. There is reason to anticipate that in the course of a few years the upward movement of rent now begun will have extended over the whole district and completed itself—that is to say, that proprietors, emancipated from the conservative influence of rent in kind, will have pushed their standard of rent as high as the tenantry will bear it, and that future enhancement after that will depend mainly on improvement from expenditure of labour and capital or rise in prices. The permanent or increased competition for land settlement might then be introduced without any departure from the spirit in which it has been conceived and promised.

28. In reference to the Doab generally there is also this additional consideration, that the final distribution of the water of the Ganges Canal is yet unsettled; and although, under the new canal system, it is probable that there will be a mode

of adjusting the proprietary rate of revenue demand to the variations of canal irrigation, yet such adjustment would but partially reach the profits from irrigation, and it would on all accounts be better if the permanent settlement could be deferred until the system of canal distribution were complete. On these grounds I believe that it would not be expedient at the present moment to make a new settlement of Bulandshahr with a view to perpetuity.

29. And similar grounds exist against making a new settlement for a term of years. There are also these considerations; settlement proceedings have, in consequence of the repeated change of rules in reference to the permanent settlement, been now in operation more or less for ten or twelve years in this district. The uncertainty consequent on this state of things cannot but have kept people's minds in a most unsettled state, and prevented their devoting themselves, in the certainty of reaping the results, to the improvement of their lands by the investment of labour and capital. Any revision of settlement which would prolong this harassing condition is much to be deprecated. It is most desirable that this long period of excitement and doubt should be brought to a close, and energy and application of capital and labour again fostered by the confirmation of the settlement.

30. A further reason, though not an imperative or conclusive one, is that the assessment has now been allowed to stand for so many years that expectations have been raised as to its permanency, at least for the original term of thirty years for which it was concluded. It is true that on two separate occasions re-settlement enquiries have been set on foot, but these have been avowedly with the view, not to questioning the assessments, but rather of *fitting them for confirmation in perpetuity*. Nearly a third of the thirty years' term has thus elapsed, and natural expectations have been created; property (including confiscated estates) has changed hands at prices based on the anticipation; and improvements have no doubt to some extent been entered upon in the confidence thus created.

31. Indeed, one of the strongest objections to a revision turns perhaps on this latter consideration, for we should be open to the imputation of forming a settlement for thirty years, and holding off confirmation until the labour and capital expended in the implied faith of the prolonged settlement had improved the assets, and then of stepping in to tax such improvement. I do not say that there would be much ground for the imputation, but it is one of which even the appearance should be avoided, as it would engender suspicion and distrust of our good faith. Such imputations might also to some extent be avoided by instructing the revising officer to exclude profits arising out of such improvements from taxation, but it is notoriously difficult to separate and distinguish the profits due to improvements of this nature, and, whatever care were taken, it is probable that the popular impression would be against us.

32. Mr. Daniell has mentioned, but not recommended, a middle course of partial revision, taking up only the more glaring class of inadequate assessment, and that chiefly in the larger estates. This course, if largely pursued, would be open to the same objections without bringing in an equal increase of revenue. It would also be in the main confined to those proprietors who, putting faith in Government, had done their best since the settlement to improve their estates and raise their rentals, whereas it would leave untouched the more astute and suspicious landlords who are delaying this course till the settlement has been finally confirmed. I am not therefore in favour of this course. But it has this to recommend it, that it might be carried through in a summary manner by Mr. Robertson within the next six or eight months, and is therefore less objectionable than a general revision.

33. At the same time when the settlement comes to be taken up in detail it is quite possible that there may be cases of manifest inadequacy in which the circumstances may justify an enhancement, as in Jarcha, Deorola, and Sarora (para. 69); and for this end Mr. Robertson should be prepared with a list of all such cases in

order that the propriety of an increase may be considered by myself in company with the Board while encamped in the district. I do not, however, anticipate that the cases will be very numerous in which, under the principles I have advocated, an enhancement will be found expedient.

34. In respect of the term of the settlement, there might have been an advantage in confining it to twenty years, which would make it conclude in 1286 fasli, or 1878-79, and enable the exchequer earlier to assert its claim to a more adequate revenue; but it seems doubtful whether so short a term would admit of the full development of rents as a complete and satisfactory basis for a permanent settlement, or even for a temporary settlement for a long term. The full period of thirty years will expire in 1888-89, leaving from the present time a secure limitation of the Government demand for little more than eighteen years remaining—a term sufficient, but not too long, to draw out the energies of the agriculturists and develop a full rental.

35. Such is a statement of my views on the various questions raised. But before proceeding to any final step it is necessary that the Governor-General in Council be consulted in respect of this settlement, because under standing orders a considerable portion of the district should have been settled in perpetuity. The two conditions laid down by Her Majesty's Government for a permanent settlement have been fulfilled; the required limit of area under cultivation has been attained, the required extension of irrigation and development of resources fully secured. The "existing assets," if we look only to the produce of the soil, are every way sufficient; but the "existing assets," which reach the proprietor in the shape of rent, are as yet inadequate, and when the assessment was framed were still more so.

36. The sacrifice of revenue under a permanent settlement would be gratuitous and indefensible, for the increase of income to the proprietor would not represent the profit of capital invested on the faith of such settlement, but the mere assertion of a larger and more legitimate share in already existing assets. And under these circumstances it becomes my duty to ask His Excellency in Council to sanction a deferment of the measure, and to authorise me instead to treat the assessment on the basis of a temporary settlement.

37. The lesson may also fairly be learned from the history of this settlement, that the two conditions enjoined by Her Majesty's Government for a permanent settlement are not sufficient. I do not here advert to the policy itself of making settlements in perpetuity; that policy has been definitively adopted by Her Majesty's Government, and announced, if not promised, to the people, and I should not, even had I not myself concurred in the policy, have felt at liberty to have brought it into question on the present occasion. But it is evident that the sacrifice to which Government, in conceding a permanent settlement, has consented is one of future revenue from improvements accelerated by the increased investment of capital by proprietors when secure of the whole result. But in the case of a settlement based on an imperfectly developed rental the sacrifice would be of future revenue created by no such expenditure, but simply by the exertion of proprietary power in increasing the share of the produce which constitutes rent. This is a process which in the nature of things will come to pass equally whether the settlement be in perpetuity or for a term, and the sacrifice would be consequently gratuitous, made without any corresponding object or return.

38. I think, therefore, that a third condition for permanent settlement is thus shown to be quite necessary,—namely, evidence that the standard of rent prevalent, or the estimate of "net produce," on which the assessments are based, is adequate, or (having due regard to the facilities of irrigation and ratio of dry and wet land) is not below the level of rent throughout the country at large.

39. How far this condition will affect the claim of other settlements in these provinces to be made permanent I am unable at present to say. It may, perhaps, be

	Rates of—			
	Old assessment.		Revised assessment.	
	Culturable. Rs. as. p.	Cultivated. Rs. as. p.	Culturable. Rs. as. p.	Cultivated. Rs. as. p.
Sahāranpur ...	1 3 9	1 8 4	1 5 7	1 11 1
Muzaffarnagar ...	1 5 6	1 10 10	1 5 1	1 11 6
Meerut ...	1 6 7	1 11 11	1 10 9	2 1 1
Bulandshahr ...	1 3 8	1 7 8	1 3 8	1 10 3
Farukhabad ...	1 8 8	2 0 3	1 11 11	2 11 4

possible to lay down some standard of average rates below which no settlement shall be confirmed in perpetuity. Certainly, judged by this standard, the rates of the Meerut Division generally

would appear inadequate, being greatly below those of Farukhabad, a district possessing no special advantages over it. The subject will be commended to the consideration of the Revenue Board.

40. It might also meet some of the objections currently urged against a permanent settlement, without affecting the virtue of the principle, if power were reserved at any future period after the lapse of, say, thirty or fifty years, on its being proved that the price of agricultural produce had increased since the settlement by more than say ten per cent., to make a rateable enhancement of the revenue. If such power were exercised only by the Legislature or by ordinance of the Governor-General in Council the confidence of the people in the perpetuity of a demand liable only to rateable increase under certain known conditions would not be impaired. If care is taken that no settlement be confirmed in perpetuity unless upon adequate rates of rent, and with such a condition as to rateable increase in proportion to increase of prices, the sacrifice of revenue would be mainly limited to what is legitimate,—namely, the relinquishment of a share in the profits hereafter created by the investment of labour and capital.

41. Other matters in connection with this settlement will be taken up in correspondence with the Board. The present remarks are confined to what is necessary to bring the question for decision by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council fully before the Supreme Government.

42. And early orders are solicited from His Excellency.

W. MUIR,

Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. P.

Minute by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, dated Hardwar, the 19th March, 1870, on the Land Revenue Settlement of Bulandshahr.

As proposed in paragraph 33 of my minute on the settlement of Bulandshahr, dated the 14th December last, I entered further upon the question while marching through the district. Papers by Mr. J. G. Robertson, the revising officer, and by the Members of the Board are recorded with this minute; and these, as well as the result of my own further enquiry and deliberation, tend to confirm the views and opinions expressed in the above-quoted minute.

2. The point specially reserved for consideration was whether there might not be exceptional cases of marked under-assessment where enhancement was justified. I think it has been satisfactorily shown that (excepting the confiscated estate of Jarcha) there are not any such. There seems no reason to doubt that the assessments were framed adequately, under the recognised principles of settlement, at the time when they were determined, and provisional engagements entered into with the pro-

prietors. The disproportion of the present assets to the assessment is mainly due, as set forth in my former minute, to the great and sudden rise in rents. Therefore, under the principles there explained, I am of opinion that the Government is bound to accept and ratify the settlement.

3. I should now have proceeded to act upon this view and to pass final orders upon the settlement ; but, as already explained, this cannot be done until the question of a permanent assessment in the case of estates coming up to the standard laid down by Her Majesty's Government has been definitively settled. That question is now before the Governor-General in Council as submitted with the above minute in the Secretary's letter No. 63A., dated 12th January last. A copy of this minute and of the accompanying papers should now be submitted in continuation with the request that early orders may be issued.

4. In respect of the estates in which a somewhat higher permanent jama was substituted for the temporary one on condition that the proprietor accepted a settlement in perpetuity, it will be necessary, on the principles justly advanced by the Board, to revert to the original assessment. On the other hand, for those estates of which Mr. Currie lowered the assessments originally fixed, I think that the original assessments, which it now appears there was no just ground for disturbing, may be reverted to. And this measure will more than counterbalance the loss arising from the former measure.

5. I have already directed that the municipal cess for village police be at once introduced, and I purpose also to make it a stipulation in confirming the settlement that the road cess be subject to be doubled. This question is also before the Governor-General in Council in the despatch of this Government (confidential) No. 100B., dated 17th instant.

W. MUIR.

No. 276, dated Simla, the 26th May, 1871.

From—E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., *Secretary to Government of India, Home Department,*
To—*Officiating Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces.*

SIR,— I am directed to reply to your letters noted in the margin regarding the settlements of the district of Bulandshahr and of pargana Baghpat in the district of Meerut. The Governor-General in Council regrets that it has been impossible to dispose of these cases at an earlier date. They involve questions of much difficulty and of the highest importance. They re-open, among other matters, the whole question of the permanent settlement in the North-Western Provinces, and they bring under consideration some of the essential principles on which the assessment of the land revenue in Northern India is conducted.

2. It appears that the revision of settlement in the district of Bulandshahr was commenced in 1858, on the assumption that it was to be made in the ordinary way for a term of years, and it was carried on continuously until 1864. In that year, in consequence of the discussions regarding the proposed introduction of a permanent settlement into the North-Western Provinces, a revision of previous operations was ordered, and in 1868 a further revision was commenced in order to bring the settlement into conformity with the orders contained in the Secretary of State's despatch of the 23rd March, 1867.

Not long afterwards the Lieutenant-Governor found reason to doubt whether the assessment proposed for the district was not altogether insufficient in amount, and he ordered Mr. Daniell, the Collector, to make a general enquiry into the subject.

The result is shown in these papers. Mr. Daniell believes that two-thirds of the estates in the district are assessed far below the recognised rate under which the Government is entitled to—50 per cent. of the net assets. The Government demand under the old settlement was £105,683; under the new settlement it is £123,353.

Mr. Daniell is of opinion that if the 50 per cent. rule were now applied, the Government demand would be £141,353—in other words, that the State is losing £18,000 a year and is taking only about 35 per cent. of the net assets instead of the 50 per cent. to which it is entitled. These conclusions are in all essential respects adopted by the Board of Revenue and by the Lieutenant-Governor. "It may be assumed," Sir W. Muir writes in his minute dated 14th December, 1869, paragraph 16, "that if a settlement were now to be made in reference to present rentals and the evidence now available as to assets, there would in all probability be an increase of about a lakh and three-quarters of rupees, more or less, i. e., about 14 per cent. on the revised jama."

The Lieutenant-Governor is nevertheless of opinion that the settlement should be confirmed. He states that he sees no reason to doubt that "the assessments were framed adequately under the recognized principles of settlement at the time when they were determined," and that the disproportion between the present assets and the Government demand is mainly due to the great and sudden rise in rents which has taken place since the assessment was fixed.

3. With regard to the causes which have led to this rise in rents, Mr. Daniell says that it "is not attributable to the increase of cultivation or irrigation; but, apart from any visible improvement, assets have increased to a great and certain extent" (report, paragraph 50). "The fact remains that at the time of settlement the rent-rolls were ascertained and believed to be 24·6 lakhs, and five years later they are estimated to be 28·2 lakhs" (paragraph 59). "The increase in income is not the result of local improvement. * * * There is nothing whatever to show, in any part of the district, that any expenditure has been made to any appreciable extent either by landlords or tenants" (paragraph 73). "The determination of the Government demand is the one chief cause of rise, especially in villages which are free from any number of right-of-occupancy tenants who may have hitherto been accustomed to hold at rather low rates. The fact of the Government demand having been fixed undoubtedly brought the land almost at once to its proper value. In other cases the value of the land has, I think, risen from the increased value of produce, and, in special circumstances, from the increased prosperity of any class of cultivators" (paragraph 76.) Another cause is pointed out by the Lieutenant-Governor in paragraphs 18 and 19 of his minute dated 14th December, 1869. He says "It must not be lost sight of that the general prevalence of rents in kind, at customary shares by division or valuation, has had a tendency to stereotype rates, and to prevent the rise of money rents; and this was, no doubt, a potent cause of long depression of the rates of rent which prevailed in this district, notwithstanding its populousness, prosperity, and situation in the high lines of commerce. Moreover, as pointed out by

Mr. Currie, the conversion of rents in kind into money rents*—an operation largely carried out by that officer—was a matter of great difficulty, especially in tracts where no money standard existed.

The operation was generally managed by consent of parties, and the cultivator had to be conciliated as well as the proprietors. The standard assumed was probably even at the time low, and with the increasing tendency of rent to rise it is not to be wondered that proprietors have since been able to raise the rents settled by Mr. Currie.'

4. This increase of rents having taken place since the assessment was fixed, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Government is bound to accept and ratify the

settlement for the remainder of the term of thirty years for which it was originally made. This term expires in 1888-89, or in about eighteen years from the present time.

5. The question at issue is not, however, confined to the expediency of confirming this settlement for a term of years. The greater part of the Bulandshahr district is declared to fulfil the conditions which, under the last orders of the Secretary of State, would authorise a permanent settlement to be made.

The Lieutenant-Governor naturally shrinks from the conclusion that the assessment which has been proposed in this district could properly be declared to be permanent, believing, as he does, the fact to be established that the total rental has increased during the last five years, since the assessment was made, by about 28 per cent and that the increase is still rapidly going on. Under these circumstances, in presence of the obvious truth that a permanent settlement would involve an enormous sacrifice of future revenue, the Lieutenant-Governor comes to the conclusion that "the lesson may fairly be learned from the history of this settlement that the two conditions enjoined by Her Majesty's Government for a permanent settlement are not sufficient." The whole question of permanent settlement in the North-Western Provinces is thus necessarily re-opened. In regard to that question generally the views of the Governor-General in Council will be stated further on. In regard to the question as it affects Bulandshahr in particular, it is sufficient for the present to say that His Excellency in Council fully concurs in the Lieutenant-Governor's conclusion that the assessments which have been made in that district cannot be made permanent, and that they cannot in any way form the basis of a permanent settlement. The practical question now is whether the settlement is to be confirmed, as the Lieutenant-Governor has recommended, for the remainder of the term of thirty years, which will expire in 1888-89.

6. Much as the Governor-General in Council regrets the serious sacrifice of revenue which such a course involves, he cannot avoid the conclusion that the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal ought to be adopted. His Honor has satisfied himself, not only by written reports, but by his own personal enquiries in the Bulandshahr district that there "seems no reason to doubt that the assessments were framed adequately under the recognised principles of settlement at the time when they were determined and provisional arrangements entered into with the proprietors." "The disproportion," (he says) "of the present assets is due, as set forth in my former minute, to the great and sudden rise in rents. Therefore, under the principles there explained, I am of opinion that the Government is bound to accept and satisfy the settlement."

Assuming the accuracy of the facts stated in the papers now before the Government, His Excellency in Council can come to no other conclusion. That the amount of the revenue is so small is a consequence of the system of settlement followed generally in the North-Western Provinces; it is not the result of specially faulty proceedings in this particular district. Owing to the rise in rents, the increase in the prices of agricultural produce, the extension of irrigation, the construction of railways, and other similar causes, the country is now in a transition state; and if a new settlement were now to be made, and we were to fix the assessment at a sum fully equal to half the existing rental, we should probably, as His Honor observes, "find in a few years that what has occurred would be again repeated."

Nor can the other reasons assigned by the Lieutenant-Governor for confirming this settlement be overlooked, for they are of very serious importance. "Settlement proceedings have," he says, "been now in operation, more or less, for ten years in this district. The uncertainty consequent on this state of things cannot but have kept people's minds in a most unsettled state, and prevented their devoting themselves, in the certainty of reaping the results, to the improvement of their lands by the investment of labour and capital. Any revision of settlement which would prolong this

harassing condition is much to be deprecated. It is most desirable that this long period of excitement and doubt should be brought to a close, and energy and application of capital and labour again fostered by the confirmation of the settlement."

7. Whether the conditions under which settlements are now being made for a term of thirty years in the North-Western Provinces give sufficient security for maintaining the just rights of the State, and for preventing the sacrifice of any portion of that share of the rental of the land which the State is entitled to receive, is a general question of a very serious character. It can hardly be denied that such instances as the present throw grave doubt upon the sufficiency of the existing system. It is clear that in Bulandshahr the State is obtaining only about 35 per cent. of the rental of the land, instead of 50 per cent., which is now considered its equitable share, or instead of 66 per cent., which was the share taken by the Government when the former settlements for thirty years were made. As regards this particular district I am to state that while the Governor-General in Council accepts the Lieutenant-Governor's conclusion that the confirmation of the settlement is necessary, he does so with extreme reluctance, and only because he feels that the loss of revenue is in this case a less serious evil than that which would follow from the long delay which would attend any attempt to revise the principles on which the settlement has been made. It cannot be forgotten that sacrifices of the just rights of the State, such as those which have occurred in the present instance, not only confer no real benefit upon the country, but lead inevitably to the imposition of burdens which, under a better system, would be unnecessary upon other classes of the community.

No. 1019A., dated Naini Tal, the 28th June, 1871.

*From—C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Offg. Secy. to Government, North-Western Provinces,
To—Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.*

SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the Bulandshahr settlement, I am directed to forward copies of a despatch, No. 276, dated 26th May, 1871, from the Government of India.

2. It will be observed that the Governor-General in Council has acceded to the views of the Lieutenant-Governor in respect of the practical course to be followed, and His Honor, acting on the permission given in paragraph 7, has been pleased accordingly to confirm the settlement for 30 years, that is, to the close of 1888-1889. You will be separately addressed in respect of certain estates the proprietors of which accepted a higher assessment on the understanding that it was to be permanent.

No. 1138A., dated Naini Tal, the 17th July, 1871.

*From—C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Offg. Secy. to Govt., North-Western Provinces,
To—Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.*

SIR,—With reference to paragraph 2 of my letter No. 1019A., dated 28th June, 1871, regarding the Bulandshahr settlement, I am to say that in respect of proprietors who have accepted a higher assessment on the understanding that it shall be permanent, the course indicated in paragraph 4 of the Lieutenant-Governor's minute of the 19th March, 1870, may be followed.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that some of the villages referred to in that paragraph were assessed in a summary way by the Collector at less than the kamil jama fixed by the Settlement Officer, whose assessment was progressive. In such cases it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that no remission should be granted. But I am to request that the Board will submit a special report as to the proper and just course to be adopted in respect of them.

